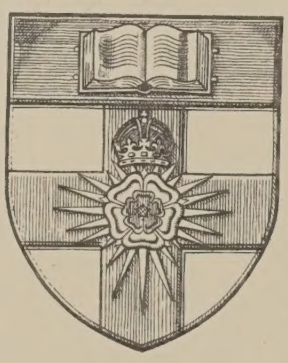

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES.

— *(39.)* —

STATISTICAL TABLES—*continued.*

AGRICULTURE (GREAT BRITAIN);
AGRICULTURE (IRELAND);
BANKING (IRELAND); EMIGRATION;
MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, &c.; MINERALS.

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FORTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRTY-NINTH VOLUME.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

WITH

ABSTRACT RETURNS

FOR

The United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

1890.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1890.

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, 1890.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

Returns for Great Britain submitted.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annexed Tables which contain the annual Agricultural Returns for Great Britain for the year 1890, collected, as in former years, on the 4th of June, by officers of the Inland Revenue Department. A preliminary summary showing the area of the chief crops of the year, and the number and descriptions of live stock returned, was issued on the 20th of August.

The Tables now submitted furnish the details of all the crops and stock enumerated for England, Wales, and Scotland separately, and for each individual County in Great Britain. For the purpose of comparison these details are given both for 1890 and 1889, while serial Tables are added exhibiting, in various forms, the distinctive changes of the past 20 years. As in the last three years the Returns now published supply particulars as to the extent to which the occupiers furnishing returns are owners or tenants of the areas accounted for.

Summary for the United Kingdom.

To enable a general survey of the agricultural position of the United Kingdom, as a whole, and of each of its divisions to be given, Returns for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands have as usual been added, while similar summary Returns of the Irish crops and stock have been again furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland.

Land occupied by Owners or Tenants.

from, and larger surface occupied by tenants this year than last, and thus to the greater facility experienced by owners in letting land.

The statistics collected show that, although the changes are not uniform in direction, there is a very slight decrease of the entire per-centage of land this year in the hands of owners (14·78 against 14·82) compared with the figures for 1889. For Great Britain as a whole, the cultivated surface—which in these Returns excludes all woods and mountain and heath land—recorded as farmed by its owners, is 4,843,000 acres against 4,852,000 acres last year, while that accounted for as in the hands of tenants is 27,925,000 against 27,881,000. The general decrease of owner-farmed land which distinguishes the country as a whole, appears to be relatively more marked in Scotland than in England, while in the Welsh counties generally an opposite tendency appears, and there is rather more land on the owners' hands than there was before.

Scope of Returns.

Before examining the area dealt with in these Returns and the mode in which the cultivated surface is occupied in the current year, it may be desirable here to repeat the explanation that the Agricultural Returns for Great Britain are ordered to be obtained for every separate holding of cultivated land of a quarter of an acre and upwards.

Land omitted from Annual Record.

Acting on instructions originally given, the Collecting Officers exclude from annual enumeration, at one end of the scale, all land attached to houses merely as garden ground, or recognised by the ollectors to be held as allotments. At the other end of the scale there is necessarily omitted, as beyond the technical definition hitherto given to cultivated land, any mountain, hill, heath, waste, or rough grazing land, even although such areas may supply part of the sustenance of the live stock enumerated in these tables. This limitation of the nominally cultivated area must be borne in mind in using certain of these tables, repeated in this as in previous years, wherein the number of live stock is shown in proportion to the cultivated land. Woods and plantations are not annually enumerated in these Returns.

Total Acreage of Land under Cultivation in Great Britain.

The area accounted for in Great Britain in the present tables as under crops, bare fallow, and grass is 32,768,000 acres. This is an increase of 35,000 acres over the corresponding area in 1889. Although comparatively insignificant on the present occasion, this increase of so-called cultivated area has been an annual feature of these Returns, and one which has occasioned considerable inquiry. The cultivated surface reported on in 1890 is altogether 666,000 acres greater than that returned in 1880, and 2,361,000 acres greater than that of 1870. These changes are in part real, and in part apparent only, but their significance ought not to be overlooked when comparisons are made of the proportion of the cultivated area occupied by particular crops at different dates.

Explanation of growth of cultivated Area.

More than one explanation may be given of this notable extension. There can be little doubt that some share is due to more correct and exhaustive enumeration, and, in a minor degree, to the substitution of imperial measurement for areas at one time erroneously returned in local measures of larger area. Not improbably there may also be a somewhat more liberal interpretation of the term "cultivated" as now applied to certain areas of improved grass originally regarded as properly falling into the unreturned category of hill-grazings. Nevertheless a scrutiny of the reports furnished by the various collectors, in the present as well as in previous years, makes it certain that a real and material extension of the margin of cultivation, by the reclamation and fencing in of land previously more or less completely waste, has been in progress without intermission in certain parts of the kingdom even throughout the period of agricultural depression.

The extension now shown for the current year, and the much larger general additions to be noticed in a 10 years' or 20 years' survey, would have been even greater had there not been a counter current always at work, withdrawing annually certain lands from the agricultural area for buildings, railways, and other purposes. This is noted as occurring again this year in various districts, one instance being the surface abstracted for the Manchester

Ship Canal. Even the withdrawal of land from ordinary farming, for subdivision in minute plots as allotments, is a factor operating in the same direction.

Arable and Pasture Area.

The cultivated area of Great Britain, in the sense just explained, has always consisted of two main divisions, viz., the surface lying under Permanent Grass and that recognised as Arable Land. In the present year the Arable area is returned as occupying 16,751,000 acres or 51·1 per cent. of the whole, the permanent pasture covering the remaining 16,017,000 acres.

A material and nearly continuous shrinkage of the land under the plough has now been in progress for the last 18 years, accompanied by a continuous and still larger extension of the recorded Grass area, but the Arable area is still the greater of the two, if Great Britain be regarded as a whole. This is not quite the case if the English figures be viewed by themselves, as will be seen by comparing the figures for 1870, 1880, and 1890.

Years.	England (only).		Total for Great Britain.	
	Arable.	Pasture.	Arable.	Pasture.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1870	13,729,000	9,680,000	18,335,000	12,073,000
1880	13,134,000	11,462,000	17,675,000	14,427,000
1890	12,172,000	12,836,000	16,751,000	16,017,000

The 4,000,000 acres added in 20 years to the Pasture of Great Britain, is thus not wholly due to the laying down of Arable Land to Grass. Compared with 1889, the Arable Land of Great Britain in 1890 is less by 117,000 acres, and the Pasture greater by 152,000 acres, nearly the whole change taking place in England.

Crops in Arable Division.

Breaking up into its main sections the 16¾ million acres of the Arable division of Great Britain, the present position and

the changes in the total of each group between 1870, 1880, and 1890 may be shown as under:— Crops in Arable Division.

Years.	Corn Crops.	Green Crops.	Clover and Grasses under Rotation.	Other Crops.	Bare Fallow.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1870	9,548,000	3,587,000	4,505,000	85,000	611,000
1880	8,876,000	3,477,000	4,434,000	76,000	813,000
1890	8,033,000	3,298,000	4,809,000	*103,000	508,000

* Including 46,000 acres of Small Fruit not previously distinguished.

Practically one-half of the Arable area remains under Corn, but the proportion of Corn Crops to *Arable* Land (itself, it must be remembered, a diminishing quantity) declined from 52 per cent. in 1870 to 50 per cent. in 1880, and to 48 per cent. in 1890. Green Crops have continued to cover nearly one-fifth of the Arable area in each year of the three. But the proportion per cent. of Clover and Grasses under Rotation has exhibited, as has been repeatedly noted, a material increase. The ratio was 24½ per cent. in 1870, 25 per cent. in 1880, and 28½ per cent. in 1890. The proportion of Bare Fallow was 3½ per cent. in 1870, and 3 per cent. in 1890.

The 8,033,000 acres now returned under Corn Crops compare with 8,075,000 acres in 1889. This total is a full million of acres below the average Corn-cropped area of the five years ending with 1880. Corn Crops in Great Britain.

Among the details of the Corn-cropped area, attention is always primarily directed to the area under Wheat, in which by far the most of the decline is apparent. A further diminution in this cereal has to be reported in 1890, the 2,449,000 acres in Great Britain under Wheat in 1889 having dropped to 2,386,000 acres in the current year, a decrease of 2½ per cent. The decrease occurs in England only, a very slight increase being shown in Wales, and one of 4½ per cent. in Scotland, where, however, wheat growing occupies very narrow limits. In a few English counties, such as the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, Wheat in Great Britain.

Huntingdon, Rutland, Bedford, and Derby, the general decrease is broken by some augmentations of area, but notwithstanding this, the Wheat area of 1890 is less on the whole than that of 1889, in each of the four distinctive divisions or groups of counties into which it is now customary to divide England for the purpose of the Produce Statistics.

Decline in Wheat growing.

In view of the interest always attaching to the long and nearly continuous decline in Wheat growing, a new Table (XVII.) enables the varying rate of the decrease in the several counties of Great Britain during the past 10 years to be traced, and the position compared with the averages of the previous decade in two five-year periods, 1871–75 and 1876–80. In only two years has the Wheat area been smaller than it now is, viz., 1886 and 1887, when 2,286,000 acres and 2,317,000 acres were recorded. Most of the rise exhibited in 1888 has now been lost, and comparing the present year's total, 2,386,000, with that of the mean for the five years ending with 1880, the decline is almost exactly 650,000 acres. If the comparison be made with a still earlier group of five years, 1871–75,—a period anterior to the recent depression,—the loss is 1,140,000 acres, or nearly one acre in every three. This decline in Wheat growing has been long in progress. If the Wheat area of the three years, 1870, 1880, and 1890 (Table XVI.), be compared, it will be seen that the absolute decline on the first decade actually exceeded that which has taken place since, for 591,000 acres were lost between 1870 and 1880, against 523,000 acres since that year. The decline is no doubt attributable to the fall in the price of wheat, which is now not much more than half what it was in the years immediately following 1870.

Nor is it without interest to observe that by far the greatest relative reduction of the Wheat area must be remarked in those Western or Northern Counties where the soils or the climate are less suitable to the crop. The aggregate decline of the chief Wheat-growing group of Counties in the East is 21 per cent. They no longer devote a fifth of their cultivated area, as in 1870, to this cereal, but they still show nearly a sixth of that surface under Wheat. In the Counties of the North and North-west, on the other hand, where Wheat covered little more

than a fourteenth part of the cultivated area 20 years ago, even that limited surface is reduced by half, while in Wales and Scotland also only half the Wheat acreage visible in 1870 now appears.

Barley in Great Britain.

The area under Barley in Great Britain in 1890 is 2,111,000 acres. This is a decrease of 10,000 acres from last year's figures. The decline is visible only in Scotland and in Wales, the English area being practically as before. The present surface under Barley in Great Britain is greater by some 26,000 acres than in 1888 or 1887, but it is less than prevailed before those years.

Oats in Great Britain.

Oats now cover 14,000 more acres than in 1889, or a total of 2,903,000 acres for Great Britain. In the last two years it is to be noted that the growing of oats has distinctly extended in England, and notably in the Eastern Counties, and in a larger degree than the above figures show, since both in Scotland and in Wales, especially in the latter, the Oat area has been reduced. Although the area under the Oat crop in Great Britain is less now than it was between 1883 and 1887, it is considerably greater than before 1880.

Green Crops in Great Britain.

Green Crops were returned as grown in Great Britain this year on 3,298,000 acres, a figure which is only fractionally less than in 1889, though materially below the total shown in 1888 and all earlier years, throughout which a level of nearly 3½ million acres was maintained.

Potato Crop of 1890.

The only noticeable decline in this section of the year's acreage is in the Potato Crop, whereof 50,000 fewer acres have been grown, the total for Great Britain being 530,000 acres. There is a less breadth of potatoes in every English County but three, and in these the increase is insignificant, while every Scotch County but one reports a small decline. The Collectors agree in ascribing this uniform decrease to the low and unremunerative prices which were obtained for the large potato crop of 1889.

In view of the presence of potato disease in Ireland a special inquiry was made by the Board of Agriculture into the extent to which the Potato Crop in Great Britain was affected. A summary

of the reports received from the Inspectors, indicating that no serious loss from this cause was to be apprehended in Great Britain, was issued in October.

Turnips.

More Turnips were apparently grown than in 1889 or 1888, but the total of this root in Great Britain remains below the average of 2,000,000 acres customary before 1887. The present year's return shows 1,948,000 acres.

Sugar Beet.

Details are this year given in a new Table (VIII.) of the Green Crops which are not separately distinguished in Tables I. and II. Of the 314,000 acres thus grouped, nearly three-fourths, or 233,000 acres, carry Vetches, while 18,000 acres under Lucerne are reported. In view of the attention recently called to the possibility, under certain circumstances, of again cultivating Beet Root for Sugar it may be noticed that only 34 acres appear to have been grown in 1890. In 1871 a total area of 1884 acres was returned as under Sugar Beet.

Bare Fallow.

The area left under Bare Fallow at the date of the collection of the Returns, 508,000 acres, shows a small decrease on the figures of 1889. Twice only, in 1887 and 1888, had the area thus returned been smaller. The surface of Great Britain now accounted for under this head is on the whole less than in the years before 1884 by more than a third. The general reduction of Fallow apparent this year in the large majority of counties is broken by some striking changes in the opposite direction, as in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, although these are insufficient to balance the improvement elsewhere.

Hop Acreage.

The decline in the area under Hops in Great Britain, which has been sufficiently noteworthy to attract the attention of Parliament, and procure the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, was carried further in 1890. The surface employed for Hop growing is now returned at 54,555 acres only, the lowest point recorded since these returns were first collected. The present area compares with 57,749 acres in 1889, and 58,494 in 1888. Full information as to the areas and produce of Hops was supplied by this Department of the Board to the Parliamentary Committee which sat during last Session,

and various interesting statistics and conclusions respecting Hop growing in England may be found in the Committee's Report.

Small Fruit.

An increasing area, more than sufficient to balance the decline in Hops, is again reported as under Small Fruit, embracing Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. under this title. The surface returned as occupied in this way is 46,200 acres, or an increase of 4,300 acres. The practice of Fruit growing is certainly extending both in England and Scotland, and the reports of the Collectors contain references to the development of this branch of agricultural industry in new localities, and to the provision of local facilities for disposing of the produce by jam factories, and arrangements for preserving the fruit.

Orchards and Market Gardens.

The area under Orchards once more also shows an increase, the total for Great Britain now standing at 202,300 acres, a larger surface than has yet been recorded. This is also the case with Market Gardens, which have increased to 73,300 acres.

Clover and Grass.

Clover and Rotation Grasses show a small decline in acreage from the relatively high figure returned in 1889, the present area for Great Britain being 4,809,000 acres against 4,877,000 acres last year. Both totals are, however, higher than any recorded before this date, and largely in advance of the area which was returned in 1884 and all earlier seasons, a result doubtless of the practice, in many districts, of prolonging the time under which artificial grasses are retained on the soil.

Reduced Area devoted to Hay.

It is noteworthy that a large and material decline in the proportion of these Rotation Grasses kept for hay is reported this year, 184,500 fewer acres being so kept out of a total in itself reduced. If to this reduction there be added the 208,800 fewer acres of permanent grass set aside for hay this year, hay must have been cut on nearly 400,000 fewer acres than in the immediately preceding season. This, which is one of the most prominent features of the returns now submitted, is almost everywhere ascribed by the Collectors to the large and unexhausted crop of 1889 and the low values it commanded. This reduction of acreage devoted to hay only restores the area to its extent in 1888, and still leaves a larger surface so employed than on the mean of the last five years.

Live Stock in Great Britain.

The record of Live Stock in Great Britain in 1890 is the most satisfactory presented for many years.

Horses.

The total number of Horses kept solely for Agriculture, 981,000, shows indeed very little difference from previous years. There is apparent a small increase in England with a decrease in Wales and Scotland. In Unbroken Horses an increase, bringing up the total in Great Britain to 394,000, calls for no special remark.

Mares kept solely for Breeding.

Mares kept solely for breeding have not been previously distinguished as a class by themselves. They have now been extracted separately from the data annually supplied by occupiers of land, with the result that a very distinct increase, amounting to 10 per cent. as compared with 1889 and 15 per cent. on 1883, is apparent, the total now returned being 57,430, the increase extending to nearly every county in England. The Collectors in various districts report a prevailing local impression that the recent attention devoted to Horse Breeding, and the action of the Royal Commission on this subject, has resulted in a material development of a profitable branch of business, which has not received till lately the consideration it deserved.

Increase in Cattle.

No more encouraging feature is presented by the Returns for 1890 than the large increase shown in the stock of Cattle and Sheep in Great Britain. The number of Cows and Heifers in milk or in calf now returned is 2,538,000, a figure approached, indeed, in 1885, 1886, and 1887, but not met with before or since. The breeding stock now returned is thus greater by over 100,000 head than in 1889. The increase is apparent in every County in England except Middlesex, in every County of Wales, and in most Counties in Scotland. The Collectors attribute the improvement to a growing conviction on the part of farmers of profit to be made from the breeding of stock and an extended demand for milk.

A decrease of other Cattle over two years old is apparent in England and Wales. There is, however, an increase in Scotland. Some part of the decrease under this head would seem due to the earlier maturity of the stock sent to the butcher.

Cattle under two years old exhibit a very remarkable and general increase in the present year, amounting to 279,000 head, and bringing up the total to 2,532,000. Compared with the average number returned in the decade ending 1880, the present figures exhibit an increase of over 400,000 head. Increase in Cattle.

A very important increase is also exhibited in the number of Sheep and Lambs. The number of Sheep of one year old and upwards is returned as 16,757,000, or 894,000 more than in 1889, only one or two counties failing to join in the general advance. Increase in Sheep.

In Lambs the increase is relatively greater still, a total of 10,516,000 head being enumerated, and the increase over 1889 being 746,000, or 7·6 per cent. The only Counties in Great Britain showing fewer Lambs are Cambridge and Huntingdon, and there the drop is insignificant, while the reports of the Collectors agree that an excellent lambing season has distinguished the year 1890. It is worth noting that the present stock of Lambs is now greater than in any year of the past decade, or than the average of the decade ending with 1880. The increasing proportion of Lambs to the total flock in recent years appears to confirm the general impression that Sheep are now being matured more rapidly, and passed into consumption as mutton at an earlier age.

The total Sheep Stock of Great Britain, 27,272,000, is now greater than in any year since 1879, a recovery of nearly 3,000,000 head being apparent since the losses of the period 1879–82 left us with only 24,320,000 sheep in the last of these years. Two-thirds of this addition to our flocks, or an increase of 2,000,000, has occurred in the last two seasons.

There is also to be noted on this occasion a large increase, frequently attributed to the cheapness of potatoes, in the Pigs enumerated in these Returns, bringing the total for 1890 up to 2,774,000, a number never before reached. Increase in Pigs.

For the purpose of comparison with the changes already noted in the distribution of the agricultural surface of Great Britain in the past two decades, it is interesting to contrast the numbers of the Live Stock returned in 1870 and 1880 with those of the present year. In all descriptions but sheep we have an important Live Stock in 1870, 1880, and 1890.

Live Stock in 1870, 1880, and 1890.

increase in the number of live stock compared with the position twenty years ago, the figures being as under :—

Years.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 - -	1,267,000	5,403,000	28,398,000	2,171,000
1880 - - -	1,421,000	5,912,000	26,619,000	2,001,000
1890 - -	1,433,000	6,509,000	27,272,000	2,774,000

The details under each group will be found in Table XII. It must be, however, noted that the increase in Horses is almost wholly in the class of Unbroken Horses and Mares kept solely for breeding, and it may be even a matter for some surprise that any extension should appear in the Horses kept solely for agricultural work, as the presence of even slightly greater numbers on a smaller arable area, would appear to represent some augmentation in the cost of cultivation.

In Cattle it is mainly in Cows and in young stock that the development has occurred, and the increase of 1,100,000 in 20 years in our horned stock is a matter for congratulation. This more than outweighs the reduction by the same number in the flocks of Great Britain. The more recent increase of Sheep has not yet compensated for the earlier decline, but it is to be remembered that the greater number of Lambs now apparent is believed to indicate a larger annual out-turn of meat from a smaller standing flock, due to earlier maturity.

Live Stock per 1,000 Acres.

In connexion with these figures it may be useful to repeat that, in examining the tables which show geographically the number of animals per 1,000 acres of cultivated land in different divisions of Great Britain and at different dates, the existence in Scotland, Wales, and certain English counties of considerable areas of stock-maintaining pastures, unrecorded in the annual returns, as now collected, must not be forgotten.

Grazing and Corn Counties of England.

Before passing from the figures for Great Britain to the summary which is given of the Agricultural Statistics of the United Kingdom, it may be here appropriate to reproduce, with

Grazing and Corn Counties of England.

the data for 1890, the customary Table (page xx.) which has for many years appeared in these Reports indicating the relative course of agricultural and distinctive differences between the 21 Counties of the West regarded mainly as Grazing, and the 21 Eastern or Corn Counties of England.

The extent to which the two groups of Counties thus distinguished differ from the mean of England as a whole in the area devoted to different kinds of crops may be shown by the following Table, exhibiting the particulars in Grazing Counties, in Corn Counties, and in all the Counties of England, with the per-centage of the Total Cultivated Acreage under each head in the year 1890.

Description of Crops.	In Grazing Counties.		In Corn Counties.		In All Counties.	
	Acreage.	Per cent.	Acreage.	Per cent.	Acreage.	Per cent.
	Acres.	%	*Acres.*	%	*Acres.*	%
Corn Crops - -	2,319,484	17·2	3,962,010	34·3	6,281,494	25·1
Green Crops - -	1,055,805	7·9	1,466,771	12·7	2,522,576	10·1
Clover and other Grass under Rotation -	1,508,056	11·2	1,282,762	11·1	2,790,818	11·2
Flax - - - -	1,273	0·0	1,141	0·0	2,414	0·0
Hops - - - -	9,701	0·1	44,854	0·4	54,555	0·2
Small Fruit - -	11,852	0·1	29,237	0·2	41,089	0·2
Bare Fallow - -	156,961	1·2	322,040	2·8	479,001	1·9
Total of Arable Land -	5,063,132	37·7	7,108,815	61·5	12,171,947	48·7
Total of Permanent Pasture - -	8,381,353	62·3	4,454,847	38·5	12,836,200	51·3
Total - -	13,444,485	100·0	11,563,662	100·0	25,008,147	100·0

The Grazing or Western Division includes the following counties, viz.:—Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Gloucester, Hereford, Lancaster, Leicester, Monmouth, Northumberland, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Westmorland, Wilts, Worcester, York (North Riding), and York (West Riding).

The Corn or Eastern Division includes:—Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Essex, Hants, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, and York (East Riding).

Grazing and Corn Counties of England.

ACREAGE under CROPS, and NUMBER of LIVE STOCK, in GRAZING COUNTIES and in CORN COUNTIES of ENGLAND, and PER-CENTAGES of the TOTALS for ENGLAND, in GRAZING and CORN COUNTIES respectively, in the year 1890.

	In Grazing Counties.		In Corn Counties.	
	Acreage and Number.	Per-centage of Total for England.	Acreage and Number.	Per-centage of Total for England.
Total Acreage returned under all kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass	*Acres.* 13,444,485	% 53·8	*Acres.* 11,563,662	% 46·2
Total Acreage of Permanent Pasture - For Hay	2,517,414	60·9	1,613,863	39·1
Total Acreage of Permanent Pasture - Not for Hay	5,863,939	67·4	2,840,984	32·6
Total Acreage of Arable Land	5,063,132	41·6	7,108,815	58·4
Acreage under—				
Wheat	717,229	31·8	1,538,465	68·2
Barley and Bere	576,871	32·5	1,198,735	67·5
Oats	884,035	53·6	764,118	46·4
Rye	18,826	41·7	26,341	58·3
Beans	79,655	23·4	260,800	76·6
Peas	42,868	19·8	173,551	80·2
Total under above Corn Crops	2,319,484	36·9	3,962,010	63·1
Potatoes	191,238	54·9	156,978	45·1
Turnips and Swedes	628,518	45·1	764,190	54·9
Mangold	91,564	28·4	231,243	71·6
Carrots	2,800	20·8	10,635	79·2
Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	58,767	39·9	88,608	60·1
Other Green Crops	82,918	27·8	215,117	72·2
Clover and other Grass under Rotation - For Hay	826,050	49·0	858,729	51·0
Clover and other Grass under Rotation - Not for Hay	682,006	61·7	424,033	38·3
Total under above Green Crops and Grass under Rotation	2,563,861	48·3	2,749,533	51·7
Flax	1,273	52·7	1,141	47·3
Hops	9,701	17·8	44,854	82·2
Small Fruit	11,852	28·8	29,237	71·2
Bare Fallow	156,961	32·8	322,040	67·2
Orchards and Market Gardens	165,170	62·6	98,888	37·4
Nursery Grounds	4,655	41·5	6,568	58·5
Woods, &c.	786,892	51·8	731,429	48·2
Number of—	*No.*	%	*No.*	%
Horses used solely for Agriculture	373,964	48·9	390,894	51·1
Ditto, Unbroken	164,778	55·9	130,033	44·1
Mares kept solely for Breeding	23,812	59·7	16,076	40·3
Cattle	3,015,412	65·3	1,602,229	34·7
Sheep	9,350,926	55·5	7,490,362	44·5
Pigs	1,220,891	51·8	1,134,869	48·2

Irish Statistics.

It has been customary to refer briefly to the parallel summary of the Irish figures which has been incorporated in the General Abstract for the United Kingdom now presented. Information as to the Irish Agriculture of the year has, however, been already laid before Parliament in the annual statistics of the Registrar General for Ireland.

It may therefore suffice here to note that the principal changes recorded in the Irish column of Table I. are in the same general direction as those just noticed for Great Britain, with the exception of a small increase in Wheat. The Irish Wheat area, which was given as 66,222 acres in 1887, now stands at 93,208 acres. In Live Stock, Ireland, like Great Britain, shows a satisfactory increase, returning in 1890 more horses and a largely increased number of horned cattle, sheep, and pigs.

Summary for the United Kingdom.

Combining into one statement the Irish statistics and the data supplied for the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, with the figures already reported for England, Wales, and Scotland, the leading agricultural changes between 1889 and 1890 in the entire United Kingdom may be summed up in the following Table:—

Acreage.	1890.	1889.	1890 compared with 1889.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Total Cultivated Area -	48,045,755	47,931,165	114,590	...
Total of Permanent Pasture	27,115,425	26,816,092	299,333	...
Total of Arable Land -	20,930,330	21,115,073	...	184,743
Corn Crops - -	9,574,249	9,637,354	...	63,105
Green Crops - -	4,534,145	4,541,760	...	7,615
Clover, &c. under Rotation -	6,097,210	6,188,502	...	91,292
Flax - - -	99,326	116,192	...	16,866
Hops - - -	54,555	57,749	...	3,194
Small Fruit - -	* 46,733	* 42,506	4,227	...
Bare Fallow - -	524,112	531,010	...	6,898
Live Stock.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Horses - - -	1,964,911	1,945,386	19,525	...
Cattle - - -	10,789,858	10,272,765	517,093	...
Sheep - - -	31,667,195	29,484,774	2,182,421	...
Pigs - - -	4,362,040	3,905,865	456,175	...

* Ireland not included.

United Kingdom.

A longer retrospect of the agricultural changes in the United Kingdom will be found in Table XVIII., where the present figures are compared with those for the average of the years 1871–75, a period usually regarded as one of relative agricultural prosperity.

Miscellaneous Tables.

The miscellaneous statistical information appended to the Agricultural Returns includes, in accordance with the practice pursued since 1879, the continuation, up to the close of 1889, of a variety of Tables illustrating in distinctive groups the quantities and values of Imports of Agricultural Produce over a series of years.

Imports per head.

The relative importance, the growth, or diminution of our Foreign Supplies of Grain, Dead Meat, Dairy Produce, and some other characteristic imports is shown in Table XXIV., which gives the share supplied annually from abroad for each unit of the population, in every year of the past twenty, with a summary illustrating the mean head rate of imported produce in five-year groups for the past 30 years.

Wheat Imports.

It is interesting and instructive to observe the branches of our Foreign Supply which have most largely augmented during this period. Of Foreign Wheat in Grain, the average yearly gross import per head, in 1861–65, was 106 lbs. But while the head rate rose over each of the four five-yearly periods up to 1881–85 (the highest annual recorded Import being 204 lbs. per head in 1882) the mean Wheat import of the years 1886–89 has only reached 165 lbs. per head. Against this, however, must be put the augmented head-rate of Imports of Flour. These have risen from 21 lbs. per head in 1861–65, to 28 lbs. per head in 1876–80, and to 48 lbs. per head in 1886–89.

Imports of Potatoes.

A very remarkable difference is visible in the Imports of Potatoes. In 1861–65 only some 3 lbs. per head of our population were received from abroad, whereas the average import of the five years, 1876–80, was as high as 28 lbs. per head, while this sunk in 1886–89 to an average supply of 7 lbs.

Dead Meat Imports.

The most striking development of all our Imports of Produce is visible in the case of Dead Meat. The import per head of

Bacon and Hams was six times greater in 1876–80 than in 1866–70, but has not increased since. The trade in imported Fresh Beef, Mutton, and Pork, which even up to the end of 1875 did not furnish more than a single pound per annum to each average family of five persons, has furnished 29½ lbs. for each such family in the period 1886–89, and in the single year 1889 reached 40 lbs. a year to every such family in the United Kingdom. Dead Meat Imports.

The Import of Cheese, which up to 1875 showed some signs of increase, has not perceptibly advanced per head of the population. The rate of 5·6 lbs. per head imported in that year was only just maintained during the last four years. The import of the year 1889 was 5·7 lbs. In Butter and Margarine the supply per head has doubled in the past 20 years,—a head-rate of 4·3 lbs. in 1866–70 having steadily augmented to 8·4 lbs. in 1886–89, last year's total, 9·4 lbs., being the largest yet reached. Foreign Eggs are now three times as numerous as in 1861–1865, and more than twice as plentiful as in 1866–1870, when 14 were brought to our shores annually for each person, against 30 per head in each of the last two years. Dairy Produce imported.

In view of the interest attaching to the question of the sources, as well as the total, of the imports of Butter, Margarine, Cheese, and Eggs, a new Table (No. XLII.) giving this important information has been added. The sources of our imports of Grain, Live Animals, Dead Meat, and Wool, appear, as in former years, in other Tables. Sources of imports.

The past year, 1889, has seen the largest Import of Live Cattle ever before recorded in these Tables: over 555,000 head having been received. Of this total 68 per cent., or 379,012, came from the United States and Canada. It is remarkable also as an indication of the increased meat consumption of the country that this large importation has been accompanied by much larger supplies of fresh beef than in any previous year, 1,386,000 cwts., or the equivalent of nearly a quarter of a million bullocks, having been imported in 1889. The movement of Cattle into Great Britain from Ireland, shown in Table XXIII., is greater than our entire foreign importation; but no material increase appears in this trade in the past decade, the number received being 670,000 head in 1889. Imports of Cattle and Beef.

Imports of Sheep and Mutton.

The number of Foreign Sheep landed in 1889 in the United Kingdom was 678,000. This is a diminution of 278,000 as compared with 1888, which has been, however, much more than compensated by the large importations of Fresh Mutton. These amounted to 1,225,000 cwts. in 1889, and represent an addition of 237,000 cwts. over 1888, or the equivalent of 470,000 more carcases of Mutton than were available for food in the preceding year.

Horses Imported and Exported.

The renewed interest attaching to the question of Horse Breeding lends importance to the details of the extended Tables that now for the first time distinguish the Horses imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, as Stallions, Mares, and Geldings respectively. It will be seen that the Imports of Foreign Horses, which, in the preceding 10 years had averaged 11,400 in number annually, increased to over 13,800 in 1889. The Exports of Horses to Foreign Countries and British Possessions, in each of the last two years, have materially increased, upwards of 13,400 and 14,800 having been exported in 1888 and 1889 respectively, as against an average of less than 6,500 in the preceding 10 years. It is noteworthy also, that while the average value per head of Horses imported in 1889 was 20*l.*, the average annual value per head of home bred horses exported in 1889 was 69*l.*

Records of Prices.

The Tables which are now appended giving the prices of Agricultural Produce are in nearly every case in continuation of those previously given, and call for no special comment.

Returns for British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

Information has again been furnished by the Board of Trade to this Department, as in former years, giving, in Tables LIX. to LXXXV., such Colonial and Foreign Agricultural Statistics as were available at the date of preparing these Returns.

Crops in various Countries

The comparative view of the acreage and yield of the chief cereals in the United Kingdom and in certain other countries, which has been given in former years, will be found in Table LXXXVI. Considerable caution has, of course, to be observed in making international comparisons of this nature, owing to the unavoidable irregularity of dates and frequent differences in the methods and scope of enumeration.

Crops in various Countries.

From the Table it would appear that in Holland alone are the yields with which we are familiar in this country approached or exceeded either in Wheat, Barley, or Oats. In contrast with the average yield of 29·9 bushels per acre in the case of Wheat in this country in 1889, the production of Germany is given as 18 bushels; of Canada, so far as returned, as 14 bushels; of the United States, as 12·5; of Australasia, as under 11 bushels; and of India, as 9·4 bushels only. The average yield in France was 15·8 bushels in 1888, the last year for which returns are supplied.

Live Stock in various Countries.

A new Table (LXXXVII.) has been introduced for the purpose of bringing into one view the relative stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs appearing, according to the official statistics of recent years, to be in the possession of the United Kingdom and other countries. So far as cattle are concerned, it may be worth noting that the United States of America with 52,800,000 head of cattle, Russia with 24,600,000, Germany with 15,800,000, and France with 13,400,000 appear to be the only countries wherein the totals exceed those of the herds of the United Kingdom. In Sheep our Australasian Colonies, with flocks amounting to upwards of 101,000,000, take the first place among the countries accounted for; Russia, with 44,500,000 Sheep, and the United States with 44,300,000 at the date of the latest returns, are the only other countries appearing in this Table where larger flocks than our own are reported.

Indian Crop.

A new Table (LXXI.) has been this year added, furnishing the latest official statistics of the area and produce of the Wheat Crop of India, both for the year 1889–90, and for the average of the five preceding seasons. The leading features of this statement were published by this Office immediately on the receipt of the Indian statistics from Simla on the 1st August last. They indicated a Wheat crop more than 13 per cent. below the average of the five preceding years, or 6,304,000 tons on an area of 24,983,000 acres, contrasting with 6,362,000 tons on 25,912,000 acres in 1888–89.

Foreign Countries.

It has been customary to close the prefatory statements annually accompanying the Agricultural Returns with some mention of the position of Agriculture and the yield of crops in the

Foreign Countries.

current year, in those larger countries which possess a special interest for the English cultivator, but where the final estimates of area and of produce are received at a date which does not permit of their being brought under review in a tabular shape.

Russian crops.

A recent despatch communicated to the Board of Agriculture by the Foreign Office supplies the estimate of the Russian Ministry of Domains as to the crops of 1890. From this it appears that the harvest of Winter sown Grain in that empire, although better than in 1889, is only slightly above average, a result considerably below the sanguine anticipations entertained earlier in the year, about one-third of the surface of European Russia showing unsatisfactory Winter sown crops, while good crops were grown in the Northern blacksoil provinces, in Bessarabia, and the South West. The report for Spring sown crops shows them to be generally inferior to the Winter crops, but better than the yield of 1889, except in the case of Buckwheat.

With the exception of Poland, the Russian Winter crop of Wheat is thus estimated at nearly 39,000,000 cwts., and the Spring Wheat at 71,000,000 cwts., or an aggregate of 110,000,000 cwts., or 5,500,000 tons, which the despatch received compares with an average crop of 6,000,000 tons, in the five years 1883–87.

The Russian Oat crop of 1890, as given in this statement, is 150,300,000 cwts. against 171,600,000 cwts. the average of 1883–87. The Russian Barley crop is placed at 57,600,000 cwts. against an average of 57,800,000 cwts., while the crop of Rye, which is by far the greatest of the Russian cereals, is 328,000,000 cwts. against an average of 325,000,000 cwts.

Crops in United States.

The latest official statement on the crops of the United States of America was contained in the October Report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. It places the average yield of Winter Wheat at 10·8 bushels per acre, and Spring Wheat at 11·5 bushels per acre, or together a joint average of 11·1 bushels. This compares with 12·8 bushels in 1889, these bushels being in every case Winchester bushels. The area of the Wheat crop of the United States was given in the June Report of the Depart-

ment as 4·6 per cent. below the area of 38,124,000 acres in 1889. It would appear, therefore, that the Wheat crop of 1890 was grown on an area of 36,370,000 acres, and consequently may be expected only slightly to exceed 400,000,000 bushels, against 490,000,000 bushels in 1889. Crops in United States.

The Oat crop of 1890 in America is reported as poor, the yield being only 19·8 bushels per acre—the worst ever reported. The Barley crop, placed at 21 bushels, is also under average.

The Maize crop, which in the United States covers a greater breadth than all the other cereals combined, was sown this year on 78,800,000 acres, and the October Report of the Department indicated a crop largely under average. Recent telegrams confirm the prospect of a very unfavourable result, so that the Maize crop of 1890 will probably be far below the remarkable crop of 2,113,000,000 bushels of 1889.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

P. G. CRAIGIE,

Director of the
Statistical Department.

Board of Agriculture,
November, 1890.

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	Number, Total Value, and Average Value, per Head, of *Foreign-bred* Horses Exported from the United Kingdom, to each Country and Possession - - -	In 1888 - -	LVI.	154–155.
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WHEAT AND **MAIZE** in the **UNITED STATES** OF **AMERICA.**	WHEAT:— PRODUCTION, HOME CONSUMPTION, IMPORTS, and EXPORTS of WHEAT and FLOUR, in 1849–50, in 1859–60, and in each Year from 1868–69 to 1888–89 inclusive - - -	LXXXIV.	192.
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ANNUAL

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

WITH

Abstract Returns for the

UNITED KINGDOM.

I 63950. A

TABLE I.—ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890 and 1889, in each DIVISION of GREAT BRITAIN

		ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND and WATER		*Acres.* 32,597,398	*Acres.* 32,597,398	*Acres.* 4,721,823	*Acres.* 4,721,823	*Acres.* 19,466,978	*Acres.* 19,466,978
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		25,008,147	24,991,015	2,864,188	2,853,917	4,896,000	4,888,425
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	2,255,694	2,321,504	68,669	68,464	61,973	59,386
	Barley or Bere	1,775,606	1,776,011	119,780	122,051	215,792	223,468
	Oats	1,648,153	1,623,967	241,199	249,022	1,013,646	1,015,715
	Rye	45,167	59,270	1,206	1,291	8,453	8,877
	Beans	340,455	304,651	1,872	1,629	16,086	14,940
	Peas	216,419	222,061	1,700	1,451	1,263	1,414
	TOTAL	6,281,494	6,307,464	434,426	443,908	1,317,213	1,323,800
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	348,216	384,508	39,917	39,968	141,528	154,746
	Turnips and Swedes	1,392,708	1,370,406	72,600	72,280	482,290	477,955
	Mangold	322,807	318,065	7,335	6,962	1,146	1,101
	Carrots	13,435	14,123	471	438	1,020	1,175
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	147,375	137,268	2,034	1,651	10,352	8,172
	Other Green Crops (*b*)	298,035	293,807	2,821	2,900	13,438	14,122
	TOTAL	2,522,576	2,518,177	125,178	124,199	649,774	657,271
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	1,684,779	1,842,989	181,253	185,747	426,162	447,398
	Not for Hay	1,106,039	1,044,397	150,458	132,384	1,260,128	1,223,783
	TOTAL	2,790,818	2,887,386	331,711	318,131	1,686,290	1,671,781
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*c*)	For Hay	4,131,277	4,324,959	492,418	509,564	154,944	152,963
	Not for Hay	8,704,923	8,375,615	1,463,821	1,439,853	1,070,109	1,062,909
	TOTAL	12,836,200	12,700,574	1,956,239	1,949,417	1,225,053	1,215,872
FLAX		2,414	2,289	3	6	38	80
HOPS		(*r*) 54,555	(*p*) 57,749	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*d*)		41,089	37,338	741	666	4,404	3,929
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		479,001	480,038	15,890	17,590	13,228	15,692
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	764,858	764,013	74,622	75,227	141,795	142,513
	Unbroken Horses	294,811	291,186	56,567	54,727	42,537	41,482
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	39,888	35,842	12,147	11,189	5,395	5,210
	TOTAL	1,099,557	1,091,041	143,336	141,143	189,727	189,205
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	1,832,950	1,753,187	282,159	272,031	422,881	409,421
	Other 2 Years & above	1,060,680	1,081,950	106,035	114,192	272,404	257,717
	Cattle. Under 2 Years	1,724,011	1,518,520	316,921	279,878	490,591	453,659
	TOTAL	4,617,641	4,352,657	705,115	666,101	1,185,876	1,120,797
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	10,054,857	9,525,759	1,987,382	1,882,002	4,714,329	4,454,371
	Under 1 Year old	6,786,431	6,314,123	1,082,328	958,687	2,647,132	2,497,078
	TOTAL	16,841,288	15,839,882	3,069,710	2,840,689	7,361,461	6,951,449
PIGS. (*f*)		2,355,760	2,118,385	258,175	240,741	159,674	151,677

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*c*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*d*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

(*f*) With the exception of those for Ireland, the numbers of Pigs are exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.

(*g*) Furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland.

GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as returned with similar Particulars for IRELAND, and with TOTAL for the UNITED KINGDOM.

GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND. (g)		UNITED KINGDOM, including ISLE OF MAN and CHANNEL ISLANDS.			
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
56,786,199	56,786,199	20,819,947	20,819,947	77,799,793	77,799,793	TOTAL AREA of LAND and WATER.	
32,768,335	32,733,357	15,145,677	15,066,941	48,045,755	47,931,165	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
2,386,336	2,449,354	93,208	91,131	2,483,595	2,544,549	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
2,111,178	2,121,539	182,218	186,543	2,300,994	2,316,044	Barley or Bere.	
2,902,998	2,888,704	1,220,241	1,237,135	4,137,790	4,140,563	Oats.	
54,826	69,438	14,571	15,764	69,458	85,281	Rye.	
358,413	321,220	3,714	3,862	362,242	325,191	Beans.	
219,382	224,926	655	667	220,170	225,726	Peas.	
8,033,133	8,075,172	1,514,607	1,535,102	9,574,249	9,637,354	TOTAL.	
529,661	579,222	780,801	787,152	1,321,272	1,377,451	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
1,947,598	1,920,641	(h) 295,361	(h) 297,818	2,251,220	2,226,734	Turnips and Swedes.	
331,288	326,126	(i) 46,451	(i) 43,990	378,313	370,654	Mangold.	
14,926	15,736	(k) 3,133	(k) 3,093	18,417	19,217	Carrots.	
159,761	147,091	(l) 53,301	(l) 49,454	213,165	196,637	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
314,294	310,829	35,349	38,042	351,758	351,067	Other Green Crops. (b)	
3,297,528	3,299,647	1,214,396	1,219,549	4,534,145	4,541,760	TOTAL.	
2,292,194	2,476,734	631,639	669,966	2,938,680	3,162,062	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
2,516,625	2,400,564	605,702	591,659	3,158,530	3,026,440	Not for Hay.	
4,808,819	4,877,298	1,237,341	1,261,625	6,097,210	6,188,502	TOTAL.	
4,778,639	4,987,486	1,461,452	1,516,619	6,248,352	6,512,730	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (c)
11,238,853	10,878,377	9,605,472	9,403,126	20,867,073	20,303,362	Not for Hay.	
16,017,492	15,865,863	11,066,924	10,919,745	27,115,425	26,816,092	TOTAL.	
2,455	2,375	96,871	113,817	99,326	116,192	FLAX.	
(r) 54,555	(p) 57,749	...	...	(r) 54,555	(p) 57,749	HOPS.	
46,234	41,933	(m) —	(m) —	(n) 46,733	(n) 42,506	SMALL FRUIT. (d)	
508,119	513,320	15,538	17,103	524,112	531,010	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		
981,275	981,753	(m) —	(m) —	(o) —	(o) —	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (e)
393,915	387,395	(m) —	(m) —	(o) —	(o) —	Unbroken Horses.	
57,430	52,241	(m) —	(m) —	(o) —	(o) —	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
1,432,620	1,421,389	523,384	515,188	1,964,911	1,945,386	TOTAL.	
2,537,990	2,433,639	1,400,426	1,363,571	3,956,220	3,814,593	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
1,439,119	1,453,859	917,678	910,415	2,361,424	2,369,501	2 Years & above. Other Cattle.	
2,531,523	2,252,057	1,922,649	1,819,958	4,472,214	4,088,671	Under 2 Years. Other Cattle.	
6,508,632	6,139,555	4,240,753	4,093,944	10,789,858	10,272,765	TOTAL.	
16,756,568	15,862,132	2,538,809	2,253,048	19,332,472	18,148,352	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
10,515,891	9,769,888	1,784,996	1,536,581	12,334,723	11,336,422	Under 1 Year old.	
27,272,459	25,632,020	4,323,805	3,789,629	31,667,195	29,484,774	TOTAL.	
2,773,609	2,510,803	1,570,279	1,380,548	4,362,040	3,905,865	PIGS, (f)	

(h) Turnips only. (i) Including Beet-Root. (k) Including Parsnips.
(l) Cabbage and Rape only. (m) Not separately distinguished. (n) Not including Ireland.
(o) Cannot be separately distinguished for the United Kingdom.
(p) Since the Returns for 1889 were completed, information has been received to the effect that 25 acres of Hops (included in the above figures) were returned for the county of Cambridge in error.
(r) Since the Returns for 1890 were completed, information has been received to the effect that 4 acres of Hops (included in the above figures) were returned for the county of Suffolk in error.

TABLE II.—ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, Bare FALLOW, and upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890 and

England.	Bedford.		Berks.		Buckingham.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Total Area of Land & Water	*Acres.* 295,509	*Acres.* 295,509	*Acres.* 450,132	*Acres.* 450,132	*Acres.* 467,009	*Acres.* 467,009
Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass (*a*)	*Acres.* 259,396	*Acres.* 259,959	*Acres.* 376,358	*Acres.* 376,673	*Acres.* 405,364	*Acres.* 405,464
Corn Crops. Wheat	44,983	44,434	47,447	48,972	44,197	44,761
Barley or Bere	22,872	24,652	33,838	32,490	23,048	23,316
Oats	13,408	11,903	28,608	26,823	25,796	25,392
Rye	286	350	674	1,184	329	500
Beans	13,943	12,561	8,537	8,265	9,507	8,933
Peas	3,858	4,866	4,641	4,836	4,599	4,982
Total	99,350	98,766	123,745	122,570	107,476	107,884
Green Crops. Potatoes	6,551	7,641	2,166	2,470	1,449	1,696
Turnips and Swedes	10,769	10,014	28,693	27,362	16,420	15,621
Mangold	3,481	3,097	5,493	5,524	4,247	4,047
Carrots	763	733	108	131	85	76
Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,588	1,406	2,306	2,637	1,360	1,136
Other Green Crops (*c*)	6,780	7,244	10,865	10,922	6,100	5,741
Total	29,932	30,135	49,631	49,046	29,661	28,317
Clover, Sainfoin, & Grasses under Rotation. For Hay	14,711	18,972	34,047	38,328	26,088	29,219
Not for Hay	6,317	5,606	8,067	8,142	4,403	4,775
Total	21,028	24,578	42,114	46,470	30,491	33,994
Permanent Pasture, or Grass *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*) For Hay	36,254	38,777	78,693	81,631	92,615	97,293
Not for Hay	60,449	55,229	73,291	67,006	135,841	128,479
Total	96,703	94,006	151,984	148,637	228,456	225,772
Flax	14	2	4	...	...	22
Hops	...	...	11	10	...	...
Small Fruit (*b*)	166	129	188	200	268	224
Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land	12,203	12,343	8,681	9,740	9,012	9,251
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Horses. (*e*) Used solely for Agriculture	8,922	8,906	11,809	11,917	12,770	12,435
Unbroken Horses	2,582	2,638	3,051	3,078	4,231	4,493
Mares kept solely for Breeding	161	160	537	468	502	503
Total	11,665	11,704	15,397	15,463	17,503	17,431
Cattle. Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	12,233	11,246	20,292	19,468	30,500	29,346
Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	8,852	8,214	7,623	8,299	16,571	17,559
Under 2 Years	12,382	11,382	15,546	13,098	22,842	20,342
Total	33,467	30,842	43,461	40,865	69,913	67,247
Sheep. 1 Year old and above	71,584	73,778	138,424	142,953	124,374	121,538
Under 1 Year old	50,410	49,523	92,898	89,462	89,159	81,772
Total	121,994	123,301	231,322	232,415	213,533	203,310
Pigs. (*f*)	33,958	30,282	35,371	32,392	38,952	35,372

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as returned 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

CAMBRIDGE.		CHESTER.		CORNWALL.		ENGLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 524,926	*Acres.* 524,926	*Acres.* 705,493	*Acres.* 705,493	*Acres.* 869,878	*Acres.* 869,878	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 491,153	*Acres.* 488,627	*Acres.* 541,348	*Acres.* 540,741	*Acres.* 599,901	*Acres.* 598,557	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
108,470	109,602	16,474	19,940	33,886	35,038	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
59,629	60,600	1,679	1,671	40,313	40,259	Barley or Bere.	
41,062	37,690	57,295	55,509	55,926	57,039	Oats.	
735	1,229	3,862	4,744	328	340	Rye.	
21,255	19,189	1,441	901	36	47	Beans.	
7,263	7,688	235	214	55	54	Peas.	
238,414	235,998	80,986	82,979	130,544	132,777	TOTAL.	
15,578	17,146	24,484	27,451	6,256	6,595	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
18,309	18,011	10,640	10,432	24,939	25,071	Turnips and Swedes.	
17,178	16,566	1,738	1,526	10,749	10,967	Mangold.	
1,946	1,969	133	128	89	109	Carrots.	
9,316	8,337	829	667	8,053	7,173	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
13,167	13,163	1,063	1,195	967	1,173	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
75,494	75,192	38,887	41,399	51,053	51,088	TOTAL.	
32,370	39,877	54,432	52,393	51,477	53,982	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
18,724	15,547	7,958	6,998	140,147	130,795	Not for Hay.	
51,094	55,424	62,390	59,391	191,624	184,777	TOTAL.	
42,393	41,356	110,021	118,508	37,903	39,118	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
66,075	63,438	247,107	236,616	179,468	180,222	Not for Hay.	
108,468	104,794	357,128	355,124	217,371	219,340	TOTAL.	
16	113	1	4	...	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
1,727	1,596	1,185	1,117	957	882	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
15,940	15,510	771	727	8,352	9,693	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 19,991	*No.* 19,520	*No.* 15,720	*No.* 15,764	*No.* 22,568	*No.* 22,534	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
7,986	8,010	5,911	6,289	8,593	8,388	Unbroken Horses.	
782	729	683	593	839	812	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
28,759	28,259	22,314	22,646	32,000	31,734	TOTAL.	
16,568	15,931	99,650	97,268	67,462	63,856	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
15,358	14,249	11,602	12,279	43,520	46,644	2 Y'rs & above	
20,617	19,664	56,213	48,147	78,739	69,715	Under 2 Years.	
52,543	49,844	167,465	157,694	189,721	180,215	TOTAL.	
159,317	158,810	62,170	49,661	247,072	234,829	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
100,109	100,968	44,248	36,424	195,068	179,992	Under 1 Year old.	
259,426	259,778	106,418	86,085	442,140	414,821	TOTAL.	
55,511	49,179	77,464	67,752	91,452	75,055	- - - -	PIGS. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

ENGLAND—(*Continued*).		CUMBERLAND.		DERBY.		DEVON.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 970,161	*Acres.* 970,161	*Acres.* 656,243	*Acres.* 656,243	*Acres.* 1,655,161	*Acres.* 1,655,161
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 593,991	*Acres.* 593,597	*Acres.* 514,573	*Acres.* 513,212	*Acres.* 1,208,467	*Acres.* 1,206,684
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	7,073	7,810	17,814	17,818	83,440	88,662
	Barley or Bere	3,289	3,488	8,305	8,314	53,942	54,628
	Oats	78,604	79,783	26,112	27,758	103,088	107,022
	Rye	932	1,187	175	214	551	605
	Beans	27	58	368	353	930	724
	Peas	48	32	523	483	913	872
	TOTAL	89,973	92,358	53,297	54,440	242,864	252,513
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	11,090	13,106	2,842	3,089	14,108	15,129
	Turnips and Swedes	34,515	33,759	12,002	11,645	68,883	68,578
	Mangold	786	792	1,713	1,500	28,235	28,478
	Carrots	73	71	33	39	178	228
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	664	693	1,984	1,911	16,005	14,770
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	263	323	1,570	2,051	5,076	4,850
	TOTAL	47,391	48,744	20,144	20,235	132,485	132,033
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	42,079	43,840	19,387	20,924	74,705	81,107
	Not for Hay	72,726	68,982	6,560	6,750	126.621	116,903
	TOTAL	114,805	112,822	25,947	27,674	201,326	198,010
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	72,981	71,506	133,667	142,942	130,948	132,932
	Not for Hay	266,529	266,045	276,653	262,898	484,282	474,049
	TOTAL	339,510	337,551	410,320	405,840	615,230	606,981
FLAX		4	3	2	1	25	37
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		179	138	403	331	1,005	969
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		2,129	1,981	4,460	4,691	15,532	16,141
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 13,348	*No.* 13,522	*No.* 13,938	*No.* 13,903	*No.* 34,843	*No.* 34,835
	Unbroken Horses	6,463	6,289	7,116	7,244	17,309	17,006
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	631	590	1,303	1,174	3,128	2,734
	TOTAL	20,442	20,401	22,357	22,321	55,280	54,575
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	46,393	43.681	71,186	67,293	95,960	91,219
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	31,036	33.020	21,644	22,530	58,098	61,983
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	60,657	56,651	50,402	44,034	105,818	93,850
	TOTAL	138,086	133,352	143,232	133,857	259,876	247,052
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	378,801	335,329	122,821	111,967	528,051	490,709
	Under 1 Year old	183,451	165,849	80,076	71,094	385,511	350,870
	TOTAL	562,252	501,178	202,897	183,061	913,562	841,579
PIGS. (*f*)		31,717	28,312	36,190	35,574	123,227	107,475

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

DORSET.		DURHAM.		ESSEX.		ENGLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres. 627,265	*Acres.* 627,265	*Acres.* 647,592	*Acres.* 647,592	*Acres.* 1,055,133	*Acres.* 1,055,133	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.
Acres. 493,321	*Acres.* 492,627	*Acres.* 435,084	*Acres.* 434,977	*Acres.* 834,151	*Acres.* 833,488	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)
28,960	31,167	20,572	21,648	145,256	149,780	Wheat.
33,699	33,615	16,565	15,946	103,772	109,222	Barley or Bere.
23,713	24,256	33,714	35,087	45,922	39,210	Oats.
773	1,295	119	227	1,429	1,823	Rye.
2,820	2,338	1,422	1,051	33,785	32,077	Beans.
1,886	1,717	673	699	23,754	23,581	Peas.
91,851	94,388	73,065	74,658	353,918	355,693	TOTAL. (CORN CROPS.)
2,257	2,277	7,821	7,759	9,634	11,132	Potatoes.
36,919	35,852	21,322	20,928	25,618	24,111	Turnips and Swedes.
5,581	5,444	147	133	26,532	26,979	Mangold.
89	115	41	56	692	717	Carrots.
2,810	2,515	464	433	6,426	6,533	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape (GREEN CROPS.)
6,233	5,710	2,490	2,615	29,775	29,622	Other Green Crops. (*c*)
53,889	51,913	32,285	31,924	98,677	99,094	TOTAL. (GREEN CROPS.)
32,572	36,071	40,133	41,701	65,891	75,764	For Hay. (CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.)
18,984	18,001	16,385	14,969	28,916	26,654	Not for Hay. (CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.)
51,556	54,072	56,518	56,670	94,807	102,418	TOTAL. (CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.)
95,746	100,852	89,705	95,936	117,330	122,361	For Hay. (PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*))
196,072	186,762	170,359	162,163	118,984	109,840	Not for Hay. (PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*))
291,818	287,614	260,064	258,099	236,314	232,201	TOTAL. (PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*))
195	232	3	4	80	33	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
109	79	263	221	725	701	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)
3,903	4,329	12,886	13,401	49,630	43,348	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No. 12,827	*No.* 12,657	*No.* 11,624	*No.* 11,331	*No.* 30,999	*No.* 31,145	Used solely for Agriculture. (HORSES. (*e*))
2,742	2,807	5,608	5,388	7,891	8,178	Unbroken Horses. (HORSES. (*e*))
401	356	693	613	680	669	Mares kept solely for Breeding. (HORSES. (*e*))
15,970	15,820	17,925	17,332	39,570	39,992	TOTAL. (HORSES. (*e*))
53,834	53,438	26,004	23,232	29,209	28,288	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. (CATTLE.)
10,843	11,091	16,136	14,184	21,830	21,420	2 Y'rs & above, Other Cattle. (CATTLE.)
24,340	19,967	26,897	24,025	31,517	26,857	Under 2 Years. (CATTLE.)
89,017	84,496	69,037	61,441	82,556	76,565	TOTAL. (CATTLE.)
258,967	258,510	137,890	123,806	190,401	191,162	1 Year old and above. (SHEEP.)
159,978	155,252	86,614	73,974	123,386	117,728	Under 1 Year old. (SHEEP.)
418,945	413,762	224,504	197,780	313,787	308,890	TOTAL. (SHEEP.)
63,556	58,016	14,758	12,461	101,749	95,277	PIGS. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

ENGLAND—(*Continued*).		GLOUCESTER.		HANTS.		HEREFORD.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 804,977	*Acres.* 804,977	*Acres.* 1,032,105	*Acres.* 1,032,105	*Acres.* 532,898	*Acres.* 532,898
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 659,336	*Acres.* 659,154	*Acres.* 715,023	*Acres.* 713,840	*Acres.* 444,974	*Acres.* 445,928
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	62,125	67,310	80,557	82,376	36,938	38,346
	Barley or Bere	31,801	31,386	52,579	50,671	21,071	20,987
	Oats	25,395	23,375	66,495	65,931	18,559	18,743
	Rye	229	200	2,852	3,890	103	236
	Beans	12,113	11,180	3,579	2,995	6,073	4,573
	Peas	4,286	3,759	7,252	6,532	2,946	2,924
	TOTAL	135,949	137,210	213,314	212,395	85,690	85,809
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	5,444	5,864	5,671	6,064	2,279	2,327
	Turnips and Swedes	34,784	33,914	70,301	69,055	22,344	22,363
	Mangold	3,815	3,516	11,772	11,436	1,789	1,368
	Carrots	128	118	398	392	47	34
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,145	949	8,927	8,386	263	300
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	9,119	8,593	21,673	20,197	4,206	3,366
	TOTAL	54,435	52,954	118,742	115,530	30,928	29,758
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	54,247	61,023	87,131	95,922	22,464	25,887
	Not for Hay	35,622	33,755	22,490	22,099	14,849	14,397
	TOTAL	89,869	94,778	109,621	118,021	37,313	40,284
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	151,715	161,581	100,162	104,734	80,830	86,586
	Not for Hay	217,308	201,412	147,720	137,417	197,712	189,575
	TOTAL	369,023	362,993	247,882	242,151	278,542	276,161
FLAX		4	4	4	6	13	14
HOPS		14	4	2,614	2,905	6,519	6,850
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		926	864	1,130	907	184	145
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		9,116	10,347	21,716	21,925	5,785	6,907
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 19,564	*No.* 19,592	*No.* 21,602	*No.* 21,430	*No.* 13,233	*No.* 13,536
	Unbroken Horses	6,600	6,817	5,234	5,229	7,932	7,793
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	1,104	920	1,314	1,221	1,038	919
	TOTAL	27,268	27,329	28,150	27,880	22,203	22,248
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	41,640	39,616	41,757	41,320	30,577	28,687
	Other Cattle: 2 Years & above	25,960	26,743	10,941	11,310	18,554	18,703
	Other Cattle: Under 2 Years	53,736	45,949	24,189	19,112	38,780	34,487
	TOTAL	121,336	112,308	76,887	71,742	87,911	81,877
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	210,031	204,378	273,939	269,194	185,635	173,293
	Under 1 Year old	165,681	149,708	169,719	153,465	140,712	130,136
	TOTAL	375,712	354,086	443,658	422,659	326,347	303,429
PIGS. (*f*)		81,094	72,769	77,837	72,019	30,040	28,210

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is n between trees in Orchards, an also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

HERTFORD.		HUNTINGDON.		KENT.		ENGLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 391,141	*Acres.* 391,141	*Acres.* 229,515	*Acres.* 229,515	*Acres.* 1,004,984	*Acres.* 1,004,984	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 341,782	*Acres.* 341,568	*Acres.* 210,821	*Acres.* 210,541	*Acres.* 760,780	*Acres.* 760,129	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
57,605	57,274	37,739	37,122	71,061	74,063	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
35,650	37,911	20,876	21,814	48,339	48,359	Barley or Bere.	
29,756	25,662	10,240	9,518	48,062	45,326	Oats.	
276	335	446	487	815	1,149	Rye.	
7,020	6,281	8,973	8,640	12,526	12,988	Beans.	
2,815	2,990	3,672	4,511	19,562	19,179	Peas.	
133,122	130,453	81,946	82,092	200,365	201,064	TOTAL.	
3,253	4,413	6,100	5,972	14,321	15,343	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
19,448	18,892	3,278	3,408	23,860	23,278	Turnips and Swedes.	
5,116	4,949	8,547	3,674	11,250	11,345	Mangold.	
108	91	699	783	457	460	Carrots.	
2,094	1,892	1,903	2,333	6,596	6,275	Cabbage,K.-Rabi,&Rape	
6,330	6,561	4,378	4,707	20,819	20,877	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
36,349	36,798	19,905	20,877	77,303	77,578	TOTAL.	
33,088	38,309	11,891	13,204	44,567	47,224	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
8,395	7,824	6,663	7,178	9,572	9,987	Not for Hay.	
41,483	46,133	18,554	20,382	54,139	57,211	TOTAL.	
68,337	70,666	27,420	28,661	120,933	127,407	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
47,797	42,539	49,142	45,638	247,541	236,412	Not for Hay.	
116,134	113,205	76,562	74,299	368,474	363,819	TOTAL.	
...	1	16	22	6	7	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	33,525	35,487	HOPS.	
300	249	303	276	15,329	13,959	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
14,394	14,729	13,535	12,593	11,639	11,004	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 10,828	*No.* 10,867	*No.* 7,121	*No.* 7,242	*No.* 23,604	*No.* 23,398	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
3,163	3,054	3,466	3,320	3,962	3,960	Unbroken Horses.	
434	309	417	416	584	503	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
14,425	14,230	11,004	10,978	28,150	27,861	TOTAL.	
13,036	12,505	7,895	7,594	32,150	30,943	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
6,831	6,658	10,866	10,981	17,465	18,380	2 Y'rs & above Other Cattle.	
13,142	11,053	13,190	12,909	25,935	22,407	Under 2 Years.	
33,009	30,216	31,951	31,484	75,550	71,730	TOTAL.	
88,792	88,692	68,885	70,550	598,240	583,152	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
58,056	55,402	49,323	49,679	317,974	307,109	Under 1 Year old.	
146,848	144,094	118,208	120,229	916,214	890,261	TOTAL.	
33,103	30,194	20,997	20,581	66,659	63,655	PIGS. (*f*)	

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies. (*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

ENGLAND—(*Continued*).		LANCASTER.		LEICESTER.		LINCOLN.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 1,207,926	*Acres.* 1,207,926	*Acres.* 511,719	*Acres.* 511,719	*Acres.* 1,767,962	*Acres.* 1,767,962
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 824,846	*Acres.* 822,044	*Acres.* 473,485	*Acres.* 473,850	*Acres.* 1,522,425	*Acres.* 1,519,688
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	23,282	25,473	28,138	27,974	227,245	234,029
	Barley or Bere	7,157	7,426	17,306	18,045	199,425	199,102
	Oats	68,585	67,324	22,254	22,599	108,116	104,378
	Rye	2,292	2,578	93	202	1,615	2,056
	Beans	1,807	1,421	3,270	2,501	32,437	28,213
	Peas	565	536	2,121	2,261	17,911	20,195
	TOTAL	103,688	104,758	73,182	73,582	586,749	587,973
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	36,936	39,328	2,050	2,217	42,942	48,585
	Turnips and Swedes	10,322	10,943	12,816	12,426	134,490	131,546
	Mangold	1,011	1,023	4,130	3,740	19,977	18,875
	Carrots	449	487	92	87	1,241	1,424
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	2,257	1,973	746	608	13,419	11,163
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	2,349	2,525	1,950	1,857	17,250	15,689
	TOTAL	53,324	56,279	21,784	20,935	229,319	227,282
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	75,559	72,866	18,252	21,870	93,633	99,187
	Not for Hay	10,662	10,283	7,599	7,187	95,342	93,831
	TOTAL	86,221	83,149	25,851	29,057	188,975	193,018
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	213,118	216,520	89,198	96,905	123,994	127,757
	Not for Hay	364,926	358,051	254,457	245,000	363,767	353,746
	TOTAL	578,044	574,571	343,655	341,905	487,761	481,503
FLAX		2	2	...	...	362	260
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		1,794	1,553	351	302	1,013	867
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		1,773	1,732	8,662	8,069	28,246	28,785
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 26,517	*No.* 26,478	*No.* 11,847	*No.* 11,804	*No.* 50,221	*No.* 50,181
	Unbroken Horses	10,532	10,433	5,692	5,344	15,952	15,482
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	1,890	1,570	883	743	2,028	1,716
	TOTAL	38,939	38,481	18,422	17,891	68,201	67,379
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	132,746	128,970	40,380	38,356	66,076	62,248
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	26,033	27,690	55,084	58,148	72,537	73,189
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	74,276	67,319	45,455	40,162	102,470	95,077
	TOTAL	233,055	223,979	140,919	136,666	241,083	230,514
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	194,097	186,988	210,966	194,155	765,271	733,756
	Under 1 Year old	136,236	123,684	133,606	123,962	527,881	508,693
	TOTAL	330,333	310,672	344,572	318,117	1,293,152	1,242,449
PIGS. (*f*)		56,802	50,090	28,537	25,590	107,702	100,078

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

MIDDLESEX.		MONMOUTH.		NORFOLK.		ENGLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 181,317	*Acres.* 181,317	*Acres.* 368,399	*Acres.* 368,399	*Acres.* 1,356,173	*Acres.* 1,356,173	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 112,847	*Acres.* 113,533	*Acres.* 245,643	*Acres.* 245,469	*Acres.* 1,093,395	*Acres.* 1,095,130	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
5,123	5,211	10,028	10,809	162,250	167,801	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
1,716	1,754	6,993	6,879	203,227	200,537	Barley or Bere.	
3,438	3,485	8,456	8,819	35,316	30,873	Oats.	
170	238	25	30	4,720	6,546	Rye.	
1,034	1,010	343	162	12,822	11,073	Beans.	
1,330	1,251	584	398	8,704	9,008	Peas.	
12,811	12,949	26,429	27,097	427,039	425,838	TOTAL.	
3,303	3,428	1,790	1,722	5,927	6,542	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
1,188	1,394	7,279	7,428	130,844	130,822	Turnips and Swedes.	
1,571	1,624	927	803	46,617	47,637	Mangold.	
356	282	46	50	549	585	Carrots.	
1,457	1,309	148	119	3,410	3,657	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
4,880	4,366	1,074	909	8,604	8,959	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
12,755	12,403	11,264	11,031	195,951	198,202	TOTAL.	
2,181	2,482	11,797	12,739	134,460	149,258	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
625	730	3,887	3,796	34,677	28,187	Not for Hay.	
2,806	3,212	15,684	16,535	169,137	177,445	TOTAL.	
58,032	59,801	64,370	67,456	68,846	76,375	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
22,841	21,491	125,202	120,187	217,805	205,816	Not for Hay.	
80,873	81,292	189,572	187,643	286,651	282,191	TOTAL.	
...	...	4	3	52	47	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
2,831	2,754	74	68	1,173	1,058	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
771	923	2,616	3,092	13,392	10,349	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 4,552	*No.* 4,578	*No.* 6,497	*No.* 6,561	*No.* 44,094	*No.* 44,219	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
1,298	1,306	4,784	4,793	18,651	18,597	Unbroken Horses.	
390	416	718	647	1,736	1,561	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
6,240	6,300	11,999	12,001	64,481	64,377	TOTAL.	
14,100	14,218	18,609	17,581	32,457	30,946	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
3,062	3,412	8,841	9,741	56,534	51,091	2 Y'rs & above Other	
3,716	3,698	19,443	17,198	48,024	43,155	Under 2 Years Cattle.	
20,878	21,328	46,893	44,520	137,015	125,192	TOTAL.	
15,458	16,153	120,034	110,018	348,518	317,811	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
5,900	5,843	80,277	69,553	246,496	237,652	Under 1 Year old.	
21,358	21,996	200,311	179,571	595,014	555,463	TOTAL.	
11,667	10,766	17,590	16,558	105,007	95,670	PIGS. (*f*)	

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies. (*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

ENGLAND—(*Continued*).		NORTHAMPTON.		NORTHUMBERLAND.		NOTTS.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 629,912	*Acres.* 629,912	*Acres.* 1,290,312	*Acres.* 1,290,312	*Acres.* 526,176	*Acres.* 526,176
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 560,305	*Acres.* 559,641	*Acres.* 717,698	*Acres.* 717,690	*Acres.* 455,739	*Acres.* 455,079
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	55,871	55,814	13,170	13,556	48,981	49,220
	Barley or Bere	45,633	46,737	37,044	37,047	36,991	36,591
	Oats	21,340	21,576	52,295	53,247	28,205	28,369
	Rye	151	193	192	180	2,141	2,757
	Beans	12,521	10,253	2,967	2,523	6,390	5,457
	Peas	5,099	6,048	942	807	3,983	4,431
	TOTAL	140,615	140,621	106,610	107,360	126,691	126,825
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	2,506	2,954	4,563	4,912	7,059	7,827
	Turnips and Swedes	22,855	22,459	43,789	43,419	33,610	32,977
	Mangold	4,934	4,849	158	133	3,470	3,224
	Carrots	333	284	11	15	284	253
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,261	1,088	710	707	1,248	989
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	5,191	5,215	1,685	1,900	4,062	3,829
	TOTAL	37,080	36,849	50,916	51,086	49,733	49,099
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	24,906	29,525	46,951	50,551	31,471	34,327
	Not for Hay	9,731	10,385	45,792	42,358	29,536	28,300
	TOTAL	34,637	39,910	92,743	92,909	61,007	62,627
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	86,166	94,300	62,260	64,176	71,501	74,900
	Not for Hay	247,640	234,088	396,543	392,017	132,832	127,278
	TOTAL	333,806	328,388	458,803	456,193	204,333	202,178
FLAX		4	12	4	4	10	9
HOPS		...	...	...	...	14	16
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		235	214	401	367	585	524
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		13,928	13,647	8,221	9,771	13,366	13,801
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 15,194	*No.* 15,220	*No.* 13,039	*No.* 13,155	*No.* 14,619	*No.* 14,440
	Unbroken Horses	5,737	5,912	3,817	3,642	5,745	5,586
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	770	678	649	587	723	613
	TOTAL	21,701	21,810	17,505	17,384	21,087	20,639
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	30,797	27,999	25,067	23,412	28,474	26,475
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	61,524	65,319	41,023	39,135	20,045	20,918
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	37,741	34,619	38,863	34,800	33,488	30,019
	TOTAL	130,062	127,937	104,953	97,347	82,007	77,412
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	259,971	255,485	592,497	556,815	135,598	122,900
	Under 1 Year old	169,079	165,701	410,431	386,530	95,819	87,461
	TOTAL	429,050	421,186	1,002,928	943,345	231,417	210,361
PIGS. (*f*)		37,502	33,433	14,277	14,573	32,333	28,247

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

OXFORD.		RUTLAND.		SALOP.		ENGLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres. 470,095	*Acres.* 470,095	*Acres.* 94,889	*Acres.* 94,889	*Acres.* 841,167	*Acres.* 841,167	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.
Acres. 414,966	*Acres.* 414,261	*Acres.* 86,966	*Acres.* 86,924	*Acres.* 720,431	*Acres.* 719,714	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)
45,923	48,166	6,743	6,305	50,037	51,828	Wheat.
45,806	46,368	9,712	9,988	51,334	48,704	Barley or Bere.
29,192	27,231	3,888	3,727	34,572	35,131	Oats.
326	452	52	45	1,119	1,348	Rye.
10,196	8,636	879	702	3,022	2,090	Beans.
5,257	5,813	671	822	3,594	2,941	Peas.
136,700	136,666	21,945	21,589	143,678	142,042	TOTAL. (CORN CROPS.)
2,042	2,299	169	185	7,126	8,395	Potatoes.
30,891	30,589	5,678	5,706	45,408	45,205	Turnips and Swedes.
4,082	4,165	655	527	4,375	3,944	Mangold.
91	82	11	7	217	220	Carrots.
1,340	1,111	166	106	324	286	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape
8,238	8,097	428	413	1,246	1,197	Other Green Crops. (*c*)
46,684	46,343	7,107	6,944	58,696	59,247	TOTAL. (GREEN CROPS.)
37,009	41,471	3,624	4,297	43,547	46,290	For Hay.
11,152	9,617	2,984	2,576	27,399	25,802	Not for Hay.
48,161	51,088	6,608	6,873	70,946	72,092	TOTAL. (CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.)
74,580	80,110	11,459	12,005	102,520	110,445	For Hay.
101,533	91,722	37,979	37,562	339,033	328,759	Not for Hay.
176,113	171,832	49,438	49,567	441,553	439,204	TOTAL. (PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*))
7	5	...	...	6	6	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	119	101	HOPS.
109	64	53	53	146	153	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)
7,192	8,263	1,815	1,898	5,296	6,869	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No. 13,493	*No.* 13,449	*No.* 2,119	*No.* 2,146	*No.* 19,393	*No.* 19,411	Used solely for Agriculture.
3,779	3,805	857	897	11,327	10,685	Unbroken Horses.
467	353	121	112	1,963	1,843	Mares kept solely for Breeding.
17,739	17,607	3,097	3,155	32,683	31,939	TOTAL. (HORSES. (*e*))
20,353	18,942	4,026	3,881	60,669	57,310	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
12,857	12,580	8,732	9,657	33,913	33,901	2 Y'rs & above (Other Cattle.)
23,233	20,120	7,083	6,313	72,078	61,854	Under 2 Years (Other Cattle.)
56,443	51,642	19,841	19,851	166,660	153,065	TOTAL. (CATTLE.)
151,382	150,564	52,782	50,134	271,565	249,253	1 Year old and above.
115,212	108,755	33,600	30,932	208,315	188,147	Under 1 Year old.
266,594	259,319	86,382	81,066	479,880	437,400	TOTAL. (SHEEP.)
44,110	37,594	2,989	2,433	74,025	65,048	- - - - PIGS. (*f*)

(*a*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

ENGLAND—(*Continued*).		SOMERSET.		STAFFORD.		SUFFOLK.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 1,049,815	*Acres.* 1,049,815	*Acres.* 732,434	*Acres.* 732,434	*Acres.* 949,825	*Acres.* 949,825
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 868,721	*Acres.* 868,987	*Acres.* 606,404	*Acres.* 606,583	*Acres.* 777,370	*Acres.* 779,096
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	45,566	48,102	30,689	33,438	126,121	130,143
	Barley or Bere	28,233	26,966	20,557	19,363	143,760	142,591
	Oats	22,727	24,214	35,238	36,362	21,574	18,219
	Rye	263	298	1,778	2,242	5,772	7,418
	Beans	11,262	10,142	1,240	961	37,367	34,951
	Peas	1,556	1,615	1,348	1,303	24,916	25,913
	TOTAL	109,607	111,337	90,850	93,669	359,510	359,235
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	7,045	7,333	10,141	11,037	2,383	3,030
	Turnips and Swedes	28,837	28,188	24,750	24,254	55,244	52,121
	Mangold	9,843	9,425	3,418	2,944	33,800	34,538
	Carrots	216	250	162	164	835	948
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	3,526	3,403	1,552	1,317	3,497	3,690
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	6,172	6,090	2,151	2,345	15,978	17,242
	TOTAL	55,639	54,689	42,174	42,061	111,737	111,569
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	29,939	33,466	32,760	33,978	63,418	74,791
	Not for Hay	23,628	23,017	16,640	15,332	28,112	26,864
	TOTAL	53,567	56,483	49,400	49,310	91,530	101,655
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	240,025	251,680	124,894	131,948	75,345	80,871
	Not for Hay	403,912	388,640	294,187	284,015	106,106	98,094
	TOTAL	643,937	640,320	419,081	415,963	181,451	178,965
FLAX		497	377	...	...	38	4
HOPS		...	...	...	...	(*g*) 29	29
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		362	358	150	138	449	413
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		5,112	5,423	4,749	5,442	32,626	27,226
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 23,523	*No.* 23,766	*No.* 16,216	*No.* 16,098	*No.* 32,024	*No.* 31,730
	Unbroken Horses	9,910	9,801	6,511	6,372	8,620	8,947
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	1,462	1,369	1,008	883	604	544
	TOTAL	34,895	34,936	23,735	23,353	41,248	41,221
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	107,513	105,297	73,166	70,740	22,802	21,851
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	46,962	48,724	21,083	22,254	17,172	17,107
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	81,267	68,290	56,973	49,188	30,452	25,582
	TOTAL	235,742	222,311	151,222	142,182	70,426	64,540
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	378,057	358,977	154,825	137,796	225,720	215,619
	Under 1 Year old	218,580	197,151	119,873	105,864	202,030	199,414
	TOTAL	596,637	556,128	274,698	243,660	427,750	415,033
PIGS. (*f*)		137,849	128,799	59,471	53,240	147,543	132,950

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each County of Great Britain.

SURREY.		SUSSEX.		WARWICK.		England. (*Continued on the next page.*)
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres. 483,178	*Acres.* 483,178	*Acres.* 934,006	*Acres.* 934,006	*Acres.* 566,458	*Acres.* 566,458	Total Area of Land & Water.
Acres. 295,920	*Acres.* 296,205	*Acres.* 684,785	*Acres.* 683,169	*Acres.* 495,490	*Acres.* 495,652	Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass. (*a*)
29,600	31,078	74,427	76,238	46,095	47,030	Wheat. — Corn Crops.
13,037	12,690	16,194	16,768	16,134	16,694	Barley or Bere. — Corn Crops.
22,872	21,406	62,973	62,930	23,059	22,389	Oats. — Corn Crops.
937	1,405	417	598	221	428	Rye. — Corn Crops.
1,792	1,423	5,741	5,288	13,403	12,433	Beans. — Corn Crops.
4,389	4,167	9,753	9,769	4,189	4,429	Peas. — Corn Crops.
72,627	72,169	169,505	171,591	103,101	103,403	Total. — Corn Crops.
5,856	6,478	3,388	3,607	5,012	5,385	Potatoes. — Green Crops.
14,102	14,196	27,478	27,068	16,146	15,511	Turnips and Swedes. — Green Crops.
8,092	8,419	11,786	11,583	3,488	3,001	Mangold. — Green Crops.
643	752	262	266	101	99	Carrots. — Green Crops.
2,561	2,479	11,096	10,788	1,193	1,030	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape — Green Crops.
7,808	7,574	13,340	12,303	3,343	3,159	Other Green Crops. (*c*) — Green Crops.
39,062	39,898	67,350	65,615	29,283	28,185	Total. — Green Crops.
20,675	23,567	48,980	53,325	24,406	28,770	For Hay. — Clover, Sainfoin, & Grasses under Rotation.
4,049	4,270	15,877	13,960	10,769	10,438	Not for Hay. — Clover, Sainfoin, & Grasses under Rotation.
24,724	27,837	64,857	67,285	35,175	39,208	Total. — Clover, Sainfoin, & Grasses under Rotation.
78,213	79,043	133,675	138,239	101,716	109,899	For Hay. — Permanent Pasture, or Grass *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
69,442	64,749	224,575	215,222	215,786	204,387	Not for Hay. — Permanent Pasture, or Grass *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
147,655	143,792	358,250	353,461	317,502	314,286	Total. — Permanent Pasture, or Grass *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
...	9	5	6	...	1	Flax.
1,874	2,101	6,787	7,282	...	...	Hops.
868	806	795	675	321	279	Small Fruit. (*b*)
9,110	9,593	17,236	17,254	10,108	10,290	Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.
No. 9,511	*No.* 9,705	*No.* 20,421	*No.* 20,188	*No.* 13,936	*No.* 13,989	Used solely for Agriculture. — Horses. (*e*)
2,553	2,631	4,062	4,101	5,889	5,624	Unbroken Horses. — Horses. (*e*)
542	537	734	741	870	759	Mares kept solely for Breeding. — Horses. (*e*)
12,606	12,873	25,217	25,030	20,695	20,372	Total. — Horses. (*e*)
23,152	22,947	42,570	41,494	35,425	33,470	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf. — Cattle.
7,883	8,520	27,584	29,856	30,297	32,063	2 Y'rs & above Other Cattle. — Cattle.
15,036	13,175	40,563	35,856	38,638	33,825	Under 2 Years Other Cattle. — Cattle.
46,071	44,642	110,717	107,206	104,360	99,358	Total. — Cattle.
53,332	51,340	316,147	305,642	175,767	165,666	1 Year old and above. — Sheep.
27,243	26,496	187,682	179,111	131,146	119,018	Under 1 Year old. — Sheep.
80,575	77,836	503,829	484,753	306,913	284,684	Total. — Sheep.
27,822	26,837	46,822	45,528	45,835	40,196	- - - - - Pigs. (*f*)

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies. (*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*g*) Since the Returns were completed, information has been received to the effect that 4 acres of Hops (included in the above figures) were returned for the county of Suffolk in error.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

ENGLAND—(*Continued*).		WESTMORLAND.		WILTS.		WORCESTER.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 500,906	*Acres.* 500,906	*Acres.* 859,303	*Acres.* 859,303	*Acres.* 472,453	*Acres.* 472,453
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 251,575	*Acres.* 252,008	*Acres.* 758,564	*Acres.* 758,920	*Acres.* 405,839	*Acres.* 403,415
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	447	423	67,361	70,035	43,186	44,304
	Barley or Bere	1,237	1,258	51,307	51,943	12,494	11,694
	Oats	17,153	17,379	40,254	38,010	13,094	11,920
	Rye	155	127	1,573	2,842	629	778
	Beans	7	15	8,094	6,824	13,941	13,033
	Peas	11	20	3,142	3,105	7,798	7,060
	TOTAL	19,010	19,222	171,731	172,759	91,142	88,789
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	1,802	2,162	3,123	3,281	7,214	8,282
	Turnips and Swedes	7,775	7,949	52,521	51,102	12,555	11,941
	Mangold	219	224	5,541	5,243	3,228	2,755
	Carrots	86	40	247	252	217	215
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	158	102	10,847	10,608	1,109	945
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	57	71	20,560	20,249	6,131	5,764
	TOTAL	10,047	10,548	92,839	90,735	30,454	29,902
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	6,804	6,868	61,758	66,734	17,708	22,253
	Not for Hay	9,245	8,756	18,384	16,977	10,953	9,703
	TOTAL	16,049	15,624	80,142	83,711	28,661	31,956
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	52,827	53,593	144,477	152,352	95,201	102,670
	Not for Hay	153,348	152,724	258,287	247,644	145,493	134,775
	TOTAL	206,175	206,317	402,764	399,996	240,694	237,445
FLAX		...	1	4	1	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	3,058	2,939
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		39	37	116	112	1,639	1,494
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		255	259	10,968	11,606	10,191	10,890
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	4,778	4,782	19,115	19,081	13,831	13,786
	Unbroken Horses	3,277	3,012	3,683	3,752	5,269	5,186
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	795	753	476	481	825	760
	TOTAL	8,850	8,547	23,274	23,314	19,925	19,732
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	25,136	23,603	59,746	57,573	26,206	24,861
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	9,421	9,971	12,722	12,945	13,582	13,262
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	30,637	28,158	35,868	29,256	25,218	21,086
	TOTAL	65,194	61,732	108,336	99,774	64,956	59,209
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	220,713	215,701	348,653	351,779	100,734	96,224
	Under 1 Year old	139,074	124,523	264,746	238,387	79,060	73,602
	TOTAL	359,787	340,224	613,399	590,166	179,794	169,826
PIGS. (*f*)		5,979	5,450	77,008	72,729	44,785	38,138

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

YORK, EAST RIDING. (*g*)		YORK, NORTH RIDING.		YORK, WEST RIDING.		ENGLAND—(*Concluded*).	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 804,798	*Acres.* 804,798	*Acres.* 1,361,664	*Acres.* 1,361,664	*Acres.* 1,716,389	*Acres.* 1,716,389	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 668,626	*Acres.* 668,133	*Acres.* 863,756	*Acres.* 862,960	*Acres.* 1,216,528	*Acres.* 1,217,073	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
72,771	69,445	36,853	40,307	61,190	59,152	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
66,497	68,785	72,844	69,419	59,701	59,333	Barley or Bere.	
94,796	96,792	73,464	75,080	73,537	76,480	Oats.	
1,977	2,246	1,479	1,600	2,156	2,668	Rye.	
7,093	5,460	4,099	3,048	4,373	3,878	Beans.	
9,933	10,763	4,313	4,543	5,329	4,944	Peas.	
253,067	253,491	193,052	193,997	206,286	206,455	TOTAL.	
11,668	13,409	10,687	11,781	22,180	24,855	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
74,968	75,610	56,687	56,263	59,431	58,995	Turnips and Swedes.	
4,155	4,004	1,854	1,647	2,307	2,397	Mangold.	
673	769	89	99	207	243	Carrots.	
7,444	6,883	3,069	2,719	2,104	1,842	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
6,108	5,902	2,511	2,778	6,045	6,464	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
105,016	106,577	74,897	75,287	92,274	94,796	TOTAL.	
24,182	27,626	39,118	40,521	50,361	52,480	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
67,632	65,938	35,908	34,884	32,057	31,844	Not for Hay.	
91,814	93,564	75,026	75,405	82,418	84,324	TOTAL.	
46,199	47,015	142,231	145,491	282,777	288,561	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
153,838	148,672	355,055	348,534	538,006	526,702	Not for Hay.	
200,037	195,687	497,286	494,025	820,783	815,263	TOTAL.	
523	593	6	8	503	436	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
669	553	374	344	1,195	1,165	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
17,500	17,668	23,115	23,894	13,069	14,634	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 23,064	*No.* 23,257	*No.* 25,775	*No.* 25,507	*No.* 35,768	*No.* 35,948	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
15,324	14,623	15,010	14,290	16,692	16,384	Unbroken Horses.	
1,680	1,484	1,289	1,098	2,034	1,905	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
40,068	39,364	42,074	40,895	54,494	54,237	TOTAL.	
26,326	24,538	54,756	50,999	126,052	119,545	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
23,952	22,420	43,444	41,433	52,713	54,367	2 Y'rs & above	
33,711	31,365	70,202	61,284	84,634	73,472	Under 2 Years	Other Cattle.
83,989	78,323	168,402	153,716	263,399	247,384	TOTAL.	
294,145	246,501	423,317	379,856	399,914	374,315	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
189,193	176,647	287,326	260,584	285,253	258,006	Under 1 Year old.	
483,338	423,148	710,643	640,440	685,167	632,321	TOTAL.	
61,400	50,188	64,042	51,714	91,028	77,961	- - - - -	PIGS. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land. (*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I. (*g*) Including the City of York.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

WALES.		ANGLESEY.		BRECON.		CARDIGAN.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 193,511	*Acres.* 193,511	*Acres.* 460,158	*Acres.* 460,158	*Acres.* 443,387	*Acres.* 443,387
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 149,451	*Acres.* 148,238	*Acres.* 206,464	*Acres.* 206,104	*Acres.* 283,932	*Acres.* 282,913
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	456	439	5,349	5,397	6,944	6,391
	Barley or Bere	2,463	2,654	5,719	6,068	17,958	18,736
	Oats	23,227	23,693	14,543	15,057	30,439	32,000
	Rye	16	60	17	34	301	312
	Beans	15	7	2	3	36	31
	Peas	11	3	79	97	536	426
	TOTAL	26,188	26,856	25,709	26,656	56,214	57,896
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	3,477	3,552	1,335	1,346	6,929	6,657
	Turnips and Swedes	5,719	5,639	5,752	5,682	5,394	5,287
	Mangold	747	728	157	155	996	960
	Carrots	74	65	1	6	47	55
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, &Rape	16	6	66	39	238	171
	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	29	49	206	213	262	263
	TOTAL	10,062	10,039	7,517	7,441	13,866	13,393
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	19,018	18,555	7,807	8,186	21,617	21,881
	Not for Hay	12,706	2,453	11,748	12,095	25,653	24,369
	TOTAL	31,724	21,008	19,555	20,281	47,270	46,250
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	13,254	14,896	38,161	40,267	37,862	37,818
	Not for Hay	68,167	75,182	113,042	108,664	126,965	125,880
	TOTAL	81,421	90,078	151,203	148,931	164,827	163,698
FLAX		...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		6	7	13	17	15	10
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		50	250	2,467	2,778	1,740	1,666
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 4,594	*No.* 4,474	*No.* 4,820	*No.* 4,802	*No.* 7,563	*No.* 8,032
	Unbroken Horses	2,205	2,318	5,441	5,277	5,917	5,420
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	148	173	2,157	2,112	1,234	982
	TOTAL	6,947	6,965	12,418	12,191	14,714	14,434
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	15,951	15,443	15,473	14,712	26,811	26,217
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	10,440	10,599	6,241	6,673	7,065	8,652
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	21,362	19,369	17,098	15,638	31,624	27,551
	TOTAL	47,753	45,411	38,812	37,023	65,500	62,420
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	33,364	26,629	310,239	286,316	144,457	143,509
	Under 1 Year old	31,018	26,264	138,638	119,320	77,195	69,119
	TOTAL	64,382	52,893	448,877	405,636	221,652	212,628
PIGS. (*f*)		20,028	17,694	9,723	9,081	25,489	24,992

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

CARMARTHEN.		CARNARVON.		DENBIGH.		WALES. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 606,172	*Acres.* 606,172	*Acres.* 369,482	*Acres.* 369,482	*Acres.* 392,005	*Acres.* 392,005	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 445,775	*Acres.* 445,015	*Acres.* 193,840	*Acres.* 191,359	*Acres.* 273,316	*Acres.* 273,103	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
9,473	9,197	514	640	8,709	8,946	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
14,702	15,478	7,154	7,106	16,219	16,122	Barley or Bere.	
35,645	37,126	13,249	13,263	27,859	28,235	Oats.	
272	309	81	81	158	84	Rye.	
19	23	55	28	604	556	Beans.	
94	74	68	58	206	164	Peas.	
60,205	62,207	21,121	21,176	53,755	54,107	TOTAL.	
4,163	4,144	5,915	5,728	3,966	4,142	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
5,410	5,337	3,269	3,086	9,373	9,452	Turnips and Swedes.	
874	854	739	744	371	335	Mangold.	
99	87	73	71	43	56	Carrots.	
111	71	43	22	313	186	Cabbage, K.-Rabi & Rape	
149	121	108	68	392	392	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
10,806	10,614	10,147	9,719	14,458	14,563	TOTAL.	
16,892	17,824	16,040	16,411	21,739	22,614	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
13,478	13,236	10,215	8,956	15,986	15,179	Not for Hay.	
30,370	31,060	26,255	25,367	37,725	37,793	TOTAL.	
74,987	76,685	44,066	44,152	38,944	42,957	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
267,945	262,671	91,998	90,695	126,607	121,987	Not for Hay.	
342,932	339,356	136,064	134,847	165,551	164,944	TOTAL.	
...	1	...	...	1	1	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
26	18	45	40	402	358	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
1,436	1,759	208	210	1,424	1,337	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 11,451	*No.* 11,928	*No.* 4,898	*No.* 4,756	*No.* 7,308	*No.* 7,221	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
7,957	7,143	3,065	3,088	5,230	5,186	Unbroken Horses.	
1,383	1,237	761	751	930	845	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
20,791	20,308	8,724	8,595	13,468	13,252	TOTAL.	
52,403	51,598	22,961	22,055	25,910	24,969	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
12,923	14,737	11,454	10,955	8,700	9,466	2 Y'rs & above Other	
51,467	44,015	23,679	21,204	29,746	26,577	Under 2 Years Cattle.	
116,793	110,350	58,094	54,214	64,356	61,012	TOTAL.	
137,682	131,580	156,729	149,450	188,735	174,362	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
105,473	93,852	76,603	68,348	117,108	101,325	Under 1 Year old.	
243,155	225,432	233,332	217,798	305,843	275,687	TOTAL.	
36,558	35,068	26,747	24,176	29,310	27,434	PIGS. (*f*)	

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.
(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.
(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies. (*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

WALES—(*Continued*).		FLINT.		GLAMORGAN.		MERIONETH.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 169,162	*Acres.* 169,162	*Acres.* 547,070	*Acres.* 547,070	*Acres.* 385,291	*Acres.* 385,291
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 128,206	*Acres.* 127,916	*Acres.* 282,774	*Acres.* 283,667	*Acres.* 161,332	*Acres.* 160,817
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	7,174	7,635	7,264	7,339	924	910
	Barley or Bere	6,419	6,090	9,274	9,529	4,548	4,613
	Oats	11,975	12,383	11,928	12,784	10,756	11,004
	Rye	88	169	53	41	67	41
	Beans	885	764	80	53	11	10
	Peas	171	145	62	51	11	7
	TOTAL	26,712	27,186	28,661	29,797	16,317	16,585
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	3,003	3,339	2,425	2,418	2,228	2,140
	Turnips and Swedes	4,398	4,444	9,226	9,357	1,573	1,583
	Mangold	403	370	1,361	1,280	158	154
	Carrots	24	25	59	38	22	20
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	50	74	211	204	53	25
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	339	316	894	1,024	38	24
	TOTAL	8,217	8,568	14,176	14,321	4,072	3,946
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	11,775	12,238	16,617	16,582	7,939	8,415
	Not for Hay	5,104	5,127	6,578	5,685	4,221	3,658
	TOTAL	16,879	17,365	23,195	22,267	12,160	12,073
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	20,873	22,611	72,074	74,747	38,864	38,785
	Not for Hay	54,258	50,784	142,998	140,691	89,752	89,236
	TOTAL	75,131	73,395	215,072	215,438	128,616	128,021
FLAX		...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		46	46	97	81	17	13
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		1,221	1,356	1,573	1,763	150	179
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 3,752	*No.* 3,655	*No.* 7,503	*No.* 7,516	*No.* 3,101	*No.* 3,037
	Unbroken Horses	2,046	2,168	6,612	6,449	1,658	1,825
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	176	204	2,010	1,869	239	207
	TOTAL	5,974	6,027	16,125	15,834	4,998	5,069
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	15,392	14,802	25,138	23,965	14,549	13,948
	Other Cattle: 2 Years & above	3,635	3,470	10,098	10,503	6,911	6,891
	Other Cattle: Under 2 Years	13,372	11,757	20,613	17,389	17,721	16,199
	TOTAL	32,399	30,029	55,849	51,857	38,281	36,538
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	41,586	34,906	194,403	187,536	294,468	282,391
	Under 1 Year old	30,166	26,188	109,104	98,055	118,410	107,920
	TOTAL	71,752	61,094	303,507	285,591	412,878	390,311
PIGS. (*f*)		19,008	16,848	18,024	16,721	10,049	10,244

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

MONTGOMERY.		PEMBROKE.		RADNOR.		WALES—(*Concluded*).	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 485,351	*Acres.* 485,351	*Acres.* 393,682	*Acres.* 393,682	*Acres.* 276,552	*Acres.* 276,552	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 266,363	*Acres.* 264,516	*Acres.* 309,293	*Acres.* 308,651	*Acres.* 163,442	*Acres.* 161,618	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
13,614	13,561	3,878	3,626	4,370	4,383	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
9,330	9,331	22,257	22,431	3,737	3,843	Barley or Bere.	
23,145	23,986	26,172	26,820	12,261	12,671	Oats.	
47	67	101	66	5	27	Rye.	
160	147	2	4	3	3	Beans.	
386	344	45	55	31	27	Peas.	
46,682	47,436	52,455	53,052	20,407	20,954	TOTAL.	
2,499	2,456	2,933	3,042	1,044	1,004	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
8,187	8,064	8,292	8,481	6,007	5,868	Turnips and Swedes.	
219	117	1,281	1,249	29	16	Mangold.	
16	6	12	9	1	...	Carrots.	
14	50	826	736	93	67	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
162	148	111	167	131	115	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
11,097	10,841	13,455	13,684	7,305	7,070	TOTAL.	
16,956	18,008	18,075	18,025	6,778	7,008	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
13,324	12,123	24,290	22,736	7,155	6,767	Not for Hay.	
30,280	30,131	42,365	40,761	13,933	13,775	TOTAL.	
47,209	49,230	40,883	41,753	25,241	25,663	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
128,273	123,688	158,624	157,714	95,192	92,661	Not for Hay.	
175,482	172,918	199,507	199,467	120,433	118,324	TOTAL.	
2	4	....	....	....	....	FLAX.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	HOPS.	
61	63	8	9	5	4	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
2,759	3,123	1,503	1,678	1,359	1,491	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 7,129	*No.* 7,173	*No.* 8,502	*No.* 8,611	*No.* 4,001	*No.* 4,022	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
6,450	6,252	5,638	5,452	4,348	4,149	Unbroken Horses.	
1,312	1,134	542	467	1,255	1,208	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
14,891	14,559	14,682	14,530	9,604	9,379	TOTAL.	
23,673	22,659	33,186	31,865	10,712	9,798	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
11,828	13,153	11,322	12,639	6,318	6,954	2 Y'rs & above Other	
32,018	29,482	43,758	37,663	14,463	13,034	Under 2 Years Cattle.	
67,519	65,294	88,266	82,167	31,493	29,786	TOTAL.	
244,709	240,599	56,554	50,590	184,456	174,134	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
131,964	118,346	58,780	51,687	87,869	78,263	Under 1 Year old.	
376,673	358,945	115,334	102,277	272,325	252,397	TOTAL.	
25,614	23,176	31,095	29,192	6,530	6,115	- - - - - PIGS. (*f*)	

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

SCOTLAND.	ABERDEEN.		ARGYLL.		AYR.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER	*Acres.* 1,258,510	*Acres.* 1,258,510	*Acres.* 2,092,458	*Acres.* 2,092,458	*Acres.* 729,186	*Acres.* 729,186
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)	*Acres.* 614,365	*Acres.* 614,126	*Acres.* 133,005	*Acres.* 132,256	*Acres.* 319,856	*Acres.* 318,369
CORN CROPS. Wheat	2	29	...	...	2,544	2,649
Barley or Bere	15,538	17,091	1,907	1,798	1,537	1,757
Oats	197,340	194,823	18,967	19,476	47,146	48,415
Rye	348	323	484	402	423	332
Beans	297	291	123	133	824	841
Peas	362	451	5	7	19	6
TOTAL	213,887	213,008	21,486	21,816	52,493	54,000
GREEN CROPS. Potatoes	7,408	7,729	5,560	5,970	8,057	8,698
Turnips and Swedes	90,979	91,048	5,471	5,414	7,570	7,607
Mangold	4	5	43	49	537	453
Carrots	56	64	33	40	316	397
Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	75	73	142	121	545	429
Other Green Crops (*c*)	2,721	2,763	33	35	89	106
TOTAL	101,243	101,682	11,282	11,629	17,114	17,690
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation. For Hay	51,151	52,722	11,939	11,974	33,182	35,759
Not for Hay	216,907	215,469	15,389	15,045	105,329	100,738
TOTAL	268,058	268,191	27,328	27,019	138,511	136,497
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*) For Hay	3,063	3,283	13,309	11,991	17,935	17,015
Not for Hay	27,227	26,941	59,080	59,241	93,449	92,902
TOTAL	30,290	30,224	72,389	71,232	111,384	109,917
FLAX	3	10	...	...	...	...
HOPS	...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)	341	306	15	12	119	106
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land	543	705	505	548	235	159
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*) Used solely for Agriculture	20,764	20,942	4,308	4,314	6,458	6,532
Unbroken Horses	5,696	5,446	2,164	2,135	2,159	2,024
Mares kept solely for Breeding	177	138	190	180	314	269
TOTAL	26,637	26,526	6,662	6,629	8,931	8,825
CATTLE. Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	43,261	41,308	22,748	22,747	49,718	48,314
Other Cattle: 2 Years & above	43,638	44,957	12,653	14,470	13,952	14,179
Other Cattle: Under 2 Years	76,341	74,059	24,226	22,711	37,273	33,242
TOTAL	163,240	160,324	59,627	59,928	100,943	95,735
SHEEP. 1 Year old and above	130,592	113,507	714,221	704,818	217,067	210,201
Under 1 Year old	65,097	54,617	320,671	303,461	139,318	134,921
TOTAL	195,689	168,124	1,034,892	1,008,279	356,385	345,122
PIGS. (*f*)	12,061	10,432	4,831	4,981	16,285	15,084

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

BANFF.		BERWICK.		BUTE.		SCOTLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 412,258	*Acres.* 412,258	*Acres.* 296,362	*Acres.* 296,362	*Acres.* 140,327	*Acres.* 140,327	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 172,563	*Acres.* 172,435	*Acres.* 197,963	*Acres.* 197,363	*Acres.* 25,513	*Acres.* 25,457	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
130	152	3,455	2,847	...	...	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
8,569	8,136	19,240	19,970	55	73	Barley or Bere.	
54,143	54,449	35,769	35,816	5,233	5,241	Oats.	
166	162	33	63	46	53	Rye.	
155	141	1,089	1,177	63	63	Beans.	
75	67	136	190	9	10	Peas.	
63,238	63,107	59,722	60,063	5,406	5,440	TOTAL.	
2,417	2,490	2,263	2,415	1,001	1,095	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
24,887	25,038	28,433	28,563	1,434	1,401	Turnips and Swedes.	
5	3	79	72	3	2	Mangold.	
5	12	2	3	4	2	Carrots.	
7	8	799	407	15	15	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
1,047	1,070	824	1,001	27	37	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
28,368	28,621	32,400	32,461	2,484	2,552	TOTAL.	
14,946	15,061	9,493	11,267	2,527	2,603	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
54,672	53,758	51,845	49,044	6,933	6,541	Not for Hay.	
69,618	68,819	61,338	60,311	9,460	9,144	TOTAL.	
1,219	1,507	2,611	3,106	328	494	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
9,781	10,056	41,710	41,294	7,663	7,581	Not for Hay.	
11,000	11,563	44,321	44,400	7,991	8,075	TOTAL.	
1	2	...	...	...	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
26	25	20	14	38	37	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
312	298	162	114	134	209	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 6,563	*No.* 6,638	*No.* 4,278	*No.* 4,211	*No.* 934	*No.* 903	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
1,785	1,746	1,046	989	282	296	Unbroken Horses.	
33	41	197	183	35	36	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
8,381	8,425	5,521	5,383	1,251	1,235	TOTAL.	
13,970	13,589	3,256	3,311	3,683	3,594	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
7,463	7,822	5,812	4,331	1,450	1,630	2 Y'rs & above Other	
23,783	23,069	8,581	7,615	4,214	3,797	Under 2 Years Cattle.	
45,216	44,480	17,649	15,257	9,347	9,021	TOTAL.	
39,050	36,915	171,030	149,234	32,753	32,001	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
29,212	25,488	140,410	131,125	17,696	16,834	Under 1 Year old.	
68,262	62,403	311,440	280,359	50,449	48,835	TOTAL.	
4,306	3,790	4,974	4,969	906	880	- - - - -	PIGS. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

SCOTLAND—(*Continued*).	CAITHNESS.		CLACKMANNAN.		DUMBARTON.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER	*Acres.* 446,149	*Acres.* 446,149	*Acres.* 31,422	*Acres.* 31,422	*Acres.* 168,863	*Acres.* 168,863
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)	*Acres.* 109,082	*Acres.* 108,545	*Acres.* 15,857	*Acres.* 15,812	*Acres.* 48,367	*Acres.* 48,373
CORN CROPS. Wheat	2	2	421	395	1,007	971
Barley or Bere	1,193	1,552	534	552	196	266
Oats	35,082	34,467	3,258	3,424	6,824	7,128
Rye	111	73	...	18	18	45
Beans	10	3	616	642	171	220
Peas	21	31	...	...	10	19
TOTAL	36,419	36,128	4,829	5,031	8,226	8,649
GREEN CROPS. Potatoes	1,878	1,879	327	376	2,204	2,286
Turnips and Swedes	14,323	14,415	811	751	1,504	1,464
Mangold	...	...	4	4	20	18
Carrots	...	1	...	...	6	9
Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	79	58	30	14	186	161
Other Green Crops (*c*)	484	502	47	27	74	73
TOTAL	16,764	16,855	1,219	1,172	3,994	4,011
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation. For Hay	11,361	11,249	1,819	1,993	6,915	7,131
Not for Hay	19,144	20,195	2,640	3,111	11,426	10,316
TOTAL	30,505	31,444	4,459	5,104	18,341	17,447
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*) For Hay	3,365	3,244	456	733	1,692	2,636
Not for Hay	21,866	20,506	4,646	3,388	15,940	15,380
TOTAL	25,231	23,750	5,102	4,121	17,632	18,016
FLAX	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS	...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)	2	7	14	16	60	54
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land	161	361	234	368	114	196
HORSES. (*e*) Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 4,320	*No.* 4,351	*No.* 491	*No.* 512	*No.* 1,255	*No.* 1,268
Unbroken Horses	1,078	991	153	156	433	463
Mares kept solely for Breeding	33	26	...	6	57	55
TOTAL	5,431	5,368	644	674	1,745	1,786
CATTLE. Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	7,406	7,314	1,503	1,416	7,601	7,481
Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	3,273	2,848	782	741	2,799	2,443
Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	9,985	10,478	1,645	1,287	4,590	3,845
TOTAL	20,664	20,640	3,930	3,444	14,990	13,769
SHEEP. 1 Year old and above	75,742	72,026	6,587	6,215	48,590	48,137
Under 1 Year old	45,385	44,303	4,069	3,814	25,356	24,794
TOTAL	121,127	116,329	10,656	10,029	73,946	72,931
PIGS. (*f*)	1,928	1,910	1,772	2,021	1,083	1,051

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

DUMFRIES.		EDINBURGH.		ELGIN, OR MORAY.		SCOTLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 685,519	*Acres.* 685,519	*Acres.* 232,603	*Acres.* 232,603	*Acres.* 308,368	*Acres.* 308,368	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres. 249,168	*Acres.* 247,488	*Acres.* 139,764	*Acres.* 139,634	*Acres.* 102,741	*Acres.* 102,840	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
75	120	4,249	4,053	2,167	2,497	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
658	565	6,666	6,873	13,282	12,918	Barley or Bere.	
47,744	48,081	23,111	23,406	22,545	22,709	Oats.	
44	62	1	28	961	891	Rye.	
31	21	259	228	64	56	Beans.	
5	2	81	73	15	9	Peas.	
48,557	48,851	34,367	34,661	39,034	39,080	TOTAL.	
4,600	5,250	5,073	5,799	1,898	2,154	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
20,452	19,898	11,934	11,699	16,435	16,310	Turnips and Swedes.	
44	58	16	14	14	6	Mangold.	
42	42	34	26	4	9	Carrots.	
740	534	704	527	10	20	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
100	125	1,018	1,064	425	412	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
25,978	25,907	18,779	19,129	18,786	18,911	TOTAL.	
15,806	17,736	12,199	13,459	8,297	8,692	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
60,500	54,679	25,097	24,385	30,960	30,876	Not for Hay.	
76,306	72,415	37,296	37,844	39,257	39,568	TOTAL.	
17,454	17,462	2,556	2,977	655	441	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
80,691	82,585	46,372	44,526	4,810	4,701	Not for Hay.	
98,145	100,047	48,928	47,503	5,465	5,142	TOTAL.	
...	1	...	...	3	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
52	52	240	208	59	15	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
130	215	154	289	137	124	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 5,463	*No.* 5,389	*No.* 3,564	*No.* 3,494	*No.* 3,763	*No.* 3,775	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
1,757	1,752	777	770	1,018	964	Unbroken Horses.	
189	228	74	204	29	23	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
7,409	7,369	4,415	4,468	4,810	4,762	TOTAL.	
18,420	17,440	12,623	12,200	6,571	6,340	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
12,949	11,884	4,673	3,563	3,674	4,337	2 Y'rs & above } Other	
26,842	24,549	5,108	4,166	11,291	11,718	Under 2 Years } Cattle.	
58,211	53,873	22,404	19,929	21,536	22,395	TOTAL.	
334,127	309,452	107,123	99,990	34,427	31,131	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
193,192	187,775	72,442	68,933	21,530	20,278	Under 1 Year old.	
527,319	497,227	179,565	168,923	55,957	51,409	TOTAL.	
14,034	13,584	6,888	6,177	3,391	3,030	- - - - -	PIGS. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

SCOTLAND—(*Continued*).		FIFE.		FORFAR.		HADDINGTON.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 316,089	*Acres.* 316,089	*Acres.* 563,266	*Acres.* 563,266	*Acres.* 173,637	*Acres.* 173,637
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 253,756	*Acres.* 253,741	*Acres.* 253,723	*Acres.* 253,828	*Acres.* 115,691	*Acres.* 115,400
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	11,321	10,593	9,273	8,651	7,260	6,998
	Barley or Bere	23,265	24,782	27,485	28,663	15,087	14,743
	Oats	39,330	39,507	51,291	50,505	16,790	16,904
	Rye	1,517	1,768	983	1,266	69	30
	Beans	1,516	1,119	748	676	1,230	1,171
	Peas	50	26	37	46	70	73
	TOTAL	76,999	77,795	89,817	89,807	40,506	39,919
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	15,188	16,822	14,396	15,760	7,155	8,085
	Turnips and Swedes	26,334	25,919	34,098	33,337	15,979	15,866
	Mangold	13	18	7	9	28	92
	Carrots	14	14	54	59	150	199
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	245	218	125	95	346	320
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	988	1,019	866	816	378	448
	TOTAL	42,782	44,010	49,546	50,076	24,036	25,010
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	26,881	28,400	21,469	23,132	9,416	9,791
	Not for Hay	41,461	43,576	64,329	63,819	20,759	21,244
	TOTAL	68,342	71,976	85,798	86,951	30,175	31,035
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	7,663	6,753	3,676	3,280	1,732	1,181
	Not for Hay	56,468	51,572	24,652	23,380	18,564	17,648
	TOTAL	64,131	58,325	28,328	26,660	20,296	18,829
FLAX		10	20	7	12	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		83	75	147	127	402	381
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		1,409	1,540	80	195	276	226
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	7,428	7,511	8,173	8,216	3,129	3,123
	Unbroken Horses	1,928	2,073	1,702	1,436	446	439
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	125	102	72	48	45	35
	TOTAL	9,481	9,686	9,947	9,700	3,620	3,597
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	10,628	9,772	12,397	11,801	1,832	1,682
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	17,990	15,668	22,501	17,891	7,244	3,648
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	19,386	17,259	20,503	17,845	3,303	3,097
	TOTAL	48,004	42,699	55,401	47,537	12,379	8,427
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	65,038	55,096	95,067	88,804	86,365	73,095
	Under 1 Year old	40,055	36,849	57,136	50,968	55,705	51,367
	TOTAL	105,093	91,945	152,203	139,772	142,070	124,462
PIGS. (*f*)		6,669	6,223	7,547	6,934	2,220	2,090

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

INVERNESS.		KINCARDINE.		KINROSS.		SCOTLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)	
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
2,708,237	2,708,237	246,810	246,810	49,812	49,812	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.	
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
150,529	151,161	122,848	122,902	32,278	32,286	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
68	62	686	526	29	20	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
7,629	7,841	10,381	10,874	441	562	Barley or Bere.	
31,222	31,356	31,697	30,884	5,412	5,477	Oats.	
823	777	61	85	35	49	Rye.	
1	2	582	505	7	7	Beans.	
34	33	58	63	...	...	Peas.	
39,777	40,071	43,465	42,937	5,924	6,115	TOTAL.	
6,914	7,482	3,003	3,240	584	722	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
11,501	11,253	17,850	17,842	2,405	2,325	Turnips and Swedes.	
1	2	...	...	...	...	Mangold.	
1	...	33	33	4	3	Carrots.	
30	14	13	11	90	56	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	
198	213	521	567	55	46	Other Green Crops. (*c*)	
18,645	18,964	21,420	21,693	3,138	3,152	TOTAL.	
12,858	13,462	14,283	14,742	1,942	2,544	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
19,398	19,044	33,144	32,655	8,408	8,541	Not for Hay.	
32,256	32,506	47,427	47,397	10,350	11,085	TOTAL.	
4,510	4,305	1,490	1,583	1,002	849	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)
54,485	54,478	8,791	9,033	11,852	11,046	Not for Hay.	
58,995	58,783	10,281	10,616	12,854	11,895	TOTAL.	
...	2	...	...	...	...	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
26	27	107	96	6	2	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)	
830	808	148	163	6	37	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		
6,623	6,561	3,952	3,966	622	643	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
2,040	1,919	765	792	261	226	Unbroken Horses.	
81	85	16	16	11	9	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
8,744	8,565	4,733	4,774	894	878	TOTAL.	
21,046	20,481	7,358	6,891	1,110	1,036	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
7,638	8,398	6,283	5,641	1,224	1,362	2 Y'rs & above: Other Cattle.	
19,918	20,179	12,986	11,324	3,772	3,044	Under 2 Years: Other Cattle.	
48,602	49,058	26,627	23,856	6,106	5,442	TOTAL.	
462,133	451,271	25,083	23,615	20,761	18,661	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
213,015	200,358	14,354	12,262	14,778	13,364	Under 1 Year old.	
675,148	651,629	39,437	35,877	35,539	32,025	TOTAL.	
3,809	3,680	3,138	2,756	520	493	PIGS. (*f*)	

(*a*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*b*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*c*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

SCOTLAND—(*Continued*).		KIRKCUDBRIGHT.		LANARK.		LINLITHGOW.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 582,982	*Acres.* 582,982	*Acres.* 568,840	*Acres.* 568,840	*Acres.* 77,256	*Acres.* 77,256
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 186,580	*Acres.* 185,975	*Acres.* 258,637	*Acres.* 258,054	*Acres.* 59,264	*Acres.* 59,347
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	83	98	2,518	2,437	1,134	1,255
	Barley or Bere	65	51	230	310	3,059	3,033
	Oats	28,815	29,388	38,726	39,931	9,641	10,190
	Rye	40	32	70	109	14	30
	Beans	102	93	996	958	486	465
	Peas	2	4	23	26	8	7
	TOTAL	29,107	29,666	42,563	43,771	14,342	14,980
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	1,947	2,236	4,992	5,712	1,545	1,858
	Turnips and Swedes	13,840	13,791	9,025	8,904	3,923	3,808
	Mangold	32	40	22	19	5	5
	Carrots	37	44	75	52	3	4
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,505	1,085	1,629	1,169	99	137
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	34	33	660	751	263	277
	TOTAL	17,395	17,229	16,403	16,607	5,838	6,089
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	8,309	9,923	30,821	33,405	6,762	7,252
	Not for Hay	59,960	57,232	84,962	72,761	13,324	12,508
	TOTAL	68,269	67,155	115,783	106,166	20,086	19,760
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	10,850	11,346	12,799	11,280	1,174	1,136
	Not for Hay	60,794	60,330	68,942	78,187	17,504	16,984
	TOTAL	71,644	71,676	81,741	89,467	18,678	18,120
FLAX		8	7	...	...	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		25	28	1,721	1,542	21	19
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		132	214	426	501	299	379
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	3,781	3,662	5,811	5,673	1,467	1,494
	Unbroken Horses	1,761	1,697	1,934	1,903	619	584
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	177	173	243	234	58	32
	TOTAL	5,719	5,532	7,988	7,810	2,144	2,110
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	14,699	14,157	38,604	36,769	4,540	4,300
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	12,770	12,628	12,116	10,329	3,803	2,988
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	19,464	16,931	25,055	21,686	4,301	3,903
	TOTAL	46,933	43,716	75,775	68,784	12,644	11,191
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	268,526	244,583	149,578	134,205	21,597	18,292
	Under 1 Year old	133,507	127,898	87,352	82,572	8,798	6,895
	TOTAL	402,033	372,481	236,930	216,777	30,395	25,187
PIGS. (*f*)		7,729	7,359	7,957	7,953	1,547	1,831

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each County of Great Britain.

NAIRN.		ORKNEY.		PEEBLES.		Scotland. (*Continued on the next page.*)
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres. 125,918	*Acres.* 125,918	*Acres.* (*g*) —	*Acres.* (*g*) —	*Acres.* 227,869	*Acres.* 227,869	Total Area of Land & Water.
Acres. 25,283	*Acres.* 25,759	*Acres.* 110,435	*Acres.* 111,187	*Acres.* 42,731	*Acres.* 42,726	Total Acreage under All Kinds of Crops, Bare Fallow, and Grass. (*a*)
11	35	...	...	19	5	Wheat.
2,917	2,908	5,177	5,607	671	572	Barley or Bere.
5,807	5,741	33,269	32,341	8,289	8,655	Oats.
310	263	...	...	6	...	Rye.
...	...	5	...	1	2	Beans.
7	18	47	38	2	17	Peas.
9,052	8,965	38,498	37,986	8,988	9,251	Total. (Corn Crops.)
381	421	3,008	3,005	523	588	Potatoes.
4,218	4,044	14,249	14,265	4,429	4,381	Turnips and Swedes.
1	...	1	...	...	...	Mangold.
...	...	7	...	...	...	Carrots.
1	...	59	51	437	481	Cabbage,K.-Rabi,&Rape
47	51	300	328	111	117	Other Green Crops. (*c*)
4,648	4,516	17,624	17,649	5,500	5,567	Total. (Green Crops.)
3,316	3,586	13,576	9,167	2,260	2,470	For Hay.
6,171	6,206	19,428	23,640	11,112	10,106	Not for Hay.
9,487	9,792	33,004	32,807	13,372	12,576	Total. (Clover, Sainfoin, & Grasses under Rotation.)
433	445	2,665	1,760	2,168	2,249	For Hay.
1,621	2,022	17,741	19,926	12,656	13,021	Not for Hay.
2,054	2,467	20,406	21,686	14,824	15,270	Total. (Permanent Pasture, or Grass *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*))
...	...	...	...	...	...	Flax.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Hops.
4	1	5	...	6	2	Small Fruit. (*b*)
38	18	898	1,059	41	60	Bare Fallow or Uncropped Arable Land.
No. 921	*No.* 947	*No.* 4,703	*No.* 4,888	*No.* 835	*No.* 862	Used solely for Agriculture.
234	263	1,115	1,200	183	185	Unbroken Horses.
24	12	43	27	28	26	Mares kept solely for Breeding.
1,179	1,222	5,861	6,115	1,046	1,073	Total. (Horses. (*e*))
1,842	1,830	8,989	9,301	1,929	1,923	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
599	891	2,969	2,975	1,321	1,293	2 Y'rs & above Other Cattle.
3,485	3,394	12,082	12,531	3,593	3,037	Under 2 Years Other Cattle.
5,926	6,115	24,040	24,807	6,843	6,253	Total. (Cattle.)
13,719	13,563	16,827	16,791	111,517	106,063	1 Year old and above.
4,722	4,568	15,581	15,048	76,516	73,880	Under 1 Year old.
18,441	18,131	32,408	31,839	188,033	179,943	Total. (Sheep.)
788	800	4,587	4,449	876	945	- - - - - Pigs. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land. (*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I. (*g*) The Total Area of Orkney and Shetland *together* is 612,649 Acres.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890

SCOTLAND—(*Continued*).		PERTH.		RENFREW.		ROSS & CROMARTY.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER		*Acres.* 1,656,082	*Acres.* 1,656,082	*Acres.* 160,407	*Acres.* 160,407	*Acres.* 2,044,217	*Acres.* 2,044,217
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 349,818	*Acres.* 349,268	*Acres.* 96,247	*Acres.* 96,092	*Acres.* 136,974	*Acres.* 136,954
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	7,293	6,972	1,982	1,986	1,966	1,939
	Barley or Bere	15,483	16,871	91	211	12,279	12,525
	Oats	68,526	68,478	12,987	12,778	30,899	31,071
	Rye	694	751	14	34	881	1,004
	Beans	2,785	2,428	495	405	9	20
	Peas	45	47	4	5	48	28
	TOTAL	94,826	95,547	15,573	15,419	46,082	46,587
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	14,755	16,512	3,216	3,584	9,076	9,636
	Turnips and Swedes	30,325	29,098	2,310	2,225	16,586	16,142
	Mangold	47	9	26	26	12	10
	Carrots	11	15	19	20	2	3
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	217	188	337	296	18	11
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	510	507	107	121	632	680
	TOTAL	45,865	46,329	6,015	6,272	26,326	26,482
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	32,669	36,014	14,048	14,711	14,551	14,950
	Not for Hay	86,014	80,646	15,453	15,036	26,911	25,959
	TOTAL	118,683	116,660	29,501	29,747	41,462	40,909
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	12,183	13,342	5,940	5,632	3,058	2,856
	Not for Hay	75,552	74,364	39,046	38,688	19,563	19,434
	TOTAL	87,735	87,706	44,986	44,320	22,621	22,290
FLAX		...	7	...	...	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		579	578	70	69	14	6
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		2,130	2,441	102	265	469	680
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 10,075	*No.* 10,069	*No.* 2,356	*No.* 2,331	*No.* 5,692	*No.* 5,807
	Unbroken Horses	2,565	2,657	950	911	1,478	1,400
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	203	185	164	156	86	65
	TOTAL	12,843	12,911	3,470	3,398	7,256	7,272
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	19,459	18,585	17,247	16,313	17,678	17,768
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	22,305	19,937	3,038	3,159	7,952	9,004
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	38,084	33,496	7,593	6,646	16,055	15,737
	TOTAL	79,848	71,968	27,878	26,118	41,685	42,509
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	495,053	469,328	22,587	21,340	265,813	195,411
	Under 1 Year old	240,125	224,739	14,080	14,019	106,120	99,159
	TOTAL	735,178	694,067	36,667	35,359	311,933	294,570
PIGS. (*f*)		9,631	9,108	1,541	1,406	6,359	5,777

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as and 1889, in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN.

ROXBURGH.		SELKIRK.		SHETLAND.		SCOTLAND. (*Continued on the next page.*)
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres. 428,464	*Acres.* 428,464	*Acres.* 166,524	*Acres.* 166,524	*Acres.* (*g*) —	*Acres.* (*g*) —	TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.
Acres. 185,542	*Acres.* 185,726	*Acres.* 24,209	*Acres.* 24,152	*Acres.* 59,548	*Acres.* 59,403	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)
846	642	8	2	...	...	Wheat.
13,408	13,407	234	279	2,088	2,057	Barley or Bere.
31,573	32,343	4,204	4,227	7,444	7,492	Oats.
87	10	41	...	...	1	Rye.
266	320	...	...	...	...	Beans.
39	70	8	22	...	...	Peas.
46,219	46,792	4,495	4,530	9,532	9,550	TOTAL. (CORN CROPS.)
1,532	1,712	221	252	3,246	3,284	Potatoes.
23,942	24,399	2,457	2,350	1,305	1,252	Turnips and Swedes.
45	9	...	...	...	...	Mangold.
3	3	...	1	...	1	Carrots.
692	627	262	221	475	446	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape
361	433	42	48	2	1	Other Green Crops. (*c*)
26,575	27,183	2,982	2,872	5,028	4,984	TOTAL. (GREEN CROPS.)
9,437	10,530	1,117	1,192	624	580	For Hay.
48,220	47,740	6,303	5,994	461	353	Not for Hay.
57,657	58,270	7,420	7,186	1,085	933	TOTAL. (CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.)
7,028	6,352	1,385	1,381	1,419	1,446	For Hay.
47,972	47,027	7,906	8,135	41,675	41,587	Not for Hay.
55,000	53,379	9,291	9,516	43,094	43,033	TOTAL. (PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*))
...	1	...	...	...	...	FLAX.
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.
59	45	12	13	...	1	SMALL FRUIT. (*b*)
32	56	9	35	809	902	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No. 3,709	*No.* 3,748	*No.* 498	*No.* 471	*No.* 787	*No.* 902	Used solely for Agriculture.
548	516	92	91	1,882	1,927	Unbroken Horses.
137	127	19	15	2,134	2,110	Mares kept solely for Breeding.
4,394	4,391	609	577	4,803	4,939	TOTAL. (HORSES. (*e*))
5,179	4,788	1,109	1,029	8,020	8,298	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
5,415	4,942	702	554	5,654	6,122	2 Y'rs & above Other Cattle.
7,982	6,776	1,277	1,091	5,202	5,843	Under 2 Years Other Cattle.
18,576	16,506	3,088	2,674	18,876	20,263	TOTAL. (CATTLE.)
288,787	270,955	92,310	91,730	59,028	53,876	1 Year old and above.
228,842	217,796	71,414	69,891	39,292	35,571	Under 1 Year old.
517,629	488,751	163,724	161,621	98,320	89,447	TOTAL. (SHEEP.)
4,286	4,108	469	511	3,129	3,152	PIGS. (*f*)

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land. (*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I. (*g*) The Total Area of Orkney and Shetland *together* is 612,649 Acres.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Concluded.*)—ACREAGE UNDER EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890 and 1889, in each

SCOTLAND—(*Concluded*).		STIRLING.		SUTHERLAND.		WIGTOWN.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.		*Acres.* 295,285	*Acres.* 295,285	*Acres.* 1,347,033	*Acres.* 1,347,033	*Acres.* 313,576	*Acres.* 313,576
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 119,138	*Acres.* 117,877	*Acres.* 31,078	*Acres.* 31,168	*Acres.* 153,447	*Acres.* 152,721
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	2,293	2,329	2	...	1,129	1,121
	Barley or Bere	3,620	3,727	1,881	1,965	926	929
	Oats	18,468	18,733	7,768	7,565	34,326	34,714
	Rye	27	60	90	109	56	47
	Beans	2,902	2,687	1	...	252	266
	Peas	14	9	25	12	4	5
	TOTAL	27,324	27,545	9,767	9,651	36,693	37,082
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	3,518	3,870	1,787	1,844	1,855	1,980
	Turnips and Swedes	4,435	4,242	3,002	2,982	15,844	15,922
	Mangold	9	6	...	12	128	160
	Carrots	4	6	...	...	101	113
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	172	150	10	8	258	221
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	296	302	32	23	146	126
	TOTAL	8,434	8,576	4,831	4,869	18,332	18,522
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	13,259	13,633	3,856	3,706	5,073	5,162
	Not for Hay	23,272	22,640	4,233	4,267	65,963	65,659
	TOTAL	36,531	36,273	8,089	7,973	71,036	70,821
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	4,837	5,341	1,325	1,664	2,964	3,893
	Not for Hay	40,269	38,416	6,718	6,650	24,103	21,880
	TOTAL	45,106	43,757	8,043	8,314	27,067	25,773
FLAX		6	15	...	...	...	3
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		107	52	6	1	18	12
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		1,630	1,659	342	360	301	508
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 3,134	*No.* 3,165	*No.* 1,963	*No.* 2,078	*No.* 3,975	*No.* 4,067
	Unbroken Horses	1,371	1,378	463	543	1,852	1,610
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	130	130	69	72	202	162
	TOTAL	4,635	4,673	2,495	2,693	6,029	5,839
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	11,074	10,497	5,293	5,353	22,088	21,843
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	8,791	8,051	1,748	2,236	7,223	6,795
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	11,241	9,813	3,773	3,679	17,657	15,812
	TOTAL	31,106	28,361	10,814	11,268	46,968	44,450
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	77,457	75,298	144,296	146,152	81,478	72,615
	Under 1 Year old	43,074	42,184	61,568	56,779	46,720	44,568
	TOTAL	120,531	117,482	205,864	202,931	128,198	117,183
PIGS. (*f*)		2,188	2,157	1,132	1,028	11,093	11,008

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown in Table IX.

(*b*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

and GRASS; and NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, as COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the ISLE OF MAN, and in the CHANNEL ISLANDS.

ISLE OF MAN & CHANNEL ISLANDS.		ISLE OF MAN.		CHANNEL ISLANDS.			
				JERSEY.		GUERNSEY, &c.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL AREA of LAND & WATER.		*Acres.* 145,325	*Acres.* 145,325	*Acres.* 28,717	*Acres.* 28,717	*Acres.* 19,605	*Acres.* 19,605
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 100,107	*Acres.* 98,934	*Acres.* 19,966	*Acres.* 20,013	*Acres.* 11,670	*Acres.* 11,920
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	1,723	1,622	1,927	2,008	401	434
	Barley or Bere	7,169	7,539	82	85	347	347
	Oats	13,644	13,859	255	222	652	643
	Rye	7	27	40	37	14	15
	Beans	80	73	5	7	30	29
	Peas	115	106	15	16	3	11
	TOTAL	22,738	23,226	2,324	2,375	1,447	1,479
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	3,202	3,283	6,803	6,856	805	938
	Turnips and Swedes	7,953	8,006	192	176	116	93
	Mangold	106	38	229	254	239	244
	Carrots	92	104	44	43	222	241
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	35	43	38	36	30	13
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	55	73	510	497	1,550	1,626
	TOTAL	11,443	11,547	7,816	7,862	2,962	3,155
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	10,604	10,736	3,496	3,562	747	1,064
	Not for Hay	33,376	31,661	2,012	1,969	815	587
	TOTAL	43,980	42,397	5,508	5,531	1,562	1,651
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*d*)	For Hay	3,719	3,916	1,448	1,302	3,094	3,407
	Not for Hay	17,885	17,473	2,572	2,486	2,291	1,900
	TOTAL	21,604	21,389	4,020	3,788	5,385	5,307
FLAX		...	...	...	...	...	...
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*b*)		90	149	112	157	297	267
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		252	226	186	300	17	61
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 3,364	*No.* 3,341	*No.* 2,186	*No.* 2,173	*No.* 1,358	*No.* 1,317
	Unbroken Horses	1,653	1,494	157	237	44	113
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	101	113	35	16	9	5
	TOTAL	5,118	4,948	2,378	2,426	1,411	1,435
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	7,434	7,212	6,757	6,657	3,613	3,514
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	3,194	3,397	731	802	702	1,028
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	10,470	9,558	4,397	4,274	3,175	2,824
	TOTAL	21,098	20,167	11,885	11,733	7,490	7,366
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	36,555	32,680	188	193	352	299
	Under 1 Year old	33,557	29,663	117	125	162	165
	TOTAL	70,112	62,343	305	318	514	464
PIGS. (*f*)		4,897	4,144	7,618	6,288	5,637	4,082

(*c*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*d*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies. (*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.

TABLE

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND, of the
of each Kind of LIVE STOCK

		ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL of ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000
PERMANENT PASTURE or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation* (*b*)	For Hay	165	173	172	178	32	31
	Not for Hay	348	335	511	505	218	218
PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL		513	508	683	683	250	249
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL		487	492	317	317	750	751
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	90	93	24	24	13	12
	Barley or Bere	71	71	42	43	44	46
	Oats	66	65	84	88	207	208
	Rye	2	3	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	2	2
	Beans	13	12	1	1	3	3
	Peas	9	9	1	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —
	TOTAL	251	253	152	156	269	271
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	14	15	14	14	29	31
	Turnips and Swedes	56	55	25	25	99	98
	Mangold	13	13	3	2	(*k*) —	(*k*) —
	Carrots	(*k*) —	1	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	6	5	1	1	2	2
	Other Green Crops (*c*)	12	12	1	1	3	3
	TOTAL	101	101	44	43	133	134
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation	For Hay	68	74	63	65	87	92
	Not for Hay	44	42	53	47	257	250
	TOTAL	112	116	116	112	344	342
FLAX		(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	(*k*) —
HOPS		2	2	..	..	..	..
SMALL FRUIT (*d*)		2	1	(*k*) —	(*k*) —	1	1
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		19	19	5	6	3	3

NUMBER of each Kind of LIVE STOCK per 1,000 ACRES

		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	30	31	26	26	29	29
	Unbroken Horses	12	12	20	19	9	9
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	2	1	4	4	1	1
	TOTAL	44	44	50	49	39	39
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	73	70	98	95	86	84
	Other 2 Years & above	42	43	37	40	56	52
	Cattle. Under 2 Years	69	61	111	98	100	93
	TOTAL	184	174	246	233	242	229
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	402	381	694	659	963	911
	Under 1 Year old	271	253	378	336	541	511
	TOTAL	673	634	1,072	995	1,504	1,422
PIGS. (*f*)		94	85	90	84	33	31

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods. (*b*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.
(*c*) Except Clover and Grass, which are separately shown. (*d*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c.
(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies. (*f*) See Note (*f*) to Table I.
(*g*) Turnips only. (*h*) Including Beet-Root.

III.

ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, and of the NUMBER in the Years 1890 and 1889.

GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM. (o)			
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	TOTAL of ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (a)	
146	153	97	101	130	136	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (b)
343	332	634	624	434	424	Not for Hay	
489	485	731	725	564	560	PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL	
511	515	269	275	436	440	ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL.	
73	75	6	6	52	53	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
64	65	12	12	48	48	Barley or Bere.	
88	88	81	82	86	86	Oats.	
2	2	1	1	1	2	Rye.	
11	10	(k) —	(k) —	8	7	Beans.	
7	7	(k) —	(k) —	5	5	Peas.	
245	247	100	101	200	201	TOTAL.	
16	17	52	52	28	29	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
59	59	(g) 19	(g) 20	47	47	Turnips and Swedes.	
10	10	(h) 3	(h) 3	8	8	Mangold.	
(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	(k) —	Carrots.	
5	4	(i) 4	(i) 3	4	4	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
10	10	2	3	7	7	Other Green Crops. (c)	
100	100	80	81	94	95	TOTAL.	
70	76	42	45	61	66	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
77	73	40	39	66	63	Not for Hay.	
147	149	82	84	127	129	TOTAL.	
(k) —	(k) —	6	8	2	2	FLAX.	
2	2	..	..	1	1	HOPS.	
1	1	(l) —	(l) —	(m) 1	(m) 1	SMALL FRUIT. (d)	
16	16	1	1	11	11	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	

of CULTIVATED LAND. (*See General Report, page* xviii.)

No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		
30	30	(l) —	(l) —	(n) —	(n) —	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (e)
12	12	(l) —	(l) —	(n) —	(n) —	Unbroken Horses.	
2	2	(l) —	(l) —	(n) —	(n) —	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
44	44	35	34	41	41	TOTAL.	
77	74	92	91	82	80	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
44	44	61	60	49	49	2 Years & above. Other Cattle.	
77	69	127	121	93	85	Under 2 Years.	
198	187	280	272	224	214	TOTAL.	
511	485	167	150	402	379	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
321	298	118	102	257	236	Under 1 Year old.	
832	783	285	252	659	615	TOTAL.	
85	77	104	92	91	81	PIGS. (f)	

(i) Cabbage and Rape only. (k) Either less than, or about, half an acre per 1,000 Acres of Cultivated Land.
(l) Not separately distinguished.
(m) Not including Ireland. (n) Cannot be separately distinguished for the United Kingdom.
(o) Including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

TABLE

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of ARABLE LAND, of the ACREAGE 1890 and

		ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
		1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
TOTAL OF ARABLE LAND		*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	185	189	76	76	17	16
	Barley or Bere	146	144	132	135	59	61
	Oats	135	132	265	275	276	277
	Rye	4	5	1	1	2	3
	Beans	28	25	2	2	5	4
	Peas	18	18	2	2	(c) —	(c) —
	TOTAL	516	513	478	491	359	361
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	29	31	44	44	39	42
	Turnips and Swedes	114	112	80	80	131	131
	Mangold	27	26	8	8	(c) —	(c) —
	Carrots	1	1	1	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	12	11	2	2	3	2
	Other Green Crops (a)	24	24	3	3	4	4
	TOTAL	207	205	138	137	177	179
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under ROTATION	For Hay	138	159	199	206	116	122
	Not for Hay	91	85	166	146	343	333
	TOTAL	229	235	365	352	459	455
FLAX		(c) —	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —	(c) —
HOPS		5	5	..	..	..	..
SMALL FRUIT (b)		3	3	1	1	1	1
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		40	39	18	19	4	4

(a) Except Clover and Grass. (b) Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c.
(c) Either less than, or about, half an acre per 1,000 Acres of Arable Land. (d) Turnips only.

TABLE

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of LAND under CORN CROPS and under EACH KIND of GREEN CROP,

	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
ACREAGE of EACH KIND of CORN CROP, per						
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
WHEAT	359	368	158	154	47	45
BARLEY or BERE	283	282	276	275	164	169
OATS	263	258	555	561	770	767
RYE	7	9	3	3	6	7
BEANS	54	48	4	4	12	11
PEAS	34	35	4	3	1	1
TOTAL OF CORN CROPS	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
ACREAGE of EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, per						
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
POTATOES	138	153	319	322	218	235
TURNIPS and SWEDES	552	544	580	582	742	727
MANGOLD	128	126	58	56	2	2
CARROTS	5	6	4	3	2	2
CABBAGE, KOHL-RABI, & RAPE	59	54	16	13	16	12
VETCHES & OTHER GREEN CROPS *	118	117	23	24	20	22
TOTAL OF GREEN CROPS	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

* Except Clover and Grass. † About half an acre per 1,000 Acres of Land under Corn Crops.
** Including the Isle of Man

IV.
under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and CLOVER &c. under Rotation, in the Years 1889.

GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM. (k)			
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.		
Acres. 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	TOTAL OF ARABLE LAND.	
143	145	23	22	119	121	Wheat.	
126	126	45	45	110	110	Barley or Bere.	
173	172	299	298	198	196	Oats.	
3	4	3	4	3	4	Rye.	CORN CROPS.
22	19	1	1	17	15	Beans.	
13	13	(c) —	(c) —	10	11	Peas.	
480	479	371	370	457	457	TOTAL	
32	34	191	190	63	65	Potatoes.	
116	114	(d) 72	(d) 72	108	105	Turnips and Swedes.	
20	19	(e) 12	(e) 10	18	18	Mangold.	
1	1	(f) 1	(f) 1	1	1	Carrots.	GREEN CROPS.
9	9	(g) 13	(g) 12	10	9	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
19	19	9	9	17	17	Other Green Crops. (a)	
197	196	298	294	217	215	TOTAL.	
137	147	155	161	140	150	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation.
150	142	148	143	151	143	Not for Hay.	
287	289	303	304	291	293	TOTAL.	
(c) —	(c) —	24	28	5	5	FLAX.	
3	4	..	..	3	3	HOPS.	
3	2	(h) —	(h) —	(i) 2	(i) 2	SMALL FRUIT. (b)	
30	30	4	4	25	25	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	

(a) Including Beet-Root. (f) Including Parsnips. (g) Cabbage and Rape only. (h) Not separately distinguished.
(i) Not including Ireland. (k) Including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

V.
under GREEN CROPS, of the ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CORN CROP and respectively, in the Years 1890 and 1889.

GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.		
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
1,000 ACRES of LAND under CORN CROPS.						
Acres. 297	*Acres.* 303	*Acres.* 62	*Acres.* 59	*Acres.* 260	*Acres.* 264	WHEAT.
263	263	120	122	240	240	BARLEY or BERE.
331	358	806	806	432	430	OATS.
7	8	10	10	7	9	RYE.
45	40	2	3	38	34	BEANS.
27	28	† —	† —	23	23	PEAS.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	TOTAL OF CORN CROPS.
1,000 ACRES of LAND under GREEN CROPS.						
Acres. 161	*Acres.* 175	*Acres.* 643	*Acres.* 645	*Acres.* 291	*Acres.* 304	POTATOES.
591	582	‡ 243	‡ 244	497	490	TURNIPS and SWEDES.
101	99	§ 38	§ 36	83	82	MANGOLD.
4	5	‖ 3	‖ 3	4	4	CARROTS.
48	45	¶ 44	¶ 41	47	43	CABBAGE, KOHL-RABI, & RAPE.
95	94	29	31	78	77	VETCHES & OTHER GREEN CROPS.*
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	TOTAL OF GREEN CROPS.

‡ Turnips only. § Including Beet-Root. ‖ Including Parsnips. ¶ Cabbage and Rape only.
and the Channel Islands.

TABLE

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND,* of the ACREAGE GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the

COUNTIES.	PERMANENT PASTURE.		ARABLE LAND.			
			CORN CROPS.		OTHER CROPS.‡	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
ENGLAND.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
BEDFORD	373	362	383	380	244	258
BERKS	404	395	329	325	267	280
BUCKINGHAM	564	557	265	266	171	177
CAMBRIDGE	221	214	485	483	294	303
CHESTER	660	657	149	153	191	190
CORNWALL	362	366	218	222	420	412
CUMBERLAND	572	569	151	155	277	276
DERBY	797	791	104	106	99	103
DEVON	509	503	201	209	290	288
DORSET	592	584	186	192	222	224
DURHAM	598	593	168	172	234	235
ESSEX	283	278	424	427	293	295
GLOUCESTER	560	551	206	208	234	241
HANTS	347	339	298	298	355	363
HEREFORD	626	619	193	193	181	188
HERTFORD	340	331	389	382	271	287
HUNTINGDON	363	353	389	390	248	257
KENT	484	479	264	264	252	257
LANCASTER	701	699	126	127	173	174
LEICESTER	726	722	155	155	119	123
LINCOLN	320	317	386	387	294	296
MIDDLESEX	717	716	113	114	170	170
MONMOUTH	772	765	107	110	121	125
NORFOLK	262	258	391	389	347	353
NORTHAMPTON	596	587	251	251	153	162
NORTHUMBERLAND	639	636	149	149	212	215
NOTTS	448	444	278	279	274	277
OXFORD	424	415	330	330	246	255
RUTLAND	569	570	252	248	179	182
SALOP	613	610	199	197	188	193
SOMERSET	741	737	126	123	133	135
STAFFORD	691	686	150	154	159	160
SUFFOLK	233	230	463	461	304	309
SURREY	499	485	245	244	256	271
SUSSEX	523	517	248	251	229	232
WARWICK	641	634	208	209	151	157
WESTMORLAND	819	819	76	76	105	105
WILTS	531	527	226	228	243	245
WORCESTER	593	589	225	220	182	191
YORK, EAST RIDING	299	293	379	379	322	328
„ NORTH RIDING	576	572	223	225	201	203
„ WEST RIDING	675	670	169	170	156	160
ENGLAND	513	508	251	253	236	239
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	545	608	175	181	280	211
BRECON	732	723	125	129	143	148
CARDIGAN	581	578	198	205	221	217
CARMARTHEN	769	762	135	140	96	98
CARNARVON	702	705	109	110	189	185
DENBIGH	606	604	197	198	197	198
FLINT	586	574	208	212	206	214

* Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods.

† Exclusive of Heath

VI.

of PERMANENT PASTURE † and of ARABLE LAND in EACH COUNTY of Channel Islands, in the Years 1890 and 1889.

COUNTIES. (*Continued.*)	PERMANENT PASTURE.		ARABLE LAND.			
			CORN CROPS.		OTHER CROPS.‡	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
WALES—*continued.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
GLAMORGAN	761	760	101	105	138	135
MERIONETH	797	796	101	103	102	101
MONTGOMERY	659	654	175	179	166	167
PEMBROKE	645	646	170	172	185	182
RADNOR	737	732	125	130	138	138
WALES	683	683	152	156	165	161
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	49	49	348	347	603	604
ARGYLL	544	539	162	165	294	296
AYR	348	345	164	170	488	485
BANFF	64	67	366	366	570	567
BERWICK	224	225	302	304	474	471
BUTE	313	317	212	214	475	469
CAITHNESS	231	219	334	333	435	448
CLACKMANNAN	322	261	304	318	374	421
DUMBARTON	365	372	170	179	465	449
DUMFRIES	394	404	195	198	411	398
EDINBURGH	350	340	246	248	404	412
ELGIN, or MORAY	53	50	380	380	567	570
FIFE	253	230	303	307	444	463
FORFAR	112	105	354	354	534	541
HADDINGTON	175	163	350	346	475	491
INVERNESS	392	389	264	265	344	346
KINCARDINE	84	87	354	349	562	564
KINROSS	398	369	184	189	418	442
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	384	385	156	160	460	455
LANARK	316	347	165	169	519	484
LINLITHGOW	315	305	242	253	443	442
NAIRN	81	96	358	348	561	556
ORKNEY	185	195	348	342	467	463
PEEBLES	347	357	210	217	443	426
PERTH	251	251	271	274	478	475
RENFREW	467	461	162	161	371	378
ROSS and CROMARTY	165	163	336	340	499	497
ROXBURGH	296	287	249	252	455	461
SELKIRK	384	394	186	188	430	418
SHETLAND	724	724	160	161	116	115
STIRLING	379	371	229	234	392	395
SUTHERLAND	259	267	314	310	427	423
WIGTOWN	176	169	239	243	585	588
SCOTLAND	250	249	269	271	481	480
GREAT BRITAIN	489	485	245	247	266	268
ISLE OF MAN	216	216	227	235	557	549
JERSEY	201	189	117	119	682	692
GUERNSEY, &c.	461	445	124	124	415	431

and Mountain Land.

‡ Including Grasses *under Rotation.*

ACREAGE under GRASS,* CLOVER, SAINFOIN, &c. (*whether Permanent Pasture or*
1889, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the
from the Acreage of

COUNTIES.	FOR HAY.†		NOT FOR HAY.†		TOTAL.†	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
ENGLAND.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
BEDFORD	50,965	57,749	66,766	60,835	117,731	118,584
BERKS	112,740	119,959	81,358	75,148	194,098	195,107
BUCKINGHAM	118,703	126,512	140,244	133,254	258,947	259,766
CAMBRIDGE	74,763	81,233	84,799	78,985	159,562	160,218
CHESTER	164,453	170,901	255,065	243,614	419,518	414,515
CORNWALL	89,380	93,100	319,615	311,017	408,995	404,117
CUMBERLAND	115,060	115,346	339,255	335,027	454,315	450,373
DERBY	153,054	163,866	283,213	269,648	436,267	433,514
DEVON	205,653	214,039	610,903	590,952	816,556	804,991
DORSET	128,318	136,923	215,056	204,763	343,374	341,686
DURHAM	129,838	137,637	186,744	177,132	316,582	314,769
ESSEX	183,221	198,125	147,900	136,494	331,121	334,619
GLOUCESTER	205,962	222,604	252,930	235,167	458,892	457,771
HANTS	187,293	200,656	170,210	159,516	357,503	360,172
HEREFORD	103,294	112,473	212,561	203,972	315,855	316,445
HERTFORD	101,425	108,975	56,192	50,363	157,617	159,338
HUNTINGDON	39,311	41,865	55,805	52,816	95,116	94,681
KENT	165,500	174,631	257,113	246,399	422,613	421,030
LANCASTER	288,677	289,386	375,588	368,334	664,265	657,720
LEICESTER	107,450	118,775	262,056	252,187	369,506	370,962
LINCOLN	217,627	226,944	459,109	447,577	676,736	674,521
MIDDLESEX	60,213	62,283	23,466	22,221	83,679	84,504
MONMOUTH	76,167	80,195	129,089	123,983	205,256	204,178
NORFOLK	203,306	225,633	252,482	234,003	455,788	459,636
NORTHAMPTON	111,072	123,825	257,371	244,473	368,443	368,298
NORTHUMBERLAND	109,211	114,727	442,335	434,375	551,546	549,102
NOTTS	102,972	109,227	162,368	155,578	265,340	264,805
OXFORD	111,589	121,581	112,685	101,339	224,274	222,920
RUTLAND	15,083	16,302	40,963	40,138	56,046	56,440
SALOP	146,067	156,735	366,432	354,561	512,499	511,296
SOMERSET	269,964	285,146	427,540	411,657	697,504	696,803
STAFFORD	157,654	165,926	310,827	299,347	468,481	465,273
SUFFOLK	138,763	155,662	134,218	124,958	272,981	280,620
SURREY	98,888	102,610	73,491	69,019	172,379	171,629
SUSSEX	182,655	191,564	240,452	229,182	423,107	420,746
WARWICK	126,122	138,669	226,555	214,825	352,677	353,494
WESTMORLAND	59,631	60,461	162,593	161,480	222,224	221,941
WILTS	206,235	219,086	276,671	264,621	482,906	483,707
WORCESTER	112,909	124,923	156,446	144,478	269,355	269,401
YORK, EAST RIDING	70,381	74,641	221,470	214,610	291,851	289,251
„ NORTH RIDING	181,349	186,012	390,963	383,418	572,312	569,430
„ WEST RIDING	333,138	341,041	570,063	558,546	903,201	899,587
TOTAL for ENGLAND	5,816,056	6,167,948	9,810,962	9,420,012	15,627,018	15,587,960
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	32,272	33,451	80,873	77,635	113,145	111,086
BRECON	45,968	48,453	124,790	120,759	170,758	169,212
CARDIGAN	59,479	59,699	152,618	150,249	212,097	209,948
CARMARTHEN	91,879	94,509	281,423	275,907	373,302	370,416
CARNARVON	60,106	60,563	102,213	99,651	162,319	160,214
DENBIGH	60,683	65,571	142,593	137,166	203,276	202,737
FLINT	32,648	34,849	59,362	55,911	92,010	90,760

* Exclusive of Heath

† For the respective acreage of Permanent Pasture and of Clover, &c. under Rotation, in England, Wales, the Channel Islands,

Grasses, &c. under Rotation †), as returned upon the 4th JUNE, in the Years 1890 and Channel Islands; distinguishing the Acreage of Grass, &c. grown FOR HAY that NOT FOR HAY.

COUNTIES. (*continued.*)	FOR HAY.†		NOT FOR HAY.†		TOTAL.†	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
WALES—*continued.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
GLAMORGAN	88,691	91,329	149,576	146,376	238,267	237,705
MERIONETH	46,803	47,200	93,973	92,894	140,776	140,094
MONTGOMERY	64,165	67,238	141,597	135,811	205,762	203,049
PEMBROKE	58,958	59,778	182,914	180,450	241,872	240,228
RADNOR	32,019	32,671	102,347	99,428	134,366	132,099
TOTAL for WALES	673,671	695,311	1,614,279	1,572,237	2,287,950	2,267,548
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	54,214	56,005	244,134	242,410	298,348	298,415
ARGYLL	25,248	23,965	74,469	74,286	99,717	98,251
AYR	51,117	52,774	198,778	193,640	249,895	246,414
BANFF	16,165	16,568	64,453	63,814	80,618	80,382
BERWICK	12,104	14,373	93,555	90,338	105,659	104,711
BUTE	2,855	3,097	14,596	14,122	17,451	17,219
CAITHNESS	14,726	14,493	41,010	40,701	55,736	55,194
CLACKMANNAN	2,275	2,726	7,286	6,499	9,561	9,225
DUMBARTON	8,607	9,767	27,366	25,696	35,973	35,463
DUMFRIES	33,260	35,198	141,191	137,264	174,451	172,462
EDINBURGH	14,755	16,436	71,469	68,911	86,224	85,347
ELGIN, or MORAY	8,952	9,133	35,770	35,577	44,722	44,710
FIFE	34,544	35,153	97,929	95,148	132,473	130,301
FORFAR	25,145	26,412	88,981	87,199	114,126	113,611
HADDINGTON	11,148	10,972	39,323	38,892	50,471	49,864
INVERNESS	17,368	17,767	73,883	73,522	91,251	91,289
KINCARDINE	15,773	16,325	41,935	41,688	57,708	58,013
KINROSS	2,944	3,393	20,260	19,587	23,204	22,980
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	19,159	21,269	120,754	117,562	139,913	138,831
LANARK	43,620	44,685	153,904	150,948	197,524	195,633
LINLITHGOW	7,936	8,388	30,828	29,492	38,764	37,880
NAIRN	3,749	4,031	7,792	8,228	11,541	12,259
ORKNEY	16,241	10,927	37,169	43,566	53,410	54,493
PEEBLES	4,428	4,719	23,768	23,127	28,196	27,846
PERTH	44,852	49,356	161,566	155,010	206,418	204,366
RENFREW	19,988	20,343	54,499	53,724	74,487	74,067
ROSS and CROMARTY	17,609	17,806	46,474	45,393	64,083	63,199
ROXBURGH	16,465	16,882	96,192	94,767	112,657	111,649
SELKIRK	2,502	2,573	14,209	14,129	16,711	16,702
SHETLAND	2,043	2,026	42,136	41,940	44,179	43,966
STIRLING	18,096	18,974	63,541	61,056	81,637	80,030
SUTHERLAND	5,181	5,370	10,951	10,917	16,132	16,287
WIGTOWN	8,037	9,055	90,066	87,539	98,103	96,594
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	581,106	600,961	2,330,237	2,286,692	2,911,343	2,887,653
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.	7,070,833	7,464,220	13,755,478	13,278,941	20,826,311	20,743,161
ISLE OF MAN	14,323	14,652	51,261	49,134	65,584	63,786
JERSEY	4,944	4,864	4,584	4,455	9,528	9,319
GUERNSEY, &c.	3,841	4,471	3,106	2,487	6,947	6,958

and Mountain Land.

Scotland, and Great Britain, see Table I.; and for similar information for each County, for the Isle of Man, and for see Table II.

ACREAGE of certain GREEN CROPS (not separately distinguished in Tables I. and Islands, in the

COUNTIES.	VETCHES OR TARES.	LUCERNE.	BEET-ROOT. (except Sugar Beet.)	SUGAR BEET.	CHICORY.	Miscellaneous Green Crops.*	TOTAL.†
ENGLAND.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
BEDFORD	3,954	117	13	..	..	2,696	6,780
BERKS	10,047	303	13	..	3	499	10,865
BUCKINGHAM	5,416	301	11	..	..	372	6,100
CAMBRIDGE	5,857	998	37	..	..	6,275	13,167
CHESTER	306	2	3	..	..	752	1,063
CORNWALL	433	12	3	..	..	519	967
CUMBERLAND	152	2	1	..	..	108	263
DERBY	1,329	14	4	..	..	223	1,570
DEVON	4,451	43	2	..	..	580	5,076
DORSET	5,839	105	9	..	..	280	6,233
DURHAM	2,093	9	19	..	..	369	2,490
ESSEX	19,650	4,564	232	4	2	5,323	29,775
GLOUCESTER	7,856	158	12	2	..	1,091	9,119
HANTS	19,953	319	7	10	..	1,384	21,673
HEREFORD	3,998	85	..	..	..	123	4,206
HERTFORD	5,197	520	4	..	..	609	6,330
HUNTINGDON	3,013	178	2	..	..	1,185	4,378
KENT	12,116	4,827	73	8	..	3,795	20,819
LANCASTER	878	4	19	..	..	1,448	2,349
LEICESTER	1,649	35	..	..	..	266	1,950
LINCOLN	8,817	663	41	..	..	7,729	17,250
MIDDLESEX	1,141	80	133	1	..	3,525	4,880
MONMOUTH	846	53	1	..	..	174	1,074
NORFOLK	4,248	1,096	154	..	..	3,106	8,604
NORTHAMPTON	4,537	225	..	..	..	429	5,191
NORTHUMBERLAND	1,345	17	11	..	..	312	1,685
NOTTS	2,800	301	10	..	..	951	4,062
OXFORD	7,602	381	2	1	..	252	8,238
RUTLAND	368	36	..	..	..	24	428
SALOP	1,162	21	..	..	..	63	1,246
SOMERSET	5,104	106	10	..	..	952	6,172
STAFFORD	1,716	16	1	..	..	418	2,151
SUFFOLK	11,565	1,364	1,381	1	..	1,667	15,978
SURREY	4,566	167	100	..	1	2,974	7,808
SUSSEX	11,508	406	32	1	6	1,387	13,340
WARWICK	2,807	71	2	..	..	463	3,343
WESTMORLAND	45	..	..	..	..	12	57
WILTS	20,021	169	..	..	..	370	20,560
WORCESTER	4,738	102	6	..	..	1,285	6,131
YORK, EAST RIDING	4,183	33	13	1	57	1,821	6,108
„ NORTH RIDING	2,210	56	2	..	30	213	2,511
„ WEST RIDING	3,468	98	7	4	..	2,468	6,045
TOTAL for ENGLAND	218,984	18,057	2,370	83	99	58,492	298,035
WALES.							
ANGLESEY	7	7	13	..	..	2	29
BRECON	203	..	..	..	..	3	206
CARDIGAN	249	5	..	..	..	8	262
CARMARTHEN	109	8	..	..	..	32	149
CARNARVON	43	8	..	..	..	57	108
DENBIGH	300	55	..	..	..	37	392
FLINT	303	23	..	..	..	13	339

* Not being "Seeds," nor any of the Crops named above or in Tables I. and II., but including small Green Crops

† Described in Tables I. and

II.,) in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Year 1890.

COUNTIES. (*continued.*)	VETCHES or TARES.	LUCERNE.	BEET-ROOT. (except Sugar Beet.)	SUGAR BEET.	CHICORY.	Miscellaneous Green Crops.*	TOTAL.†
WALES—*continued.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
GLAMORGAN	557	105	2	..	..	230	894
MERIONETH	22	8	..	..	..	8	38
MONTGOMERY	148	..	..	..	..	14	162
PEMBROKE	84	1	..	..	..	26	111
RADNOR	130	..	..	..	..	1	131
TOTAL for WALES	2,155	220	15	..	..	431	2,821
SCOTLAND.							
ABERDEEN	2,524	8	..	..	..	189	2,721
ARGYLL	18	..	..	..	..	15	33
AYR	48	..	3	..	..	38	89
BANFF	1,042	..	..	..	..	5	1,047
BERWICK	809	4	..	..	..	11	824
BUTE	5	..	..	..	..	22	27
CAITHNESS	479	..	..	..	..	5	484
CLACKMANNAN	45	..	..	..	..	2	47
DUMBARTON	63	..	..	..	..	11	74
DUMFRIES	64	..	..	..	..	36	100
EDINBURGH	548	1	17	1	..	451	1,018
ELGIN, or MORAY	425	..	..	..	..	..	425
FIFE	936	5	..	..	..	47	988
FORFAR	769	1	..	..	..	96	866
HADDINGTON	253	2	5	..	..	118	378
INVERNESS	184	..	..	..	..	14	198
KINCARDINE	507	1	..	..	..	13	521
KINROSS	53	..	..	..	..	2	55
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	30	..	..	..	..	4	34
LANARK	446	..	..	..	..	214	660
LINLITHGOW	244	..	..	..	..	19	263
NAIRN	46	..	..	..	..	1	47
ORKNEY	299	..	..	..	..	1	300
PEEBLES	111	..	..	..	..	..	111
PERTH	463	..	2	..	..	45	510
RENFREW	48	..	..	..	..	59	107
ROSS and CROMARTY	625	7	..	..	..	..	632
ROXBURGH	352	..	..	..	..	9	361
SELKIRK	41	..	..	..	..	1	42
SHETLAND	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
STIRLING	282	..	..	..	..	14	296
SUTHERLAND	32	..	..	..	..	..	32
WIGTOWN	141	5	..	..	..	..	146
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	11,932	34	27	1	..	1,444	13,438
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	233,071	18,311	2,412	34	99	60,367	314,294
ISLE OF MAN	42	..	..	..	..	13	55
JERSEY	19	112	..	1	1	377	510
GUERNSEY, &c.	256	413	43	..	7	831	1,550

grown in Market Gardens not separately named in those Tables or above, such as Rhubarb, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

II. * as "Other Green Crops."

ACREAGE under ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS, and NURSERY GROUNDS, as returned in the Years 1888 and 1881, in EACH COUNTY of

COUNTIES.	ORCHARDS, &c.* *Acreage of Arable or Grass Lands also used for Fruit Trees of any kind.*		MARKET GARDENS.* *Land used by Market Gardeners for growth of Vegetables and other Garden Produce.*		NURSERY GROUNDS. *Land used by Nurserymen for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.*		WOODS. *Coppices or Plantations. (excepting Gorse Land and Garden Shrubberies.)*	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1881.
ENGLAND.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
BEDFORD	719	703	6,025	6,081	31	27	12,160	11,829
BERKS	2,367	2,297	510	439	151	178	31,024	29,120
BUCKINGHAM	2,447	2,399	493	479	144	141	29,421	27,373
CAMBRIDGE	2,370	2,384	1,527	1,550	118	142	5,225	5,321
CHESTER	1,918	1,917	1,370	1,316	583	576	23,327	20,132
CORNWALL	5,045	5,092	1,305	1,292	45	44	30,689	28,987
CUMBERLAND	306	323	312	306	221	211	30,849	26,771
DERBY	1,018	977	779	731	427	382	25,189	24,624
DEVON	26,587	26,555	1,168	1,136	334	307	76,303	77,459
DORSET	4,319	4,282	147	119	95	82	30,808	35,250
DURHAM	282	277	834	831	43	44	28,756	25,190
ESSEX	1,578	1,561	3,202	2,918	416	402	28,537	27,934
GLOUCESTER	16,619	16,372	1,721	1,635	255	226	52,840	52,892
HANTS	1,702	1,741	2,080	1,817	203	189	111,863	105,489
HEREFORD	25,991	26,196	98	90	118	109	38,855	37,332
HERTFORD	1,306	1,344	308	481	490	488	22,148	22,782
HUNTINGDON	554	548	507	464	51	51	4,028	3,964
KENT	18,168	17,301	11,308	10,194	666	649	85,887	82,849
LANCASTER	2,461	2,362	1,606	1,471	357	350	40,513	37,755
LEICESTER	972	982	549	472	146	149	13,204	11,252
LINCOLN	1,942	1,880	935	1,011	418	414	39,811	39,431
MIDDLESEX	3,944	3,837	8,278	8,031	663	592	2,545	2,382
MONMOUTH	3,888	3,904	374	372	31	27	32,037	29,856
NORFOLK	2,252	2,199	1,420	1,204	129	149	51,258	50,538
NORTHAMPTON	722	682	555	482	176	179	27,161	24,289
NORTHUMBERLAND	114	126	856	831	103	100	44,086	39,977
NOTTS	1,872	1,807	1,019	973	350	317	24,254	26,387
OXFORD	1,737	1,724	332	337	69	66	23,156	21,661
RUTLAND	72	66	31	29	..	..	3,921	3,156
SALOP	4,026	3,977	96	89	112	125	47,088	45,641
SOMERSET	24,048	23,922	884	858	217	221	40,725	39,850
STAFFORD	1,249	1,231	736	816	218	203	35,361	34,911
SUFFOLK	1,708	1,664	662	610	91	81	32,708	32,485
SURREY	2,252	2,272	3,359	3,297	1,653	1,666	46,075	42,974
SUSSEX	2,525	2,503	1,808	1,731	556	518	114,375	113,043
WARWICK	1,839	1,748	1,138	1,087	126	132	19,562	16,659
WESTMORLAND	351	346	22	15	13	12	16,020	14,752
WILTS	3,383	3,304	282	276	90	80	47,900	45,270
WORCESTER	19,252	18,706	4,599	4,210	322	334	19,385	18,871
YORK, EAST RIDING	730	714	585	536	67	61	16,310	14,480
„ NORTH RIDING	917	934	373	310	148	130	47,572	49,106
„ WEST RIDING	1,524	1,537	2,789	2,693	777	780	65,385	66,014
TOTAL for ENGLAND	197,076	194,696	66,982	63,620	11,223	10,934	1,518,321	1,466,038
WALES.								
ANGLESEY	10	10	4	4	..	20	1,693	1,769
BRECON	1,143	1,119	8	13	9	10	12,456	10,414
CARDIGAN	42	42	12	11	20	22	15,650	14,738
CARMARTHEN	144	134	14	11	38	38	21,396	21,516
CARNARVON	76	76	44	49	29	27	11,015	10,938
DENBIGH	277	281	369	367	26	24	17,686	16,705
FLINT	174	172	43	42	..	1	7,307	7,579

* The acreage of Orchards and of Market Gardens are also included in

† The acreage of Woods in the Isle of Man and in

returned upon the 4th JUNE, in the Years 1890 and 1889; and of WOODS, as GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands.

COUNTIES. (*continued*).	ORCHARDS, &c.* *Acreage of Arable or Grass Lands also used for Fruit Trees of any kind.*		MARKET GARDENS.* *Land used by Market Gardeners for growth of Vegetables and other Garden Produce.*		NURSERY GROUNDS. *Land used by Nurserymen for growing Trees, Shrubs, &c.*		WOODS. *Coppices or Plantations. (excepting Gorse Land and Garden Shrubberies.)*	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1881.
WALES—*continued.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
GLAMORGAN	301	308	498	523	56	64	23,195	23,687
MERIONETH	23	24	9	8	18	15	15,771	15,049
MONTGOMERY	560	565	9	5	27	29	22,090	22,744
PEMBROKE	55	42	58	57	1	6	9,116	10,064
RADNOR	618	627	1	..	2	2	10,198	7,583
TOTAL for WALES	3,423	3,400	1,069	1,090	226	258	167,573	162,786
SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN	11	11	474	469	113	116	106,677	103,156
ARGYLL	10	11	25	20	3	3	60,563	42,741
AYR	91	95	115	111	95	96	27,344	22,177
BANFF	4	3	11	6	7	9	30,226	28,188
BERWICK	19	19	34	30	39	39	13,810	13,376
BUTE	1	1	73	92	13	18	3,551	3,454
CAITHNESS	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,365	210
CLACKMANNAN	13	13	13	11	1	3	2,828	2,028
DUMBARTON	2	3	79	79	11	11	8,064	7,926
DUMFRIES	45	46	66	63	141	154	31,083	31,162
EDINBURGH	97	103	936	883	365	431	9,852	11,354
ELGIN, or MORAY	9	8	..	5	55	60	48,658	50,130
FIFE	50	57	94	100	34	43	19,858	19,471
FORFAR	9	13	329	296	83	71	33,782	30,287
HADDINGTON	102	96	703	662	2	4	9,102	10,474
INVERNESS	38	37	8	6	34	36	162,795	162,201
KINCARDINE	..	..	37	49	3	3	25,426	27,880
KINROSS	..	1	8	..	..	..	2,733	2,576
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	45	44	8	8	36	42	19,621	19,741
LANARK	595	591	1,529	1,313	29	26	20,148	18,780
LINLITHGOW	5	5	24	24	7	6	4,982	4,899
NAIRN	4	5	..	..	2	5	12,922	13,241
ORKNEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEEBLES	..	..	3	3	5	5	9,337	10,177
PERTH	488	483	412	403	91	87	90,898	94,563
RENFREW	32	42	114	124	65	66	5,513	5,424
ROSS and CROMARTY	19	17	20	20	3	5	55,698	43,201
ROXBURGH	59	56	78	66	37	37	15,931	14,679
SELKIRK	1	1	8	10	3	3	4,030	3,228
SHETLAND	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STIRLING	47	32	80	54	44	38	14,241	12,483
SUTHERLAND	2	..	..	..	..	..	15,799	12,260
WIGTOWN	8	8	3	3	41	40	8,013	8,009
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	1,806	1,801	5,284	4,910	1,362	1,457	874,850	829,476
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	202,305	199,897	73,335	69,620	12,811	12,649	2,560,744	2,458,300
ISLE OF MAN	213	160	179	157	3	6	599	—
JERSEY	817	888	81	83	21	30	98	† —
GUERNSEY, &c.	348	316	132	93	32	33	48	† —

the general Returns in Tables I. and II., under separate Crops or Grass.

the Channel Islands was not ascertained in 1881.

Acreage under HOPS, as returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890 and 1889, certain Districts described as EAST-KENT (A.), EAST-KENT (B.), SHEPPEY, comprising the Parishes specified in

COUNTIES, &c.		1890.	1889.
		Acres.	*Acres.*
KENT	East-Kent (A.) *	10,358	10,771
	„ „ (B.) †	1,143	1,199
	Mid-Kent (A.) ‡	10,235	11,098
	„ „ (B.) §	2,231	2,382
	Weald of Kent ‖	9,558	10,037
	Isle of Sheppey	...	...
KENT:—TOTAL		33,525	35,487
BERKS		11	10
GLOUCESTER		14	4
HANTS		2,614	2,905
HEREFORD		6,519	6,850
NOTTS		14	16
SALOP		110	101
SUFFOLK		(*b*) 29	29
SURREY		1,874	2,101
SUSSEX		6,787	7,282
WORCESTER		3,058	2,939
TOTAL		(*b*) 54,555	57,724

(*a*) The above-named Parishes in the county of Kent are

(*b*) Since the Returns were completed, information has been received to the effect that 4 acres

in EACH COUNTY of ENGLAND in which Hops were grown, and in each of MID-KENT (A.), MID-KENT (B.), WEALD OF KENT, and the ISLE of the Notes annexed to the Table.—*See Note* (*a*).

NOTES.—See also Note (*a*).

* EAST-KENT (A.) District :—*Parishes* of Acol, Adisham, Alkham, Ash, Ashford, Badlesmere, Bapchild, Barfreston, Beaksbourne, Betshanger, Bicknor, Birchington, Bircholt, Bishopsbourne, Blean, Bobbing, Borden, Boughton, Boughton Aluph, Boughton Malherbe, Brabourne, Bredgar, Bridge, Brook, Buckland, Canterbury (St. Dunstan), Canterbury (St. Martin), Canterbury (St. Mary Bredin), Canterbury (St. Mildred), Canterbury (St. Paul), Challock, Charing, Chart Great, Chart Little, Chartham, Chilham, Chislett, Crundale, Davington, Denton, Doddington, Dunkirk, Eastling, Eastry, Eastwell, Egerton, Elham, Elmsted, Elmstone, Ewell, Eythorn, Faversham, Fordwich, Frinsted, Godmersham, Goodnestone by Faversham, Goodnestone by Wingham, Graveney, Halstow Lower, Harbledown, Hardres Lower, Hardres Upper, Harrietsham, Hartlip, Hastingleigh, Herne, Hernhill, Hinxhill, Hoath, Hothfield, Ickham, Kennington, Kingsdown, Kingstone, Knowlton, Leaveland, Lenham, Linstead, Littlebourn, Little Mongeham, Luddenham, Lyminge, Lympne, Margate, Mersham, Milstead, Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Minster, Moldash, Monks Horton, Monkton, Murston, Nackington, Newington, Newnham, Nonington, Northbourne, Norton, Ospringe, Otterden, Patrixbourne, Petham, Pluckley, Preston-next-Faversham, Preston by Wingham, Rainham, Reculver, Ripple, Rodmersham, St. Lawrence, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, St. Stephen or Hackington, Sarre, Selling, Sellinge, Sevington, Sheldwich, Sholden, Sibertswold, Smeeth, Stalisfield, Staple-next-Wingham, Stelling, Stelling Minnis, Stockbury, Stodmarsh, Stone-next-Faversham, Stourmouth, Stouting, Sturry, Sutton-by-Dover, Swingfield, Teynham, Thanington, Throwley, Tilmanstone, Tong, Tunstall, Upchurch, Waldershare, Waltham, Westwell, Whitstable, Wickhambreux, Willesborough, Wingham, Witchling, Womenswould, Woodnesborough, Worde, Wormshill, and Wye.

† EAST-KENT (B.) District :—*Parishes* of Aldington, Appledore, Bethersden, Bilsington, Bonnington, Brenzett, Ebony, Hurst, Ivychurch, Kenardington, Kingsnorth, Orlestone, Ruckinge, Shadoxhurst, Smarden, Stone-next-Tenterden, Warehorne, Wittersham, and Woodchurch.

‡ MID-KENT (A.) District :—*Parishes* of Addington, Allington, Aylesford, Barming, Bearsted, Bexley, Birling, Boughton Monchelsea, Boxley, Brasted, Broomfield, Burham, Chart-next-Sutton, Chevening, Debtling, Ditton, Edenbridge, Farleigh East, Farleigh West, Halling, Hollingbourn, Hunton, Ightham, Kemsing, Langley, Leeds, Leybourne, Linton, Loose, Maidstone, Malling East, Malling West, Mereworth, Nettlestead, Offham, Otham, Peckham East, Peckham West, Rochester, Ryarsh, Seal, Sevenoaks, Shipborne, Snodland, Sundridge, Sutton East, Sutton Valence, Teston, Thornham, Trotterscliffe or Trosley, Ulcombe, Wateringbury, Westerham, Wouldham, Wrotham, and Yalding.

§ MID-KENT (B.) District :—*Parishes* of Ash, Beckenham, Bromley, Chalk, Chatham, Chelsfield, Cliffe-at-Hoo, Cobham, Cooling, Cray North, Cray St. Mary, Cray St. Paul's, Cuxton, Darenth, Eltham, Eynesford, Farningham, Fawkham, Frindsbury, Gillingham, Halstead, Halstow High, Hartley, Higham, Hoo, Horton Kirby, Ifield, Lewisham, Longfield, Luddesdown, Meopham, Milton-next-Gravesend, Northfleet, Nursted, Orpington, Otford, Ridley, Shoreham, Shorne, Southfleet, Stanstead, Stoke, Stone-near-Dartford, Strood, Sutton-at-Hone, Swanscombe, and Wilmington.

‖ WEALD OF KENT District :—*Parishes* of Ashurst, Benenden, Bidborough, Biddenden, Brenchley, Capel, Chiddingstone, Cowden, Cranbrook, Frittenden, Goudhurst, Hadlow, Hawkhurst, Headcorn, Hever, High Halden, Horsemonden, Lamberhurst, Leigh, Marden, Newenden, Pembury, Penshurst, Rolvenden, Sandhurst, Speldhurst, Staplehurst, Tenterden, and Tonbridge.

those only in which Hops were grown in 1890 or 1889.
included in the above figures) were returned for the county of Suffolk in error.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of RETURNS obtained from OCCUPIERS OF LAND, and OCCUPIERS, in EACH COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Isle of Man, and in the

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF RETURNS OBTAINED.							
	From Occupiers who RENT Land.		From Occupiers who OWN Land.		From Occupiers who RENT and OWN Land.		TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNS OBTAINED.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
ENGLAND.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
BEDFORD	3,622	3,544	502	527	184	191	4,308	4,262
BERKS	3,217	3,221	1,048	996	250	225	4,515	4,442
BUCKINGHAM	4,353	4,396	816	809	243	219	5,412	5,424
CAMBRIDGE	6,573	6,550	1,205	1,214	820	841	8,598	8,605
CHESTER	12,681	12,757	1,252	1,246	379	371	14,312	14,374
CORNWALL	13,180	13,049	1,528	1,584	586	585	15,294	15,218
CUMBERLAND	6,298	6,272	1,193	1,240	433	411	7,924	7,923
DERBY	11,559	11,583	1,204	1,154	608	595	13,371	13,332
DEVON	15,582	15,647	2,624	2,678	768	749	18,974	19,074
DORSET	4,997	4,931	705	742	282	269	5,984	5,942
DURHAM	6,233	6,263	687	676	181	154	7,101	7,093
ESSEX	7,471	7,469	1,776	1,722	407	348	9,654	9,539
GLOUCESTER	9,344	9,344	2,368	2,309	715	660	12,427	12,313
HANTS	7,217	6,976	2,193	2,125	549	542	9,959	9,643
HEREFORD	6,031	6,096	841	839	275	304	7,147	7,239
HERTFORD	3,499	3,497	802	762	163	150	4,464	4,409
HUNTINGDON	2,673	2,651	659	660	271	293	3,603	3,604
KENT	8,744	8,587	2,227	2,236	561	545	11,532	11,368
LANCASTER	19,569	19,602	2,084	1,976	429	401	22,082	21,979
LEICESTER	7,038	6,947	1,031	984	417	419	8,486	8,350
LINCOLN	20,415	19,905	4,410	4,688	1,952	1,997	26,777	26,590
MIDDLESEX	2,031	2,037	638	584	129	132	2,798	2,753
MONMOUTH	4,733	4,850	663	647	223	202	5,619	5,699
NORFOLK	14,345	13,962	2,160	2,253	751	743	17,256	16,958
NORTHAMPTON	5,805	5,749	1,028	1,075	403	375	7,236	7,199
NORTHUMBERLAND	5,500	5,441	612	621	122	122	6,234	6,184
NOTTS	7,147	7,121	1,072	1,064	468	442	8,687	8,627
OXFORD	4,124	3,801	853	842	274	262	5,251	4,905
RUTLAND	1,025	1,041	117	107	49	50	1,191	1,198
SALOP	11,550	11,466	1,177	1,219	351	364	13,078	13,049
SOMERSET	14,055	13,979	3,174	3,199	1,625	1,648	18,854	18,826
STAFFORD	12,393	12,377	1,604	1,589	519	510	14,516	14,476
SUFFOLK	7,382	7,360	1,803	1,809	403	391	10,088	10,060
SURREY	3,732	3,795	1,779	1,700	288	292	5,799	5,787
SUSSEX	7,061	7,043	2,033	1,977	340	327	9,434	9,347
WARWICK	6,757	6,657	1,226	1,155	308	310	8,291	8,122
WESTMORLAND	3,181	3,173	544	474	190	204	3,915	3,851
WILTS	6,545	6,341	1,381	1,356	458	409	8,384	8,106
WORCESTER	7,512	7,453	1,403	1,419	424	395	9,339	9,267
YORK, E. RIDING	6,931	7,033	857	876	331	329	8,119	8,238
„ N. RIDING	13,064	13,150	1,095	1,127	455	422	14,614	14,699
„ W. RIDING	26,398	26,805	3,499	3,478	1,072	1,027	30,969	31,310
TOTAL for ENGLAND	352,067	350,421	59,873	59,738	19,656	19,225	431,596	429,384
WALES.								
ANGLESEY	3,413	3,566	520	260	48	35	3,981	3,861
BRECON	3,048	3,061	314	338	44	53	3,406	3,447
CARDIGAN	5,131	5,032	1,382	1,440	72	71	6,585	6,543
CARMARTHEN	7,592	7,705	1,044	969	134	125	8,770	8,799
CARNARVON	6,465	6,064	472	447	49	43	6,986	6,554

* Exclusive of Nursery Grounds, Woods, and Heath and Mountain Land.

also the EXTENT of CULTIVATED LAND* respectively RENTED and OWNED by Channel Islands, as returned upon the 4th June, in the Years 1890 and 1889.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED.*						COUNTIES.
Acreage of Land RENTED and Occupied.		Acreage of Land OWNED and Occupied.		TOTAL ACREAGE OF LAND OCCUPIED.		
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	ENGLAND.
219,447	217,724	39,949	42,235	259,396	259,959	BEDFORD.
258,853	258,645	117,505	118,028	376,358	376,673	BERKS.
346,584	349,872	58,780	55,592	405,364	405,464	BUCKINGHAM.
405,048	402,450	86,105	86,202	491,153	488,652	CAMBRIDGE.
498,789	497,816	42,559	42,925	541,348	540,741	CHESTER.
538,254	536,756	61,647	61,801	599,901	598,557	CORNWALL.
510,707	507,086	83,284	86,511	593,991	593,597	CUMBERLAND.
464,460	464,670	50,113	48,542	514,573	513,212	DERBY.
1,047,509	1,044,208	160,958	162,476	1,208,467	1,206,684	DEVON.
440,267	438,874	53,054	53,753	493,321	492,627	DORSET.
392,453	394,259	42,631	40,718	435,084	434,977	DURHAM.
652,165	657,384	181,986	176,104	834,151	833,488	ESSEX.
540,296	535,581	119,040	123,573	659,336	659,154	GLOUCESTER.
502,843	496,681	212,180	217,159	715,023	713,840	HANTS.
389,188	389,702	55,786	56,226	444,974	445,928	HEREFORD.
273,762	274,049	68,020	67,519	341,782	341,568	HERTFORD.
169,714	168,575	41,107	41,966	210,821	210,541	HUNTINGDON.
604,493	604,262	156,287	155,867	760,780	760,129	KENT.
751,823	749,829	73,023	72,215	824,846	822,044	LANCASTER.
402,213	404,008	71,272	69,842	473,485	473,850	LEICESTER.
1,285,289	1,271,244	237,136	248,444	1,522,425	1,519,688	LINCOLN.
91,648	92,112	21,199	21,421	112,847	113,533	MIDDLESEX.
218,952	219,659	26,691	25,810	245,643	245,469	MONMOUTH.
883,117	882,432	210,278	212,698	1,093,395	1,095,130	NORFOLK.
453,312	455,039	106,993	104,602	560,305	559,641	NORTHAMPTON.
645,189	645,322	72,509	72,368	717,698	717,690	NORTHUMBERLAND.
380,018	378,429	75,721	76,650	455,739	455,079	NOTTS.
336,369	333,080	78,597	81,181	414,966	414,261	OXFORD.
75,099	74,811	11,867	12,113	86,966	86,924	RUTLAND.
655,249	652,859	65,182	66,855	720,431	719,714	SALOP.
770,409	768,852	98,312	100,135	868,721	868,987	SOMERSET.
535,020	535,095	71,384	71,488	606,404	606,583	STAFFORD.
595,117	594,491	182,253	184,605	777,370	779,096	SUFFOLK.
186,982	189,786	108,938	106,419	295,920	296,205	SURREY.
516,888	514,945	167,897	168,224	684,785	683,169	SUSSEX.
412,496	411,135	82,994	84,517	495,490	495,652	WARWICK.
224,714	226,855	26,861	25,153	251,575	252,008	WESTMORLAND.
632,854	642,362	125,710	116,558	758,564	758,920	WILTS.
339,249	334,771	66,590	68,644	405,839	403,415	WORCESTER.
591,268	589,949	77,358	78,184	668,626	668,133	YORK, E. RIDING.
791,443	790,033	72,313	72,927	863,756	862,960	„ N. RIDING.
1,084,695	1,088,286	131,833	128,787	1,216,528	1,217,073	„ W. RIDING.
21,114,245	21,083,978	3,893,902	3,907,037	25,008,147	24,991,015	TOTAL for ENGLAND.
						WALES.
130,653	137,195	18,798	11,043	149,451	148,238	ANGLESEY.
186,528	186,145	19,936	19,959	206,464	206,104	BRECON.
230,664	228,532	53,268	54,381	283,932	282,913	CARDIGAN.
385,261	386,205	60,514	58,810	445,775	445,015	CARMARTHEN.
178,670	177,779	15,170	13,580	193,840	191,359	CARNARVON.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE XI. (*Cont'd.*)—NUMBER of RETURNS obtained from OCCUPIERS, and EXTENT

COUNTIES. *continued.)*	NUMBER OF RETURNS OBTAINED.							
	From Occupiers who RENT Land.		From Occupiers who OWN Land.		From Occupiers who RENT and OWN Land.		TOTAL NUMBER OF RETURNS OBTAINED.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
WALES—*cont.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
DENBIGH	5,450	5,407	604	659	148	127	6,202	6,193
FLINT	3,714	3,686	388	410	101	91	4,203	4,187
GLAMORGAN	5,748	5,631	431	506	156	144	6,385	6,281
MERIONETH	2,954	2,924	253	259	26	21	3,233	3,204
MONTGOMERY	5,188	5,112	408	433	75	67	5,671	5,612
PEMBROKE	5,323	5,330	87	622	118	104	5,528	6,056
RADNOR	1,947	1,920	304	309	38	37	2,289	2,266
TOTAL for WALES	55,973	55,438	6,257	6,647	1,009	918	63,239	63,003
SCOTLAND.								
ABERDEEN	11,132	11,147	426	423	39	38	11,599	11,608
ARGYLL	3,364	3,349	311	313	6	4	3,681	3,666
AYR	3,154	3,141	335	343	37	28	3,526	3,512
BANFF	4,064	4,086	86	85	14	13	4,164	4,184
BERWICK	768	769	127	117	38	36	933.	922
BUTE	609	607	9	10	...	2	618	619
CAITHNESS	2,769	2,626	71	73	4	4	2,844	2,703
CLACKMANNAN	199	197	24	25	1	2	224	224
DUMBARTON	608	597	101	103	10	9	719	709
DUMFRIES	2,460	2,455	348	360	39	37	2,847	2,852
EDINBURGH	916	914	149	137	18	18	1,083	1,069
ELGIN, or MORAY	1,878	1,846	68	69	11	11	1,957	1,926
FIFE	1,877	1,849	442	466	55	51	2,374	2,366
FORFAR	2,386	2,382	359	357	24	18	2,769	2,757
HADDINGTON	492	487	106	102	8	8	606	597
INVERNESS	6,846	6,781	160	154	8	9	7,014	6,944
KINCARDINE	1,666	1,649	87	89	4	6	1,757	1,744
KINROSS	192	195	83	83	7	10	282	288
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	1,500	1,516	231	222	10	10	1,741	1,748
LANARK	2,865	2,830	350	407	59	26	3,274	3,263
LINLITHGOW	480	476	73	74	4	7	557	557
NAIRN	371	369	15	15	...	...	386	384
ORKNEY	2,865	2,843	464	444	41	42	3,370	3,334
PEEBLES	271	273	52	54	1	1	324	328
PERTH	4,402	4,371	493	494	41	34	4,936	4,899
RENFREW	1,055	1,061	188	179	9	7	1,252	1,247
ROSS and CROMARTY	7,332	7,254	165	161	15	13	7,512	7,428
ROXBURGH	1,085	1,095	216	206	25	26	1,326	1,327
SELKIRK	200	196	31	32	...	...	231	228
SHETLAND	3,472	3,444	142	138	...	...	3,614	3,582
STIRLING	1,249	1,206	255	240	28	30	1,532	1,476
SUTHERLAND	2,566	2,564	30	32	2	1	2,598	2,597
WIGTOWN	1,300	1,309	50	47	6	9	1,356	1,365
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	76,393	75,889	6,049	6,054	564	510	83,006	82,453
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	484,433	481,748	72,179	72,489	21,229	20,653	577,841	574,840
ISLE of MAN	1,173	1,189	618	632	324	305	2,115	2,126
JERSEY	1,362	1,345	1,048	1,080	387	376	2,797	2,751
GUERNSEY, &c.	450	434	927	865	336	396	1,713	1,695

* Exclusive of Nursery Grounds, Woods, and Heath and Mountain Land.

of CULTIVATED LAND* respectively RENTED and OWNED, in 1890 and 1889, &c.

EXTENT OF LAND OCCUPIED.*						COUNTIES. (*continued.*)
Acreage of Land RENTED and Occupied.		Acreage of Land OWNED and Occupied.		TOTAL ACREAGE OF LAND OCCUPIED.		
1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	WALES—*cont.*
244,161	243,424	29,155	29,679	273,316	273,103	DENBIGH.
115,939	115,910	12,267	12,006	128,206	127,916	FLINT.
259,821	261,177	22,953	22,490	282,774	283,667	GLAMORGAN.
148,561	147,882	12,771	12,935	161,332	160,817	MERIONETH.
244,996	243,994	21,367	20,522	266,363	264,516	MONTGOMERY.
264,941	266,281	44,352	42,370	309,293	308,651	PEMBROKE.
142,047	139,904	21,395	21,714	163,442	161,618	RADNOR.
2,532,242	2,534,428	331,946	319,489	2,864,188	2,853,917	TOTAL for WALES.
						SCOTLAND.
575,348	576,016	39,017	38,110	614,365	614,126	ABERDEEN.
108,957	108,017	24,048	24,239	133,005	132,256	ARGYLL.
293,293	292,694	26,563	25,675	319,856	318,369	AYR.
162,695	162,080	9,868	10,355	172,563	172,435	BANFF.
168,734	168,799	29,229	28,564	197,963	197,363	BERWICK.
24,617	24,505	896	952	25,513	25,457	BUTE.
102,793	101,808	6,289	6,737	109,082	108,545	CAITHNESS.
13,227	12,996	2,630	2,816	15,857	15,812	CLACKMANNAN.
42,118	42,894	6,249	5,479	48,367	48,373	DUMBARTON.
217,974	214,741	31,194	32,747	249,168	247,488	DUMFRIES.
119,784	120,339	19,980	19,295	139,764	139,634	EDINBURGH.
96,133	95,462	6,608	7,378	102,741	102,840	ELGIN, or MORAY.
194,969	190,785	58,787	62,956	253,756	253,741	FIFE.
219,396	218,683	34,327	35,145	253,723	253,828	FORFAR.
92,770	92,137	22,921	23,263	115,691	115,400	HADDINGTON.
131,462	132,716	19,067	18,445	150,529	151,161	INVERNESS.
109,777	108,548	13,071	14,354	122,848	122,902	KINCARDINE.
21,422	21,724	10,856	10,562	32,278	32,286	KINROSS.
161,630	161,443	24,950	24,532	186,580	185,975	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
227,334	226,356	31,303	31,698	258,637	258,054	LANARK.
49,796	49,652	9,468	9,695	59,264	59,347	LINLITHGOW.
23,365	23,711	1,918	2,048	25,283	25,759	NAIRN.
95,229	95,162	15,206	16,025	110,435	111,187	ORKNEY.
36,342	35,651	6,389	7,075	42,731	42,726	PEEBLES.
290,172	289,588	59,646	59,680	349,818	349,268	PERTH.
84,546	84,430	11,701	11,662	96,247	96,092	RENFREW.
118,223	118,590	18,751	18,364	136,974	136,954	ROSS and CROMARTY.
155,724	156,086	29,818	29,640	185,542	185,726	ROXBURGH.
21,306	20,666	2,903	3,486	24,209	24,152	SELKIRK
48,334	48,023	11,214	11,380	59,548	59,403	SHETLAND.
96,125	94,672	23,013	23,205	119,138	117,877	STIRLING.
28,347	27,671	2,731	3,497	31,078	31,168	SUTHERLAND.
146,398	146,081	7,049	6,640	153,447	152,721	WIGTOWN.
4,278,340	4,262,726	617,660	625,699	4,896,000	4,888,425	TOTAL for SCOTLAND.
27,924,827	27,881,132	4,843,508	4,852,225	32,768,335	32,733,357	TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.
65,457	64,639	34,650	34,295	100,107	98,934	ISLE of MAN.
11,289	11,550	8,677	8,463	19,966	20,013	JERSEY.
† —	† —	† —	† —	11,670	11,920	GUERNSEY, &c.

† Not separately distinguished.

Tables XII. to XXV.

COMPARATIVE

SUMMARIES

OF

AGRICULTURAL

STATISTICS.

TABLE XII.

ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; ACREAGE of ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS, NURSERY GROUNDS, and WOODS; and NUMBER of each Kind of LIVE STOCK in GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Years 1870, 1880, and 1890.

		1870.	1880.	1890.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		30,407,579	32,101,909	32,768,335
TOTAL ACREAGE of PERMANENT PASTURE (*b*)		12,072,856	14,426,959	16,017,492
TOTAL ACREAGE of ARABLE LAND		18,334,723	17,674,950	16,750,843
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	3,500,543	2,909,438	2,386,336
	Barley or Bere	2,371,739	2,467,441	2,111,178
	Oats	2,763,300	2,796,905	2,902,998
	Rye	65,166	40,781	54,826
	Beans	530,095	426,667	358,413
	Peas	317,198	234,470	219,382
	TOTAL	9,548,041	8,875,702	8,033,133
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	587,661	550,932	529,661
	Turnips and Swedes	2,210,911	2,024,207	1,947,598
	Mangold	306,531	343,116	331,288
	Carrots	15,259	17,082	14,926
	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	143,930	161,575	159,761
	Vetches and other Green Crops (*c*)	322,438	379,741	314,294
	TOTAL	3,586,730	3,476,653	3,297,528
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation		4,504,884	4,434,346	4,808,819
FLAX		23,957	8,985	2,455
HOPS		60,594	66,698	54,555
SMALL FRUIT (*d*)		(*i*) —	(*i*) —	46,234
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		610,517	812,566	508,119
ORCHARDS, or FRUIT TREES of any kind (*e*)		(*l*) 148,221	179,596	202,305
MARKET GARDENS (*e*)		(*k*) 36,204	44,490	73,335
NURSERY GROUNDS		(*k*) 11,779	11,957	12,811
WOODS and PLANTATIONS (*f*)		(*k*) 2,187,078	2,458,300	(*m*) 2,560,744
		No.	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*g*)	Used solely for Agriculture	965,515	980,464	981,275
	Unbroken Horses	301,194	388,949	393,915
	Mares kept solely for Breeding		51,767	57,430
	TOTAL	1,266,709	1,421,180	1,432,620
CATTLE.	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	2,161,804	2,241,708	2,537,990
	Other Cattle:—2 Years old and above	1,355,993	1,460,726	1,439,119
	Do. Under 2 Years old	1,885,520	2,209,612	2,531,523
	TOTAL	5,403,317	5,912,046	6,508,632
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	18,410,250	17,186,011	16,756,568
	Under 1 Year old	9,987,339	9,433,039	10,515,891
	TOTAL	28,397,589	26,619,050	27,272,459
PIGS. (*h*)		2,171,138	2,000,842	2,773,609

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods, which are separately shown.
(*b*) Or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation* (exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land).
(*c*) Except Clover and Grass, which are separately shown.
(*d*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.
(*e*) The acreage of Orchards and of Market Gardens are also included in the acreage of the separate Crops or Grass named above.
(*f*) Excepting Gorse Land and Garden Shrubberies.
(*g*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.
(*h*) Exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.
(*i*) Not separately distinguished.
(*k*) In 1872. (*l*) In 1873. (*m*) In 1888.

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND in GREAT BRITAIN, of the ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS, and of the NUMBER of each KIND of LIVE STOCK in each of the Years 1870, 1880, and 1890.

		1870.	1880.	1890.
TOTAL of ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000
TOTAL of PERMANENT PASTURE (*b*)		397	449	489
TOTAL of ARABLE LAND		603	551	511
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	115	91	73
	Barley or Bere	78	77	64
	Oats	91	87	88
	Rye	2	1	2
	Beans	18	14	11
	Peas	10	7	7
	TOTAL	314	277	245
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	19	17	16
	Turnips and Swedes	73	63	59
	Mangold	10	11	10
	Carrots	(*h*) —	(*h*) —	(*h*) —
	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	5	5	5
	Vetches and other Green Crops (*c*)	11	12	10
	TOTAL	118	108	100
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation		148	138	147
FLAX		1	(*h*) —	(*h*) —
HOPS		2	2	2
SMALL FRUIT (*d*)		(*g*) —	(*g*) —	1
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		20	26	16

NUMBER of each Kind of LIVE STOCK per 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND.

(*See General Report, page* xviii.)

		No.	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES (*e*).	Used solely for Agriculture	32	30	30
	Unbroken Horses	10	12	12
	Mares kept solely for Breeding		2	2
	TOTAL	42	44	44
CATTLE	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	71	70	77
	Other Cattle:—2 Years old and above	45	45	44
	Do. Under 2 Years old	62	69	77
	TOTAL	178	184	198
SHEEP	1 Year old and above	606	535	511
	Under 1 Year old	328	294	321
	TOTAL	934	829	832
PIGS (*f*)		71	62	85

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods.
(*b*) Or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation* (exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land).
(*c*) Except Clover and Grass, which are separately shown.
(*d*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c.
(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.
(*f*) Exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.
(*g*) Not separately distinguished.
(*h*) Either less than, or about, half an acre per 1,000 acres of Cultivated Land.

TABLE XIV.

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of ARABLE LAND in GREAT BRITAIN, of the ACREAGE under each Kind of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and CLOVER &c. under Rotation, in each of the Years 1870, 1880, and 1890.

		1870.	1880.	1890.
TOTAL OF ARABLE LAND - -		*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000	*Acres.* 1,000
CORN CROPS.	Wheat - - -	191	165	143
	Barley or Bere - -	129	140	126
	Oats - - -	151	158	173
	Rye - - - -	4	2	3
	Beans - - -	29	24	22
	Peas - - -	17	13	13
	TOTAL - -	521	502	480
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes - - -	32	31	32
	Turnips and Swedes - -	121	115	116
	Mangold - -	17	19	20
	Carrots - - -	1	1	1
	Cabbage, Kohl-Rabi, and Rape	8	9	9
	Vetches and other Green Crops*	17	22	19
	TOTAL - - -	196	197	197
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, and GRASSES under Rotation - -		246	251	287
FLAX - - - - - -		1	§ —	§ —
HOPS - - - - - -		3	4	3
SMALL FRUIT † - - -		‡ —	‡ —	3
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land -		33	46	30

* Except Clover and Grass. † Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, &c.

‡ Not separately distinguished.

§ Either less than, or about, half an acre per 1,000 Acres of Arable Land.

TABLE XV.

AVERAGE PROPORTION, PER 1,000 ACRES of LAND under CORN CROPS and under GREEN CROPS in GREAT BRITAIN, of the ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CORN CROP and under EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, respectively, in each of the Years 1870, 1880, and 1890.

	1870.	1880.	1890.
ACREAGE of EACH KIND of CORN CROP, Per 1,000 ACRES of LAND under CORN CROPS.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
WHEAT	367	328	297
BARLEY or BERE	248	278	263
OATS	289	315	361
RYE	7	5	7
BEANS	56	48	45
PEAS	33	26	27
TOTAL of CORN CROPS	1,000	1,000	1,000
ACREAGE of EACH KIND of GREEN CROP, Per 1,000 ACRES of LAND under GREEN CROPS.			
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
POTATOES	164	159	161
TURNIPS and SWEDES	616	582	591
MANGOLD	86	99	101
CARROTS	4	5	4
CABBAGE, KOHL-RABI, and RAPE	40	46	48
VETCHES and other GREEN CROPS*	90	109	95
TOTAL of GREEN CROPS	1,000	1,000	1,000

* Except Clover and Grass.

ACREAGE under WHEAT in each of the DIVISIONS into which the COUNTIES of ENGLAND in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Years 1870, 1880, and 1890; CULTIVATED LAND,* in each

DIVISIONS and COUNTIES.	ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT.			PROPORTION PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND.		
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.
ENGLAND.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
DIVISION NUMBER 1	1,243,538	1,116,847	982,440	209	181	158
" " 2	840,635	706,795	584,163	150	122	100
" " 3	721,107	598,860	461,527	124	96	72
" " 4	442,693	323,231	227,564	73	50	35
DIV. No. 1. BEDFORD	52,813	47,611	44,983	207	183	173
CAMBRIDGE	129,682	118,699	108,470	275	244	221
ESSEX	183,601	161,452	145,256	231	194	174
HERTFORD	60,499	60,791	57,605	182	179	169
HUNTINGDON	46,274	43,703	37,739	230	208	179
LINCOLN	310,159	266,815	227,245	215	179	149
NORFOLK	194,414	184,284	162,250	185	170	148
SUFFOLK	147,141	139,538	126,121	198	180	162
YORK, E. RIDING	118,955	93,954	72,771	184	139	109
DIV. No. 2. BERKS	61,312	54,880	47,447	167	146	126
BUCKINGHAM	57,155	50,391	44,197	143	124	109
HANTS	111,041	94,469	80,557	163	133	113
KENT	109,718	90,163	71,061	152	122	93
LEICESTER	47,947	34,778	28,138	105	74	59
MIDDLESEX	8,611	6,372	5,123	78	54	45
NORTHAMPTON	79,069	69,425	55,871	145	124	100
NOTTS	73,368	63,587	48,981	166	141	107
OXFORD	61,915	55,065	45,923	152	132	111
RUTLAND	9,622	8,208	6,743	117	94	78
SURREY	42,927	35,251	29,600	150	118	100
SUSSEX	100,247	85,076	74,427	157	127	109
WARWICK	77,703	59,130	46,095	165	120	93
DIV. No. 3. CORNWALL	53,481	42,272	33,886	109	77	56
DEVON	122,778	110,517	83,440	121	96	69
DORSET	46,526	35,909	28,960	102	74	59
GLOUCESTER	95,069	79,086	62,125	147	121	94
HEREFORD	59,626	49,408	36,938	141	111	83
MONMOUTH	21,364	16,100	10,028	96	67	41
SALOP	83,633	69,166	50,037	125	98	69
SOMERSET	73,420	59,503	45,566	93	70	52
WILTS	98,028	83,569	67,361	136	111	89
WORCESTER	67,232	53,330	43,186	181	134	106
DIV. No. 4. CHESTER	33,993	23,591	16,474	67	44	30
CUMBERLAND	25,262	15,349	7,073	48	27	12
DERBY	32,424	22,234	17,814	67	43	35
DURHAM	41,935	31,557	20,572	104	76	47
LANCASTER	37,038	25,470	23,282	51	33	28
NORTHUMBERLAND	38,485	26,362	13,170	58	37	18
STAFFORD	53,766	44,310	30,689	94	74	51
WESTMORLAND	2,442	966	447	11	4	2
YORK, N. RIDING	75,960	54,335	36,853	95	64	43
YORK, W. RIDING	101,388	79,057	61,190	89	67	50
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND	3,247,973	2,745,733	2,255,694	139	112	90

* Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods.

are distributed in the "Agricultural Produce Statistics," and Acreage under that Crop together with the AVERAGE PROPORTION of such Acreage, PER 1,000 ACRES of Division and County.

COUNTIES—(*continued*).	ACREAGE UNDER WHEAT.			PROPORTION PER 1,000 ACRES of CULTIVATED LAND.		
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1870.	1880.	1890.
WALES.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
ANGLESEY	1,817	819	456	13	6	3
BRECON	10,567	7,366	5,349	55	37	26
CARDIGAN	9,249	7,682	6,944	37	28	24
CARMARTHEN	12,866	11,036	9,473	33	26	21
CARNARVON	2,136	812	514	11	4	3
DENBIGH	18,737	11,130	8,709	79	42	32
FLINT	15,808	9,693	7,174	125	75	56
GLAMORGAN	15,006	11,509	7,264	60	42	26
MERIONETH	1,949	1,040	924	17	7	6
MONTGOMERY	22,082	16,474	13,614	94	65	51
PEMBROKE	9,185	6,185	3,878	33	20	13
RADNOR	7,526	5,983	4,370	53	38	27
TOTAL FOR WALES	126,928	89,729	68,669	50	32	24
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	755	114	2	1	†—	†—
ARGYLL	97	7	...	1	†—	..
AYR	6,778	3,305	2,544	23	10	8
BANFF	439	236	130	3	1	1
BERWICK	5,720	3,852	3,455	30	20	17
BUTE	368	89	...	17	4	..
CAITHNESS	22	10	2	†—	†—	†—
CLACKMANNAN	1,383	687	421	93	44	27
DUMBARTON	1,598	1,331	1,007	37	29	21
DUMFRIES	1,390	407	75	7	2	†—
EDINBURGH	5,935	4,866	4,249	46	36	30
ELGIN, or MORAY	5,376	2,409	2,167	54	23	21
FIFE	20,021	12,614	11,321	85	51	45
FORFAR	13,705	9,072	9,273	58	36	37
HADDINGTON	12,633	9,453	7,260	116	82	63
INVERNESS	1,467	146	68	13	1	†—
KINCARDINE	1,130	491	686	10	4	6
KINROSS	461	57	29	14	2	1
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	916	267	83	5	2	†—
LANARK	5,838	3,474	2,518	25	14	10
LINLITHGOW	2,495	1,366	1,134	44	23	19
NAIRN	266	1	11	11	†—	†—
ORKNEY	...	...	...	..	..	..
PEEBLES	15	...	19	†—	..	†—
PERTH	15 557	7,004	7,293	48	20	21
RENFREW	3,362	2,785	1,982	37	30	21
ROSS and CROMARTY	6,830	3,312	1,966	56	25	14
ROXBURGH	2,760	1,406	846	16	8	5
SELKIRK	64	16	8	3	1	†—
SHETLAND	...	...	...	..	..	..
STIRLING	3,818	3,041	2,293	38	27	19
SUTHERLAND	246	52	2	11	2	†—
WIGTOWN	4,197	2,106	1,129	31	14	7
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	125,642	73,976	61,973	28	16	13
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	3,500,543	2,909,438	2,386,336	115	91	73

† Less than half an acre per 1,000 Acres of Cultivated Land.

ACREAGE under WHEAT in each of the DIVISIONS into which the COUNTIES of ENGLAND in each COUNTY of GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year from 1881 to 1890; and of the Five Years from

COUNTIES, &c.		Averages 1871-75.	Averages 1876-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
ENGLAND.		*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
DIVISION NUMBER 1		1,268,406	1,145,688	1,061,870	1,140,836	1,029,287	1,047,695
" " 2		853,411	748,404	685,458	727,897	630,572	662,707
" " 3		732,786	636,378	588,898	614,291	541,693	537,140
" " 4		429,842	332,817	304,819	346,467	265,044	283,169
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	53,455	48,737	46,379	50,112	44,742	45,527
	CAMBRIDGE	129,369	124,590	111,096	117,990	111,182	111,628
	ESSEX	193,786	168,471	156,526	165,521	156,853	161,787
	HERTFORD	63,421	60,250	57,582	62,469	58,819	59,515
	HUNTINGDON	47,412	43,919	40,290	42,815	40,219	40,164
	LINCOLN	302,418	273,242	245,645	274,226	226,863	236,265
	NORFOLK	206,519	187,697	179,186	189,252	176,270	181,927
	SUFFOLK	155,861	142,176	135,445	140,908	134,398	133,242
	YORK, E. RIDING	116,165	96,606	89,521	97,543	76,941	77,650
DIV. No. 2.	BERKS	63,235	57,324	54,000	57,932	51,435	53,439
	BUCKINGHAM	58,921	52,318	48,763	51,959	45,047	49,003
	HANTS	111,232	102,731	93,351	97,226	88,878	94,391
	KENT	111,269	94,985	84,388	87,984	77,729	81,762
	LEICESTER	46,725	36,598	33,675	36,678	28,745	30,370
	MIDDLESEX	9,008	7,574	6,366	6,410	6,282	6,123
	NORTHAMPTON	80,920	72,189	65,520	70,447	59,613	62,145
	NOTTS	74,806	64,716	57,504	65,965	51,250	53,395
	OXFORD	64,088	57,302	55,193	59,417	51,796	53,583
	RUTLAND	10,166	8,860	7,442	8,733	7,071	6,763
	SURREY	44,777	39,121	35,057	37,404	33,808	35,029
	SUSSEX	101,212	90,935	84,576	85,877	76,885	82,134
	WARWICK	77,052	63,751	59,623	61,835	52,033	54,570
DIV. No. 3.	CORNWALL	52,892	44,433	41,390	42,242	36,870	35,257
	DEVON	127,635	112,737	106,249	111,953	92,966	89,433
	DORSET	46,784	40,383	36,790	39,133	36,059	36,767
	GLOUCESTER	94,731	83,843	78,454	82,017	75,231	74,276
	HEREFORD	61,076	52,207	49,825	50,882	44,702	43,892
	MONMOUTH	20,218	16,799	16,161	16,151	13,589	12,839
	SALOP	87,553	71,697	65,958	72,098	61,799	61,204
	SOMERSET	75,199	66,212	59,694	61,497	52,671	52,858
	WILTS	98,374	90,156	81,155	83,887	78,222	81,114
	WORCESTER	68,324	57,911	53,222	54,431	49,584	49,500
DIV. No. 4.	CHESTER	32,690	25,128	23,926	27,450	18,869	20,751
	CUMBERLAND	23,122	16,295	15,076	15,513	13,379	10,694
	DERBY	31,237	24,214	22,537	24,606	18,385	20,043
	DURHAM	39,738	31,312	27,826	31,346	24,185	27,515
	LANCASTER	35,889	27,723	26,492	29,527	22,836	25,131
	NORTHUMBERLAND	35,764	24,754	21,032	27,571	19,980	21,109
	STAFFORD	55,429	45,253	43,960	47,021	38,422	38,800
	WESTMORLAND	1,888	1,141	939	967	852	667
	YORK, N. RIDING	72,613	55,482	47,889	56,394	41,300	47,374
	YORK, W. RIDING	101,472	81,515	75,142	86,072	66,836	70,685
TOTAL FOR ENGLAND		3,284,445	2,863,287	2,641,045	2,829,491	2,466,596	2,530,711

are distributed in the "Agricultural Produce Statistics," and Acreage under that Crop together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from 1871 to 1875, 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	COUNTIES, &c.	
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	ENGLAND.	
979,630	923,069	951,532	1,021,554	999,630	982,440	DIVISION NUMBER **1.**	
610,520	562,833	558,044	623,080	597,208	584,163	„ „ **2.**	
489,884	458,623	463,090	503,333	485,601	461,527	„ „ **3.**	
269,271	216,601	224,914	270,702	239,065	227,564	„ „ **4.**	
43,315	40,250	42,039	47,024	44,434	44,983	BEDFORD.	DIV. No. **1.**
105,130	102,719	103,951	111,045	109,602	108,470	CAMBRIDGE.	
145,570	138,363	140,917	150,761	149,780	145,256	ESSEX.	
54,112	51,637	52,661	58,501	57,274	57,605	HERTFORD.	
37,138	36,291	36,623	38,356	37,122	37,739	HUNTINGDON.	
239,123	218,756	225,536	240,269	234,029	227,245	LINCOLN.	
162,661	156,263	160,930	167,753	167,801	162,250	NORFOLK.	
118,531	118,873	122,534	128,583	130,143	126,121	SUFFOLK.	
74,050	59,917	66,341	79,262	69,445	72,771	YORK, E. RIDING.	
48,753	45,466	44,424	48,911	48,972	47,447	BERKS.	DIV. No. **2.**
46,143	42,326	41,666	48,384	44,761	44,197	BUCKINGHAM.	
85,186	80,084	76,582	83,537	82,376	80,557	HANTS.	
74,093	69,163	70,343	73,555	74,063	71,061	KENT.	
28,567	24,009	25,847	30,579	27,974	28,138	LEICESTER.	
5,310	4,940	4,923	5,439	5,211	5,123	MIDDLESEX.	
57,568	52,802	53,180	61,922	55,814	55,871	NORTHAMPTON.	
52,649	45,852	47,419	52,702	49,220	48,981	NOTTS.	
48,074	44,244	42,265	51,519	48,166	45,923	OXFORD.	
6,824	5,966	6,195	7,053	6,305	6,743	RUTLAND.	
31,763	29,694	28,149	31,468	31,078	29,600	SURREY.	
78,117	74,518	73,323	77,539	76,238	74,427	SUSSEX.	
47,473	43,769	43,728	50,472	47,030	46,095	WARWICK.	
32,720	32,830	31,212	36,466	35,038	33,886	CORNWALL.	DIV. No. **3.**
84,927	82,634	81,444	90,065	88,662	83,440	DEVON.	
32,622	29,451	29,530	30,246	31,167	28,960	DORSET.	
67,827	62,898	62,708	70,024	67,310	62,125	GLOUCESTER.	
39,546	36,076	38,878	41,106	38,346	36,938	HEREFORD.	
11,533	10,196	10,841	11,660	10,809	10,028	MONMOUTH.	
53,161	47,270	53,953	57,229	51,828	50,037	SALOP.	
49,199	47,155	44,608	48,823	48,102	45,566	SOMERSET.	
72,855	68,772	67,357	70,436	70,035	67,361	WILTS.	
45,494	41,341	42,559	47,283	44,304	43,186	WORCESTER.	
19,281	15,955	15,859	20,738	19,940	16,474	CHESTER.	DIV. No. **4.**
10,873	9,275	7,129	8,679	7,810	7,073	CUMBERLAND.	
19,699	15,970	16,787	20,207	17,318	17,814	DERBY.	
25,905	19,068	22,143	24,197	21,648	20,572	DURHAM.	
25,622	22,368	20,289	26,831	25,473	23,282	LANCASTER.	
17,699	10,988	14,300	15,957	13,556	13,170	NORTHUMBERLAND.	
33,444	29,688	30,842	36,122	33,438	30,689	STAFFORD.	
660	525	469	700	423	447	WESTMORLAND.	
46,875	33,919	38,437	48,352	40,307	36,853	YORK, N. RIDING.	
69,213	58,845	58,659	68,919	59,152	61,190	YORK, W. RIDING.	
2,349,305	2,161,126	2,197,580	2,418,674	2,321,504	2,255,694	TOTAL FOR ENGLAND.	

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE XVII. (*Continued.*)—ACREAGE under WHEAT in each COUNTY of GREAT

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Averages. 1871-75.	Averages. 1876-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
WALES.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
ANGLESEY	1,695	903	726	709	588	693
BRECON	9,779	7,979	7,504	8,103	6,226	6,493
CARDIGAN	8,412	7,981	7,817	7,842	6,363	5,944
CARMARTHEN	12,081	11,094	11,258	11,202	9,940	9,915
CARNARVON	1,823	1,007	843	982	939	918
DENBIGH	17,948	12,729	10,804	12,283	9,785	10,094
FLINT	14,474	10,528	8,768	10,487	8,293	8,925
GLAMORGAN	14,678	11,847	11,714	11,769	9,761	8,630
MERIONETH	1,731	1,179	1,052	1,175	992	909
MONTGOMERY	21,612	18,229	17,298	18,655	15,730	16,152
PEMBROKE	8,006	6,185	6,115	5,773	4,604	3,738
RADNOR	7,405	6,505	6,127	6,407	5,233	5,200
TOTAL FOR WALES	119,844	96,166	90,026	95,387	78,394	77,611
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	1,080	199	42	71	50	32
ARGYLL	56	11	7	2	6	37
AYR	6,393	3,656	3,411	3,745	2,909	2,422
BANFF	669	280	305	231	166	126
BERWICK	5,880	3,431	3,886	5,894	4,657	5,220
BUTE	244	106	103	84	67	50
CAITHNESS	59	12	13	15	33	15
CLACKMANNAN	1,106	669	768	631	519	545
DUMBARTON	1,596	1,282	1,286	1,272	1,124	1,052
DUMFRIES	1,207	432	277	221	205	121
EDINBURGH	5,844	4,879	4,489	5,078	4,621	4,752
ELGIN, or MORAY	5,720	3,093	2,423	2,802	2,961	2,738
FIFE	18,053	12,300	13,142	13,024	11,754	12,180
FORFAR	13,670	9,313	10,038	9,307	8,321	9,553
HADDINGTON	11,338	8,842	8,748	9,989	7,811	8,923
INVERNESS	1,567	367	50	38	33	12
KINCARDINE	1,142	508	577	598	376	606
KINROSS	516	131	112	126	99	70
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	835	274	146	162	124	61
LANARK	5,110	3,592	3,790	3,592	2,778	2,628
LINLITHGOW	2,122	1,441	1,450	1,478	1,407	1,359
NAIRN	294	51	1	9	35	37
ORKNEY	2	...	1	...	...	...
PEEBLES	15	...	...	1	...	...
PERTH	14,422	8,556	8,005	7,498	6,238	6,275
RENFREW	3,383	2,733	2,756	2,819	2,410	2,229
ROSS and CROMARTY	8,476	4,149	2,377	2,956	3,078	2,182
ROXBURGH	2,922	1,214	1,448	2,358	1,803	1,515
SELKIRK	90	28	11	36	4	16
SHETLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...
STIRLING	3,516	2,819	2,811	2,786	2,755	2,766
SUTHERLAND	282	81	56	68	49	...
WIGTOWN	4,904	2,617	2,209	2,191	1,779	1,194
TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND	122,513	77,066	74,738	79,082	68,172	68,716
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	3,526,802	3,036,519	2,805,809	3,003,960	2,613,162	2,677,038

BRITAIN, in each Year from 1881 to 1890; with AVERAGES for 1871–75 and 1876–80, &c.

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	COUNTIES—(*Continued*).
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	WALES.
636	530	416	472	439	456	ANGLESEY.
6,033	5,991	5,799	6,177	5,397	5,349	BRECON.
6,297	6,298	6,295	7,208	6,391	6,944	CARDIGAN.
9,681	9,237	9,980	9,727	9,197	9,473	CARMARTHEN.
786	662	555	695	640	514	CARNARVON.
9,220	8,701	8,932	10,446	8,946	8,709	DENBIGH.
8,368	7,994	7,635	8,702	7,635	7,174	FLINT.
8,505	8,353	7,588	8,138	7,339	7,264	GLAMORGAN.
916	786	874	1,023	910	924	MERIONETH.
14,744	13,050	14,173	15,309	13,561	13,614	MONTGOMERY.
3,926	3,354	3,843	3,993	3,626	3,878	PEMBROKE.
4,746	4,597	4,717	4,938	4,383	4,370	RADNOR.
73,858	68,653	69,407	76,823	68,464	68,669	TOTAL FOR WALES.
						SCOTLAND.
12	29	6	1	29	2	ABERDEEN.
...	1	2	...	...	...	ARGYLL.
2,003	2,363	1,883	2,172	2,649	2,544	AYR.
60	19	158	155	152	130	BANFF.
2,812	2,724	3,512	3,882	2,847	3,455	BERWICK.
...	11	...	...	...	...	BUTE.
14	5	5	2	2	2	CAITHNESS.
380	437	236	589	395	421	CLACKMANNAN.
893	901	627	897	971	1,007	DUMBARTON.
134	92	27	51	120	75	DUMFRIES.
3,431	3,428	3,456	4,511	4,053	4,249	EDINBURGH.
1,439	1,886	2,049	2,930	2,497	2,167	ELGIN, or MORAY.
10,662	10,725	9,438	12,022	10,593	11,321	FIFE.
9,039	8,837	7,929	10,807	8,651	9,273	FORFAR.
6,924	7,073	6,785	7,677	6,998	7,260	HADDINGTON.
	...	2	120	62	68	INVERNESS.
513	626	620	771	526	686	KINCARDINE.
46	26	8	11	20	29	KINROSS.
68	74	92	96	98	83	KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
2,378	2,686	1,617	2,324	2,437	2,518	LANARK.
943	1,141	850	1,316	1,255	1,134	LINLITHGOW.
...	...	1	34	35	11	NAIRN.
1	...	...	...	...	...	ORKNEY.
...	1	3	5	5	19	PEEBLES.
6,243	6,435	5,131	9,344	6,972	7,293	PERTH.
1,892	1,840	1,500	1,927	1,986	1,982	RENFREW.
1,185	1,163	1,437	2,279	1,939	1,966	ROSS and CROMARTY.
872	647	788	1,049	642	846	ROXBURGH.
4	...	...	7	2	8	SELKIRK.
...	...	...	2	...	...	SHETLAND.
2,284	2,065	1,436	2,374	2,329	2,293	STIRLING.
4	19	8	...	...	2	SUTHERLAND.
914	872	756	1,380	1,121	1,129	WIGTOWN.
55,155	56,126	50,337	68,735	59,386	61,973	TOTAL FOR SCOTLAND.
2,478,318	2,285,905	2,317,324	2,564,237	2,449,354	2,386,336	TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of from 1881 to 1890; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water in the

		Averages. 1871-75.	Averages. 1876-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 46,984,106	*Acres.* 47,403,060	*Acres.* 47,646,112	*Acres.* 47,655,230	*Acres.* 47,667,274	*Acres.* 47,840,977
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	3,737,140	3,190,086	2,967,059	3,163,899	2,713,282	2,750,588
	Barley or Bere	2,598,713	2,752,850	2,662,927	2,462,077	2,486,137	2,346,041
	Oats	4,233,277	4,170,325	4,306,391	4,244,639	4,370,076	4,276,866
	Rye	67,609	62,591	49,084	64,382	58,082	54,234
	Beans	565,295	474,367	451,310	447,115	458,440	454,839
	Peas	341,543	281,334	217,926	248,084	240,501	230,696
	TOTAL	11,543,577	10,931,553	10,654,697	10,620,196	10,326,518	10,113,264
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	1,507,188	1,384,515	1,443,434	1,388,307	1,359,726	1,373,835
	Turnips and Swedes	2,476,352	2,393,989	2,341,045	2,328,880	2,346,216	2,342,577
	Mangold	377,843	398,968	394,651	370,974	368,811	363,031
	Carrots	20,523	20,253	20,012	17,271	17,184	17,062
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	221,070	216,381	177,560	192,638	187,685	192,397
	Other Green Crops (*b*)	470,867	459,800	426,509	450,187	429,312	444,958
	TOTAL	5,073,843	4,873,506	4,803,211	4,748,257	4,708,934	4,733,860
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation	For Hay						
	Not for Hay						
	TOTAL						
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*c*)	For Hay						
	Not for Hay						
	TOTAL	29,527,126	30,686,890	31,151,939	31,296,269	31,660,319	32,059,608
FLAX		136,005	138,404	153,624	118,722	100,262	91,444
HOPS		64,044	69,479	64,943	65,619	68,016	69,259
SMALL FRUIT (*d*)		(*i*) —	(*i*) —	(*i*) —	(*i*) —	(*i*) —	(*i*) —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		639,511	702,828	817,698	806,167	803,225	773,542
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture						
	Unbroken Horses (*g*)						
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	*h*1,820,133	1,913,936	1,923,619	1,905,317	1,898,745	1,904,515
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	—	3,724,007	3,677,395	3,682,317	3,724,528	3,764,903
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	—	2,357,193	2,412,000	2,277,024	2,234,777	2,312,013
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	—	3,782,908	3,815,618	3,873,076	4,138,638	4,345,846
	TOTAL	9,932,443	9,864,108	9,905,013	9,832,417	10,097,943	10,422,762
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	—	20,516,969	18,274,059	17,539,315	17,966,187	18,448,186
	Under 1 Year old	—	11,389,279	9,622,214	9,908,905	10,381,373	10,928,601
	TOTAL	33,192,418	31,906,248	27,896,273	27,448,220	28,347,560	29,376,787
PIGS. (*f*)		3,782,134	3,505,686	3,149,173	3,956,495	3,986,427	3,906,205

* Including the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. (*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods.

(*b*) Except Clover and Grass. (*c*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*d*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens. (*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in the UNITED KINGDOM,* in each Year from 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

UNITED KINGDOM is 77,799,793 Acres.)

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.		
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
47,895,770	47,932,239	47,874,369	47,876,814	47,931,165	48,045,755	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
2,553,092	2,357,894	2,387,518	2,668,226	2,544,549	2,483,595	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
2,447,169	2,432,749	2,255,256	2,264,448	2,316,044	2,300,994	Barley or Bere.	
4,282,594	4,418,959	4,418,947	4,177,121	4,140,563	4,137,790	Oats.	
59,301	66,599	65,947	89,176	85,281	69,458	Rye.	
441,267	387,346	377,306	344,312	325,191	362,242	Beans.	
231,202	215,240	230,426	242,414	225,726	220,170	Peas.	
10,014,625	9,878,787	9,735,400	9,785,697	9,637,354	9,574,249	TOTAL.	
1,355,922	1,364,350	1,367,125	1,406,484	1,377,451	1,321,272	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
2,322,387	2,312,648	2,282,152	2,246,542	2,226,734	2,251,220	Turnips and Swedes.	
392,907	387,828	403,397	407,558	370,654	378,313	Mangold.	
20,040	20,002	19,655	21,120	19,217	18,417	Carrots.	
201,283	197,838	203,583	208,836	196,637	213,165	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
472,656	443,786	440,767	438,651	351,067	351,758	Other Green Crops. (*b*)	
4,765,195	4,726,452	4,716,679	4,729,191	4,541,760	4,534,145	TOTAL.	
		2,975,094	2,934,783	3,162,062	2,938,680	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
		3,051,852	3,044,568	3,026,440	3,158,530	Not for Hay.	
		6,026,946	5,979,351	6,188,502	6,097,210	TOTAL.	
32,354,277	32,535,660	6,077,660	6,380,013	6,512,730	6,248,352	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation*. (*c*)
		20,621,079	20,318,216	20,303,362	20,867,073	Not for Hay.	
		26,698,739	26,698,229	26,816,092	27,115,425	TOTAL.	
110,639	130,933	133,904	115,795	116,192	99,326	FLAX.	
71,327	70,127	63,709	58,494	57,749	54,555	HOPS.	
(*i*) —	(*i*) —	(*i*) —	(*k*) 36,941	(*k*) 42,506	(*k*) 46,733	SMALL FRUIT. (*d*)	
579,707	570,280	498,992	473,116	531,010	524,112	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		
1,909,200	1,927,527	1,936,925	1,936,702	1,945,386	1,964,911	(*g*) Used solely for Agriculture. Unbroken Horses. Mares kept solely for Breeding.	HORSES. (*e*)
3,965,512	3,974,476	3,946,259	3,853,002	3,814,593	3,956,220	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
2,419,624	2,533,062	2,526,419	2,358,100	2,369,501	2,361,424	2 Y'rs & above Other Cattle.	
4,483,624	4,365,273	4,167,282	4,057,498	4,088,671	4,472,214	Under 2 Years Other Cattle.	
10,868,760	10,872,811	10,639,960	10,268,600	10,272,765	10,789,858	TOTAL.	
18,717,058	18,291,345	18,213,412	17,915,852	18,148,352	19,332,472	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
11,369,142	10,663,895	11,188,338	11,022,864	11,336,422	12,334,723	Under 1 Year old.	
30,086,200	28,955,240	29,401,750	28,938,716	29,484,774	31,667,195	TOTAL.	
3,686,628	3,497,165	3,720,957	3,815,643	3,905,865	4,362,040	- - - -	PIGS (*f*)

(*f*) With the exception of those for Ireland (included in the above) the numbers of Pigs are exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.

(*g*) Cannot be separately distinguished for the United Kingdom. (*h*) Figures for the Year 1875.

(*i*) Not separately distinguished. (*k*) Not including Ireland.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of 1881 to 1890; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water in

		Averages. 1871-75.	Averages. 1876-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		*Acres.* 31,125,726	*Acres.* 31,839,250	*Acres.* 32,211,512	*Acres.* 32,313,371	*Acres.* 32,385,085	*Acres.* 32,465,861
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)	For Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL		12,883,522	13,949,856	14,643,397	14,821,675	15,065,373	15,290,820
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL		18,242,204	17,889,394	17,568,115	17,491,696	17,319,712	17,175,041
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	3,526,802	3,036,519	2,805,809	3,003,960	2,613,162	2,677,038
	Barley or Bere	2,367,143	2,510,993	2,442,334	2,255,269	2,291,991	2,168,820
	Oats	2,671,633	2,741,010	2,901,275	2,833,865	2,975,381	2,915,363
	Rye	58,427	53,276	41,567	56,553	50,768	47,040
	Beans	554,925	464,853	440,201	436,882	447,934	446,824
	Peas	339,246	280,025	216,790	246,851	239,439	229,645
	TOTAL	9,518,176	9,086,676	8,847,976	8,836,380	8,618,675	8,484,730
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	549,909	523,179	579,334	541,064	543,455	565,048
	Turnips and Swedes	2,129,038	2,058,434	2,035,642	2,024,326	2,028,926	2,027,610
	Mangold	339,928	351,202	348,872	333,645	329,937	327,364
	Carrots	16,204	15,944	15,519	13,442	13,338	13,587
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	178,100	172,784	143,128	149,941	146,102	146,946
	Other Green Crops (*d*)	422,106	414,197	388,073	413,242	392,821	407,148
	TOTAL	3,635,285	3,535,740	3,510,568	3,475,660	3,454,579	3,487,703
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	4,388,906	4,503,063	4,342,285	4,327,392	4,395,922	4,381,404
FLAX		12,711	7,685	6,534	5,220	4,317	2,247
HOPS		64,042	69,479	64,943	65,619	68,016	69,258
SMALL FRUIT (*c*)		(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		623,084	686,751	795,809	784,425	778,203	749,699
HORSES. (*f*)	Used solely for Agriculture	*No.* 943,163	*No.* 976,749	*No.* 986,924	*No.* 988,680	*No.* 995,073	*No.* 990,490
	Unbroken Horses	344,993	429,188	387,149	375,351	365,656	370,092
	Mares kept solely for Breeding			50,865	49,547	49,867	53,795
	TOTAL	1,288,156	1,405,937	1,424,938	1,413,578	1,410,596	1,414,377
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	2,204,222	2,227,725	2,270,268	2,267,175	2,306,082	2,390,863
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	1,458,661	1,474,812	1,505,709	1,396,326	1,368,920	1,386,333
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	2,150,240	2,107,184	2,135,665	2,143,990	2,287,777	2,491,945
	TOTAL	5,813,123	5,809,721	5,911,642	5,807,491	5,962,779	6,269,141
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	18,506,748	17,963,383	16,143,151	15,573,884	15,948,667	16,384,863
	Under 1 Year old	10,283,270	9,941,907	8,437,902	8,745,884	9,119,604	9,683,491
	TOTAL	28,790,018	27,905,290	24,581,053	24,319,768	25,068,271	26,068,354
PIGS. (*e*)		2,484,872	2,273,599	2,048,090	2,510,402	2,617,757	2,584,391

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods. (*b*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*c*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

XIX.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in GREAT BRITAIN, in each Year from from 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

GREAT BRITAIN is 56,786,199 Acres.)

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.		
Acres. 32,544,418	*Acres.* 32,591,217	*Acres.* 32,615,304	*Acres.* 32,684,399	*Acres.* 32,733,357	*Acres.* 32,768,335	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
4,023,661	4,418,319	4,562,360	4,776,954	4,987,486	4,778,639	For Hay. PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)	
11,318,817	11,116,960	11,109,035	10,969,243	10,878,377	11,238,853	Not for Hay.	
15,342,478	15,535,279	15,671,395	15,746,197	15,865,863	16,017,492	PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL.	
17,201,940	17,055,938	16,943,909	16,938,202	16,867,494	16,750,843	ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL.	
2,478,318	2,285,905	2,317,324	2,564,237	2,449,354	2,386,336	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
2,257,346	2,241,164	2,085,156	2,085,561	2,121,530	2,111,178	Barley or Bere.	
2,940,490	3,081,596	3,087,989	2,882,252	2,888,704	2,902,998	Oats.	
50,839	55,926	55,160	75,144	69,438	54,826	Rye.	
434,653	381,186	370,714	339,056	321,220	358,413	Beans.	
230,360	214,388	229,551	241,508	224,926	219,382	Peas.	
8,392,006	8,260,165	8,145,894	8,187,758	8,075,172	8,033,133	TOTAL.	
548,731	553,961	559,652	590,160	579,222	529,661	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
2,014,958	2,002,836	1,972,287	1,944,178	1,920,641	1,947,598	Turnips and Swedes.	
354,523	349,295	360,690	361,185	326,128	331,288	Mangold.	
16,600	16,579	16,042	17,563	15,736	14,926	Carrots.	
153,079	151,827	153,673	159,414	147,091	159,761	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
433,711	405,982	401,362	399,361	310,829	314,294	Other Green Crops. (*d*)	
3,521,602	3,480,480	3,463,706	3,471,861	3,299,647	3,297,528	TOTAL.	
2,158,718	2,251,565	2,324,958	2,292,499	2,476,734	2,292,194	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
2,495,455	2,437,635	2,456,069	2,431,800	2,400,564	2,516,625	Not for Hay.	
4,654,173	4,689,200	4,781,027	4,724,299	4,877,298	4,808,819	TOTAL.	
2,490	3,068	3,702	2,208	2,375	2,455	FLAX.	
71,327	70,127	63,706	56,494	57,749	54,555	HOPS.	
(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	36,724	41,933	46,234	SMALL FRUIT. (*c*)	
560,342	552,898	485,874	456,858	513,320	508,119	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No. 976,154	*No.* 981,707	*No.* 981,130	*No.* 971,835	*No.* 981,753	*No.* 981,275	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*f*)
379,698	392,111	394,493	398,020	387,395	393,915	Unbroken Horses.	
52,937	51,541	52,760	50,495	52,241	57,430	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
1,408,789	1,425,359	1,428,383	1,420,350	1,421,389	1,432,620	TOTAL.	
2,530,197	2,537,865	2,536,280	2,450,444	2,433,639	2,537,990	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
1,465,505	1,574,883	1,559,073	1,434,305	1,453,859	1,439,119	2 Years & above. Other Cattle.	
2,602,262	2,533,935	2,345,915	2,244,626	2,252,057	2,531,523	Under 2 Years.	
6,597,964	6,646,683	6,441,268	6,129,375	6,139,555	6,508,632	TOTAL.	
16,537,607	16,175,999	16,146,249	15,726,947	15,862,132	16,756,568	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
9,997,028	9,344,719	9,812,519	9,530,202	9,769,888	10,515,891	Under 1 Year old.	
26,534,635	25,520,718	25,958,768	25,257,149	25,632,020	27,272,459	TOTAL.	
2,403,380	2,221,475	2,299,323	2,404,344	2,510,803	2,773,609	- - - - -	PIGS. (*e*)

(*d*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*e*) Exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.

(*f*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*g*) Not separately distinguished.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of 1890; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water

—			Averages. 1871-75.	Averages. 1876-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)			23,912,418	24,406,324	24,663,937	24,736,192	24,795,059	24,844,490
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)	For Hay		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay		—	—	—	—	—	—
PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL			10,216,981	11,050,322	11,655,825	11,800,728	12,008,679	12,197,566
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL			13,695,437	13,356,002	13,008,112	12,935,464	12,786,380	12,646,924
CORN CROPS.	Wheat		3,284,445	2,863,288	2,641,045	2,829,491	2,466,596	2,530,711
	Barley or Bere		1,953,388	2,093,840	2,029,499	1,857,542	1,912,162	1,808,408
	Oats		1,418,808	1,479,975	1,627,004	1,533,452	1,674,910	1,620,264
	Rye		46,002	43,109	32,372	46,617	40,633	37,796
	Beans		524,455	438,761	417,789	409,440	421,883	421,758
	Peas		332,046	275,545	213,249	242,778	235,584	226,202
	TOTAL		7,559,144	7,194,518	6,960,958	6,919,320	6,751,768	6,645,139
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes		335,011	312,034	347,733	332,243	334,967	360,025
	Turnips and Swedes		1,555,128	1,490,953	1,478,682	1,462,824	1,468,741	1,472,124
	Mangold		331,249	341,527	339,385	325,538	321,695	319,379
	Carrots		14,789	14,291	13,855	11,832	11,555	12,072
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape		172,269	166,014	138,341	143,193	139,336	140,163
	Other Green Crops. (*d*)		399,242	392,823	363,957	388,892	370,781	383,741
	TOTAL		2,807,688	2,717,642	2,681,953	2,664,522	2,647,075	2,687,504
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay		—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay		—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL		2,684,367	2,726,157	2,543,952	2,546,272	2,584,794	2,544,805
FLAX			11,856	7,499	6,410	5,097	4,158	2,165
HOPS			64,039	69,479	64,943	65,619	68,016	69,258
SMALL FRUIT (*c*)			(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land			568,343	640,707	744,896	734,634	730,569	698,053
			No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*f*)	Used solely for Agriculture		737,197	764,679	772,087	772,054	778,179	774,793
	Unbroken Horses and Mares kept solely for Breeding		251,518	317,267	288,524 33,492	279,929 32,512	272,658 32,742	276,075 35,765
	TOTAL		988,715	1,081,946	1,094,103	1,084,495	1,083,579	1,086,633
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf		1,554,865	1,579,345	1,621,249	1,617,660	1,650,634	1,715,275
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above		1,070,639	1,083,321	1,103,389	1,027,248	1,009,653	1,026,074
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years		1,428,570	1,412,854	1,435,447	1,436,827	1,556,338	1,710,309
	TOTAL		4,054,074	4,075,520	4,160,085	4,081,735	4,216,625	4,451,658
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above		11,752,665	11,325,706	9,818,852	9,313,384	9,628,550	10,009,561
	Under 1 Year old		6,964,846	6,748,022	5,564,004	5,634,610	5,966,110	6,418,503
	TOTAL		18,717,511	18,073,728	15,382,856	14,947,994	15,594,660	16,428,064
PIGS. (*e*)			2,100,314	1,926,500	1,733,280	2,122,625	2,231,195	2,207,444

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods. (*b*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*c*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

XX.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in ENGLAND, in each Year from 1881 to 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

in ENGLAND is 32,597,398 Acres.)

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	——
Acres. 24,880,307	*Acres.* 24,915,263	*Acres.* 24,922,052	*Acres.* 24,964,483	*Acres.* 24,991,015	*Acres.* 25,008,147	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)
3,480,622	3,809,224	3,926,513	4,127,662	4,324,959	4,131,277	For Hay. PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)
8,749,193	8,601,762	8,619,990	8,488,227	8,375,615	8,704,923	Not for Hay. PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)
12,229,815	12,410,986	12,546,503	12,615,889	12,700,574	12,836,200	PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL.
12,650,492	12,504,277	12,375,549	12,348,594	12,290,441	12,171,947	ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL.
2,349,305	2,161,126	2,197,580	2,418,674	2,321,504	2,255,694	Wheat.
1,894,350	1,898,713	1,759,636	1,742,338	1,776,011	1,775,606	Barley or Bere.
1,647,549	1,772,260	1,768,123	1,616,344	1,623,967	1,648,153	Oats.
42,409	47,361	45,994	64,129	59,270	45,167	Rye.
408,890	359,698	349,673	321,458	304,651	340,455	Beans.
226,602	210,907	226,002	237,978	222,061	216,419	Peas.
6,569,105	6,450,065	6,347,008	6,400,921	6,307,464	6,281,494	TOTAL. — CORN CROPS.
359,026	363,782	369,243	390,718	384,508	348,216	Potatoes.
1,461,425	1,447,992	1,419,268	1,391,427	1,370,406	1,392,708	Turnips and Swedes.
345,766	341,184	351,588	352,050	318,065	322,807	Mangold.
14,864	14,723	14,468	15,993	14,123	13,435	Carrots.
145,916	145,337	145,690	151,061	137,268	147,375	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.
410,890	383,940	380,286	379,591	293,807	298,035	Other Green Crops. (*d*)
2,737,887	2,696,958	2,680,543	2,680,840	2,518,177	2,522,576	TOTAL. — GREEN CROPS.
1,579,023	1,635,410	1,708,719	1,659,940	1,842,989	1,684,779	For Hay.
1,171,182	1,127,979	1,116,415	1,086,963	1,044,397	1,106,039	Not for Hay.
2,750,205	2,763,389	2,825,134	2,746,903	2,887,386	2,790,818	TOTAL. — CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
2,435	2,893	2,746	1,856	2,289	2,414	FLAX.
71,327	70,127	63,706	58,494	57,749	54,555	HOPS.
(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	32,776	37,338	41,089	SMALL FRUIT. (*c*)
519,533	520,845	456,412	426,804	480,038	479,001	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	
763,040	767,104	766,693	756,980	764,013	764,858	Used solely for Agriculture.
282,724	292,604	295,086	299,925	291,186	294,811	Unbroken Horses.
35,125	34,408	35,423	34,595	35,842	39,888	Mares kept solely for Breeding. — HORSES. (*f*)
1,080,889	1,094,116	1,097,202	1,091,500	1,091,041	1,099,557	TOTAL.
1,831,012	1,837,017	1,841,664	1,765,107	1,752,187	1,832,950	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.
1,082,349	1,170,888	1,160,887	1,065,181	1,081,950	1,060,680	2 Years & above. Other Cattle.
1,799,740	1,761,214	1,621,164	1,522,538	1,518,520	1,724,011	Under 2 Years. Other Cattle. — CATTLE.
4,713,101	4,769,119	4,623,715	4,352,826	4,352,657	4,617,641	TOTAL.
10,129,773	10,012,189	9,930,719	9,454,862	9,525,759	10,054,857	1 Year old and above.
6,680,005	6,389,949	6,521,789	6,333,932	6,314,123	6,786,431	Under 1 Year old.
16,809,778	16,402,138	16,452,508	15,788,794	15,839,882	16,841,288	TOTAL. — SHEEP.
2,036,665	1,882,698	1,940,507	2,018,420	2,118,385	2,355,760	- - - - PIGS. (*e*)

(*d*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*e*) Exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.

(As returned by *Occupiers of Land*.—Including Ponies. (*g*) Not separately distinguished.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from 1871

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water

		Averages. 1871-75.	Averages. 1876-80.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (*a*)		2,652,483	2,743,205	2,784,963	2,793,346	2,799,994	2,809,558
PERMANENT PASTURE or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation*. (*b*)	For Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERMANENT PASTURE.—TOTAL		1,581,558	1,751,598	1,815,413	1,837,057	1,865,406	1,886,235
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL		1,070,925	991,607	969,550	956,289	934,588	923,323
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	119,844	96,166	90,026	95,387	78,394	77,611
	Barley or Bere	161,650	148,796	142,318	135,493	134,281	129,858
	Oats	245,486	236,639	243,544	251,033	254,522	249,204
	Rye	1,945	1,535	1,905	1,962	2,242	1,910
	Beans	3,724	2,987	2,538	2,768	3,071	3,183
	Peas	4,868	2,918	1,984	2,247	2,265	1,885
	TOTAL	537,517	489,041	482,315	488,890	474,775	463,651
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	47,018	41,577	42,440	41,674	39,694	41,176
	Turnips and Swedes	70,201	68,586	66,356	67,695	69,878	70,488
	Mangold	6,931	7,674	7,386	6,613	6,712	6,689
	Carrots	367	418	454	393	540	421
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	1,175	1,257	1,096	1,264	1,337	1,365
	Other Green Crops (*d*)	8,084	6,235	6,818	6,808	5,766	5,243
	TOTAL	133,776	125,747	124,550	124,447	123,927	125,382
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation	For Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	366,433	349,654	331,401	314,204	309,124	310,157
FLAX		124	19	13	31	50	27
HOPS		3	(*h*) —	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (*c*)		(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		33,072	27,146	31,271	28,717	26,712	24,106
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (*e*)	Used solely for Agriculture	69,277	72,033	73,208	73,185	73,534	72,799
	Unbroken Horses			53,724	53,573	53,503	54,684
	Mares kept solely for Breeding	51,512	60,242	11,835	11,730	11,782	12,458
	TOTAL	120,789	132,275	137,767	138,488	138,819	139,941
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	257,105	257,943	260,480	259,848	260,266	266,843
	Other Cattle: 2 Years & above	120,102	121,155	132,753	116,434	106,905	112,170
	Other Cattle: Under 2 Years	254,505	252,816	262,112	268,228	284,666	301,866
	TOTAL	631,712	631,914	655,345	644,510	651,837	680,879
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	2,019,075	1,978,326	1,771,213	1,744,713	1,767,050	1,785,835
	Under 1 Year old	892,310	872,221	695,732	773,201	814,200	871,162
	TOTAL	2,911,385	2,850,547	2,466,945	2,517,914	2,581,250	2,656,997
PIGS. (*f*)		218,410	207,861	191,792	233,694	229,964	217,387

(*a*) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods. (*b*) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(*c*) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

(*d*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

XXI.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in WALES, in each Year from 1881 to 1890; to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

in WALES is 4,721,823 Acres.)

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.		
Acres. 2,818,306	*Acres.* 2,822,422	*Acres.* 2,831,155	*Acres.* 2,841,402	*Acres.* 2,853,917	*Acres.* 2,864,188	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
423,622	458,187	463,771	501,696	509,564	492,418	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)
1,469,041	1,456,293	1,445,375	1,436,964	1,439,853	1,463,821	Not for Hay.	
1,892,663	1,914,480	1,929,146	1,938,660	1,949,417	1,956,239	PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL.	
925,643	907,942	902,009	902,742	904,500	907,949	ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL.	
73,858	68,653	69,407	76,628	68,464	68,669	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
125,524	124,723	118,920	117,866	122,051	119,780	Barley or Bere.	
246,656	250,460	255,434	250,513	249,022	241,199	Oats.	
1,335	1,293	1,349	1,325	1,291	1,206	Rye.	
2,628	1,861	2,078	1,860	1,629	1,872	Beans.	
2,008	1,937	2,142	2,107	1,451	1,700	Peas.	
452,009	448,927	449,330	450,499	443,908	434,426	TOTAL.	
40,711	40,499	40,570	41,837	39,968	39,917	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
69,320	69,121	70,487	72,125	72,280	72,600	Turnips and Swedes.	
7,262	6,767	7,764	7,790	6,962	7,335	Mangold.	
440	410	459	433	438	471	Carrots.	
1,330	1,190	1,343	1,469	1,651	2,034	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
4,733	4,302	4,592	4,208	2,900	2,821	Other Green Crops. (*d*)	
123,796	122,289	125,215	127,862	124,199	125,178	TOTAL.	
195,208	185,973	175,119	177,759	185,747	181,253	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
137,015	133,267	137,255	131,094	132,384	150,458	Not for Hay.	
332,223	319,240	312,374	308,853	318,131	331,711	TOTAL.	
14	6	56	25	6	3	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	532	636	741	SMALL FRUIT. (*c*)	
17,601	17,480	15,084	14,971	17,590	15,890	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		
71,592	72,526	72,354	73,012	75,227	74,622	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*e*)
55,694	55,726	55,570	55,221	54,727	56,567	Unbroken Horses.	
12,322	11,861	12,204	10,830	11,189	12,147	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
139,608	140,113	140,128	139,063	141,143	143,336	TOTAL.	
279,975	283,358	282,686	275,081	272,031	282,159	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
122,651	139,862	131,934	119,968	114,192	106,035	2 Years & above. Other Cattle.	
306,233	297,065	282,617	271,210	279,878	316,921	Under 2 Years.	
708,859	720,285	697,237	666,259	666,101	705,115	TOTAL.	
1,847,398	1,769,025	1,804,465	1,840,550	1,882,002	1,987,382	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
920,261	745,944	935,894	897,238	958,687	1,082,328	Under 1 Year old.	
2,767,659	2,514,969	2,740,359	2,737,788	2,840,689	3,069,710	TOTAL.	
215,731	204,887	228,170	231,365	240,741	258,175	- - - -	PIGS. (*f*)

(*e*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*f*) Exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.

(*g*) Not separately distinguished. (*h*) The Average of 1876–80 is less than half an acre.

TABLE

ACREAGE under EACH KIND of CROP, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS; and NUMBER of 1890; together with the YEARLY AVERAGES of the Five Years from

(The TOTAL AREA of Land and Water

		Averages.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		1871-75.	1876-80.				
TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS (a)		*Acres.* 4,560,825	*Acres.* 4,689,721	*Acres.* 4,762,612	*Acres.* 4,783,833	*Acres.* 4,790,032	*Acres.* 4,811,813
PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (b)	For Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERMANENT PASTURE:—TOTAL		1,084,983	1,147,936	1,172,159	1,183,890	1,191,288	1,207,019
ARABLE LAND:—TOTAL		3,475,842	3,541,785	3,590,453	3,599,943	3,598,744	3,604,794
CORN CROPS.	Wheat	122,513	77,065	74,738	79,082	68,172	68,716
	Barley or Bere	252,105	268,357	270,517	262,234	245,548	230,554
	Oats	1,007,339	1,024,396	1,030,727	1,049,380	1,045,949	1,045,895
	Rye	10,480	8,632	7,290	7,974	7,893	7,534
	Beans	26,746	23,105	19,874	24,674	22,980	21,883
	Peas	2,332	1,562	1,557	1,826	1,590	1,558
	TOTAL	1,421,515	1,403,117	1,404,703	1,425,170	1,392,132	1,375,940
GREEN CROPS.	Potatoes	167,880	169,568	189,161	167,147	168,794	168,847
	Turnips and Swedes	503,709	498,895	490,604	493,807	490,307	484,998
	Mangold	1,748	2,001	2,101	1,494	1,530	1,296
	Carrots	1,048	1,235	1,210	1,217	1,243	1,094
	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape	4,656	5,513	3,691	5,484	5,429	5,418
	Other Green Crops (d)	14,780	15,139	17,298	17,542	16,274	18,164
	TOTAL	693,821	692,351	704,065	686,691	683,577	674,817
CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.	For Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not for Hay	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	1,338,106	1,427,252	1,461,932	1,486,916	1,502,901	1,526,442
FLAX		731	167	111	92	109	55
HOPS		...	...	...	...	...	...
SMALL FRUIT (c)		(g) —	(g) —	(g) —	(g) —	(g) —	(g) —
BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land		21,669	18,898	19,642	21,074	20,922	27,540
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
HORSES. (f)	Used solely for Agriculture	136,689	140,037	142,629	143,441	143,360	142,898
	Unbroken Horses	41,963	51,679	44,901	41,849	39,495	39,333
	Mares kept solely for Breeding			5,538	5,305	5,343	5,572
	TOTAL	178,652	191,716	193,068	190,595	188,198	187,803
CATTLE.	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf	392,252	390,437	388,539	389,667	395,182	408,745
	Other Cattle. 2 Years & above	267,920	270,336	269,567	252,644	252,362	248,089
	Other Cattle. Under 2 Years	467,165	441,514	438,106	438,935	446,773	479,770
	TOTAL	1,127,337	1,102,287	1,096,212	1,081,246	1,094,317	1,136,604
SHEEP.	1 Year old and above	4,735,008	4,659,351	4,553,086	4,515,787	4,553,067	4,589,107
	Under 1 Year old	2,426,114	2,321,664	2,178,166	2,338,073	2,339,294	2,393,826
	TOTAL	7,161,122	6,981,015	6,731,252	6,853,860	6,892,361	6,983,293
PIGS. (e)		166,148	139,238	123,018	154,083	156,598	159,560

(a) Not including Nursery Grounds and Woods. (b) Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

(c) Gooseberries, Strawberries, and other Small Fruit, *including* what is grown between trees in Orchards, and also in Market Gardens.

XXII.

EACH KIND of LIVE STOCK returned in SCOTLAND, in each Year from 1881 to 1871 to 1875, and of the Five Years from 1876 to 1880, inclusive.

in SCOTLAND is 19,466,978 Acres.)

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.		
Acres. 4,845,805	*Acres.* 4,853,532	*Acres.* 4,862,097	*Acres.* 4,878,514	*Acres.* 4,888,425	*Acres.* 4,896,000	TOTAL ACREAGE under ALL KINDS of CROPS, BARE FALLOW, and GRASS. (*a*)	
119,417	150,908	152,076	147,596	152,963	154,944	For Hay.	PERMANENT PASTURE, or GRASS *Not broken up in Rotation.* (*b*)
1,100,583	1,058,905	1,043,670	1,044,052	1,062,909	1,070,109	Not for Hay.	
1,220,000	1,209,813	1,195,746	1,191,648	1,215,872	1,225,053	PERMANENT PASTURE :—TOTAL.	
3,625,805	3,643,719	3,666,351	3,686,866	3,672,553	3,670,947	ARABLE LAND :—TOTAL.	
55,155	56,126	50,337	68,735	59,386	61,973	Wheat.	CORN CROPS.
237,472	217,738	206,600	225,357	223,468	215,792	Barley or Bere.	
1,046,285	1,058,876	1,064,432	1,015,395	1,015,715	1,013,646	Oats.	
7,095	7,272	7,817	9,690	8,877	8,453	Rye.	
23,135	19,627	18,963	15,738	14,940	16,086	Beans.	
1,750	1,544	1,407	1,423	1,414	1,263	Peas.	
1,370,892	1,361,173	1,349,556	1,336,338	1,323,800	1,317,213	TOTAL.	
148,994	149,680	149,839	157,605	154,746	141,528	Potatoes.	GREEN CROPS.
484,213	485,723	482,532	480,626	477,955	482,290	Turnips and Swedes.	
1,495	1,344	1,338	1,345	1,101	1,146	Mangold.	
1,296	1,446	1,115	1,137	1,175	1,020	Carrots.	
5,833	5,300	6,640	6,884	8,172	10,352	Cabbage, K.-Rabi, & Rape.	
18,088	17,740	16,484	15,562	14,122	13,438	Other Green Crops. (*d*)	
659,919	661,233	657,948	663,159	657,271	649,774	TOTAL.	
384,487	430,182	441,120	454,800	447,998	426,162	For Hay.	CLOVER, SAINFOIN, & GRASSES under Rotation.
1,187,258	1,176,389	1,202,399	1,213,743	1,223,783	1,260,128	Not for Hay.	
1,571,745	1,606,571	1,643,519	1,668,543	1,671,781	1,686,290	TOTAL.	
41	169	900	327	80	38	FLAX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	HOPS.	
(*g*) —	(*g*) —	(*g*) —	3,416	3,929	4,404	SMALL FRUIT. (*c*)	
23,208	14,573	14,428	15,083	15,692	13,228	BARE FALLOW or Uncropped Arable Land.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*		
141,522	142,077	142,083	141,843	142,513	141,795	Used solely for Agriculture.	HORSES. (*f*)
42,280	43,781	43,837	42,874	41,482	42,537	Unbroken Horses.	
5,490	5,272	5,133	5,070	5,210	5,395	Mares kept solely for Breeding.	
188,292	191,130	191,053	189,787	189,205	189,727	TOTAL.	
419,210	417,490	411,930	410,256	409,421	422,881	Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf.	CATTLE.
260,505	264,133	266,252	249,156	257,717	272,404	2 Years & above. Other Cattle.	
496,289	475,656	442,134	450,878	453,659	490,591	Under 2 Years.	
1,176,004	1,157,279	1,120,316	1,110,290	1,120,797	1,185,876	TOTAL.	
4,560,436	4,394,785	4,411,065	4,431,535	4,454,371	4,714,329	1 Year old and above.	SHEEP.
2,396,762	2,208,826	2,354,836	2,299,032	2,497,078	2,647,132	Under 1 Year old.	
6,957,198	6,603,611	6,765,901	6,730,567	6,951,449	7,361,461	TOTAL.	
150,984	133,890	135,646	154,559	151,677	159,674	- - - -	PIGS. (*e*)

(*d*) For the acreage, in the Year 1890, of the several Crops comprised under this head, see Table VIII.

(*e*) Exclusive of those kept in towns, and by cottagers with less than a quarter of an acre of land.

(*f*) As returned by *Occupiers of Land.*—Including Ponies.

(*g*) Not separately distinguished.

TABLE

NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into GREAT
YEARLY AVERAGES of

YEARS.	HORSES.				CATTLE - - -			
					OXEN, BULLS, and Cows.			
	STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	TOTAL.	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle, *for fattening or breeding purposes.*	Other Cattle.	TOTAL.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1869	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	456,085
1870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	415,673
1871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	423,396
1872	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481,878
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	509,330
1875	—	—	—	—	254,681	293,176	11,757	559,614
1876	—	—	—	—	279,134	328,512	15,735	623,381
1877	—	—	—	—	246,698	356,249	7,706	610,653
1878	67	6,918	10,956	17,941	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657
1879	45	9,569	14,312	23,926	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986
1880	76	13,217	19,008	32,301	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920
1881	45	13,921	19,850	33,816	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725
1882	67	11,711	16,460	28,238	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581
1883	32	10,129	14,801	24,962	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940
1884	74	10,722	16,290	27,086	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598
1885	64	11,603	16,496	28,163	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170
1886	43	12,497	16,239	28,779	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320
1887	68	11,801	15,769	27,638	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280
1888	67	12,388	17,373	29,828	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018
1889	80	13,647	18,097	31,824	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476
	AVERAGES.							
1866–70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871–75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876–80	* 63	* 9,901	* 14,759	* 24,723	250,516	367,793	7,610	625,919
1881–85	56	11,617	16,780	28,453	259,776	337,501	2,526	599,803
1886–89	64	12,583	16,870	29,517	286,793	367,504	1,976	656,273

Note.—The figures for the Years 1869, 1870, and 1871 are taken from *Thom's Official Directory*, those for

* Average of 1878,

BRITAIN from IRELAND, in each Year, from 1869 to 1889, inclusive; and the certain Series of Years.

CATTLE.		SHEEP.			PIGS.			YEARS.
CALVES.	TOTAL.	SHEEP.	LAMBS.	TOTAL.	FAT.	STORE.	TOTAL.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	
53,071	509,106	—	—	1,015,694	—	—	264,620	1869
38,296	453,969	—	—	620,834	—	—	422,076	1870
60,529	483,925	—	—	684,708	—	—	528,244	1871
134,202	616,080	—	—	518,606	—	—	443,644	1872
—	684,618	—	—	604,695	—	—	364,371	1873
41,879	551,209	—	—	744,234	—	—	344,335	1874
35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,439	463,618	1875
42,947	666,328	474,871	211,937	686,808	436,044	77,272	513,316	1876
38,788	649,441	431,129	199,645	630,774	508,912	76,515	585,427	1877
61,564	729,221	446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1878
66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1879
68,471	721,391	502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1880
37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1881
59,693	782,274	393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1882
46,927	556,867	312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1883
71,245	715,843	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1884
52,300	640,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1885
42,069	717,389	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1886
32,973	669,253	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1887
47,698	738,716	400,836	236,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1888
47,367	669,843	373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1889
AVERAGES.								
—	450,811	—	—	681,168	—	—	356,332	1866–70
—	586,230	—	—	694,044	—	—	428,842	1871–75
55,631	681,550	472,411	197,332	669,743	410,171	64,198	474,369	1876–80
53,599	653,402	381,507	170,320	551,827	408,927	31,505	440,432	1881–85
42,527	698,800	397,444	236,069	633,513	438,362	41,820	480,182	1886–89

subsequent Years having been furnished by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council Office, Ireland. 1879, and 1880.

TABLE

PROPORTIONAL QUANTITIES, PER HEAD of the POPULATION, of the under-KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from

(Based upon the Total Quantities

YEARS.	POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, Estimated to the middle of each Year.*	CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR. (Including Beans and Peas, but excluding Rice.)						RICE.	POTATOES.
		WHEAT (GRAIN).	WHEAT (MEAL and FLOUR).	MAIZE and MAIZE MEAL.	OATS and OATMEAL.	OTHER GRAINS and MEALS.	TOTAL.		
	No.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
1869	30,978,278	136	19	64	29	41	289	20	6
1870	31,256,535	111	17	60	39	39	266	16	3
1871	31,555,694	140	14	60	39	45	298	17	3
1872	31,874,183	148	15	86	41	69	359	25	21
1873	32,177,550	153	22	65	42	47	329	23	26
1874	32,501,517	143	21	61	39	56	320	24	14
1875	32,838,758	177	21	70	43	56	367	23	16
1876	33,199,994	150	20	135	38	55	398	22	20
1877	33,575,941	181	24	102	44	65	416	22	27
1878	33,943,773	165	26	138	44	60	433	20	29
1879	34,302,557	194	35	118	46	53	446	22	31
1880	34,622,930	179	34	120	47	54	434	26	32
1881	34,952,204	183	37	107	34	45	406	27	13
1882	35,297,114	204	41	58	44	64	411	26	9
1883	35,611,770	202	51	100	48	73	474	24	16
1884	35,961,663	147	47	77	42	59	372	20	8
1885	36,331,119	189	49	97	42	67	444	17	7
1886	36,709,477	145	45	95	42	58	385	20	8
1887	37,075,963	169	55	94	44	64	426	15	8
1888	37,440,494	171	51	76	56	86	440	19	7
1889	37,808,892	174	43	107	48	70	442	20	6
		AVERAGES.							
1861-65	29,459,465	106	21	39	22	36	224	12	3
1866-70	30,696,335	116	16	50	33	40	255	15	5
1871-75	32,189,540	152	19	68	41	55	335	22	16
1876-80	33,929,039	174	28	122	44	57	425	22	28
1881-85	35,630,774	185	45	88	42	61	421	23	11
1886-89	37,258,706	165	48	93	47	70	423	18	7

* The Numbers of the Population from 1869 to 1888 inclusive have been taken from the fifty-first Annual Report exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and

XXIV.

mentioned kinds of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED into the UNITED 1869 to 1889 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years. *Imported, as given in Table XXXVII.*)

SUGAR.	DEAD MEAT. (Not including Rabbits, Poultry, or Game.)				LARD.	BUTTER and MARGARINE.	CHEESE.	EGGS.	YEARS.
	FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, and PORK.	BACON and HAMS.	OTHER MEAT, Fresh, and Preserved by salting or otherwise.	TOTAL.					
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*No.*	
44	0 ·1	2 ·7	1 ·7	4 ·5	0 ·9	4 ·6	3 ·5	14	1869
52	0 ·2	2 ·0	1 ·9	4 ·1	0 ·8	4 ·2	3 ·7	14	1870
49	0 ·2	3 ·9	3 ·0	7 ·1	1 ·7	4 ·7	4 ·3	13	1871
54	·1	7 ·0	2 ·9	10 ·0	2 ·0	4 ·0	3 ·7	17	1872
57	·2	10 ·4	2 ·9	13 ·5	2 ·2	4 ·5	4 ·7	21	1873
58	0 ·2	8 ·8	3 ·1	12 ·1	1 ·3	5 ·6	5 ·1	21	1874
65	0 ·2	9 ·0	2 ·5	11 ·7	1 ·8	5 ·0	5 ·6	23	1875
62	0 ·7	10 ·7	3 ·3	14 ·7	1 ·9	5 ·6	5 ·2	23	1876
67	1 ·6	9 ·4	3 ·7	14 ·7	2 ·0	5 ·5	5 ·5	22	1877
60	1 ·7	14 ·2	3 ·9	19 ·8	3 ·0	5 ·9	6 ·5	23	1878
68	2 ·0	16 ·0	4 ·5	22 ·5	2 ·7	6 ·7	5 ·8	22	1879
65	2 ·4	17 ·3	4 ·8	24 ·5	3 ·0	7 ·5	5 ·7	22	1880
69	2 ·7	14 ·9	4 ·3	21 ·9	2 ·7	6 ·6	5 ·9	22	1881
72	2 ·1	9 ·2	3 ·4	14 ·7	2 ·1	6 ·9	5 ·4	23	1882
74	3 ·4	11 ·6	4 ·0	19 ·0	2 ·7	7 ·3	5 ·7	26	1883
74	4 ·5	10 ·6	3 ·0	18 ·1	2 ·2	7 ·7	6 ·0	28	1884
76	4 ·8	12 ·5	3 ·4	20 ·7	2 ·7	7 ·4	5 ·7	28	1885
69	4 ·7	12 ·8	2 ·9	20 ·4	2 ·7	7 ·4	5 ·3	28	1886
76	4 ·8	11 ·9	3 ·2	19 ·9	2 ·7	8 ·4	5 ·5	29	1887
74	6 ·2	10 ·7	3 ·2	20 ·1	2 ·6	8 ·4	5 ·7	30	1888
79	8 ·1	13 ·3	3 ·7	25 ·1	3 ·5	9 ·4	5 ·7	30	1889
	AVERAGES.								
41	0 ·1	4 ·2	1 ·6	5 ·9	1 ·3	3 ·9	2 ·9	9	1861–65
45	0 ·2	2 ·3	1 ·7	4 ·2	0 ·9	4 ·3	3 ·4	14	1866–70
57	0 ·2	7 ·8	2 ·9	10 ·9	1 ·8	4 ·8	4 ·7	19	1871–75
64	1 ·7	13 ·5	4 ·0	19 ·2	2 ·5	6 ·2	5 ·7	22	1876–80
73	3 ·5	11 ·8	3 ·6	18 ·9	2 ·5	7 ·2	5 ·7	25	1881–85
74	5 ·9	12 ·2	3 ·3	21 ·4	2 ·9	8 ·4	5 ·6	29	1886–89

of the Registrar-General, and those for 1889 from the Registrar-General's Quarterly Return No. 164. They are of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad.

TABLE

PROPORTIONAL VALUE PER HEAD of the POPULATION, of the several kinds of IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and and the YEARLY AVERAGES

(Based upon the Total Values

YEARS.	POPULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM, Estimated to the middle of each Year.*	FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES.				OTHER VEGETABLE PRODUCE.				
		WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.	GRAINS and MEALS, (Other than Wheat and Rice.)	RICE, SAGO, and other Farinaceous Substances.	TOTAL.	SUGAR and MOLASSES.†	HOPS and MALT.‡	FRUIT (Raw), and NUTS (Edible).	VEGETABLES (Raw).	TOTAL.
	No.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1869	30,978,278	15 1	9 1	2 3	26 5	10 3	0 9	1 2	0 6	12 8
1870	31,256,535	12 7	9 3	1 10	23 8	11 3	0 3	1 1	0 6	13 1
1871	31,555,694	17 0	10 1	1 10	28 11	11 9	0 7	1 5	0 4	14 1
1872	31,874,183	19 0	13 2	2 7	34 9	13 6	0 5	1 9	1 3	16 11
1873	32,177,550	21 4	10 9	2 5	34 6	13 2	0 4	1 7	1 7	16 8
1874	32,501,517	19 0	12 5	2 7	34 0	12 5	0 7	1 10	0 11	15 9
1875	32,838,758	19 9	12 7	2 4	34 8	13 4	0 9	1 11	0 11	16 11
1876	33,199,994	16 10	14 5	2 2	33 5	12 6	0 5	1 11	1 5	16 3
1877	33,575,941	24 3	13 7	2 7	40 5	16 3	0 8	2 3	1 10	21 0
1878	33,943,773	20 2	14 8	2 4	37 2	12 5	0 4	2 3	1 10	16 10
1879	34,302,557	23 4	12 5	2 6	38 3	13 0	0 9	2 2	2 0	17 11
1880	34,622,930	22 9	13 7	2 9	39 1	13 3	0 6	2 8	2 2	18 7
1881	34,952,204	23 4	11 6	2 8	37 6	14 0	0 5	2 3	1 2	17 10
1882	35,297,114	25 5	10 7	2 5	38 5	14 2	1 8	2 7	1 1	19 6
1883	35,611,770	24 7	13 5	2 4	40 4	14 1	0 7	2 5	1 5	18 6
1884	35,961,663	16 9	10 0	2 0	28 9	11 0	0 11	2 8	1 0	15 7
1885	36,331,119	18 7	10 9	1 9	31 1	10 2	0 7	2 4	0 11	14 0
1886	36,709,477	14 3	9 6	1 11	25 8	8 9	0 3	2 4	1 0	12 4
1887	37,075,963	16 11	9 1	1 7	27 7	8 11	0 3	2 3	1 2	12 7
1888	37,440,494	16 10	10 6	1 11	29 3	9 9	0 5	2 6	1 1	13 9
1889	37,808,892	16 5	10 8	2 1	29 2	11 11	0 4	2 7	1 1	15 11
		AVERAGES.								
1861–65	29,459,465	12 10	6 2	1 6	20 6	9 1	0 5	1 1	0 4	10 11
1866–70	30,696,335	14 9	9 0	1 11	25 8	9 7	0 7	1 2	0 5	11 9
1871–75	32,189,540	19 3	11 10	2 4	33 5	12 10	0 6	1 9	1 0	16 1
1876–80	33,929,039	21 6	13 9	2 5	37 8	13 6	0 6	2 3	1 10	18 1
1881–85	35,630,774	21 9	11 3	2 3	35 3	12 8	0 10	2 6	1 1	17 1
1886–89	37,258,706	16 1	9 11	1 11	27 11	9 10	0 4	2 5	1 1	13 8

Note.—This Table does not include any of the following articles of foreign produce, viz.—Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory, vinegar), and Olive Oil;—Confectionery, Honey, Isinglass, Milk

* The Numbers of the Population from 1869 to 1888 inclusive have been taken from the fifty-first Annual Report exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and

† The Imports of Molasses are unimportant, as compared with those of Sugar.

§ These, although not properly coming under the denomination of "Agricultural Products," have been included given in Table XXXVII., upon which

XXV.

Agricultural FOOD Products (with the exceptions named in the foot-note), British Possessions, in each Year, from 1869 to 1889 inclusive; of certain Series of Years.

given in Table XXXVII.)

LIVE and DEAD MEAT.				OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCE.				TOTAL of ALL KINDS.	Years.
Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Dead Meat, Fresh, Salted, and Preserved otherwise. (except Bacon and Hams.)	Bacon and Hams.	TOTAL.	Poultry, Game, Rabbits, and Fish.§	Eggs, Lard, and Cheese.	Butter and Margarine.	TOTAL.		
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	
3 5	0 9	1 7	5 9	0 6	3 4	4 6	8 4	2 13 2	1869
3 0	1 0	1 2	5 2	0 7	3 3	4 4	8 2	2 10 1	1870
3 7	1 4	1 8	6 8	0 6	3 9	4 5	8 8	2 18 4	1871
2 9	1 3	2 7	6 7	0 8	3 10	3 10	8 4	3 6 7	1872
3 4	1 4	3 11	8 7	0 10	4 10	4 4	10 0	3 9 9	1873
3 3	1 5	3 8	8 4	0 9	4 10	5 7	11 2	3 9 3	1874
4 5	1 3	4 3	9 11	1 0	5 5	5 2	11 7	3 13 1	1875
4 5	1 9	5 2	11 4	1 1	5 1	5 10	12 0	3 13 0	1876
3 7	2 6	4 1	10 2	1 2	5 2	5 8	12 0	4 3 7	1877
4 5	2 6	5 1	12 0	1 2	5 5	5 10	12 5	3 18 5	1878
4 2	2 9	5 2	12 1	1 2	4 5	6 1	11 8	3 19 11	1879
5 11	3 2	6 4	15 5	1 2	5 4	7 0	13 6	4 6 7	1880
4 10	3 2	6 2	14 2	1 7	5 7	6 8	13 5	4 2 11	1881
5 3	2 8	4 5	12 4	1 6	5 1	6 5	13 0	4 3 3	1882
6 9	3 6	5 7	15 10	1 8	5 7	6 7	13 10	4 8 6	1883
5 10	3 6	4 10	14 2	1 6	5 3	7 0	13 9	3 12 3	1884
4 10	3 8	4 9	13 3	1 6	4 9	6 4	12 7	3 10 11	1885
3 10	3 0	4 7	11 5	1 6	4 6	6 1	12 1	3 1 6	1886
3 4	3 0	4 9	11 1	1 6	4 11	6 5	12 10	3 4 1	1887
4 2	3 6	4 5	12 1	1 7	5 1	6 6	13 2	3 8 3	1888
5 6	4 6	5 2	15 2	1 10	5 2	7 4	14 4	3 14 7	1889
Averages.									
2 4	0 7	1 6	4 5	0 4	2 4	3 7	6 3	2 2 1	1861-65
2 11	0 11	1 3	5 1	0 6	3 1	4 1	7 8	2 10 2	1866-70
3 5	1 4	3 3	8 0	0 9	4 6	4 8	9 11	3 7 5	1871-75
4 6	2 7	5 2	12 3	1 2	5 1	6 1	12 4	4 0 4	1876-80
5 6	3 3	5 2	13 11	1 7	5 3	6 6	13 4	3 19 7	1881-85
4 2	3 6	4 9	12 5	1 7	4 11	6 7	13 1	3 7 1	1886-89

and Tea;—Ale, Beer, Wines, and Spirits;—Fruit (Dried or Preserved), Lentils, Vegetables (Preserved in salt or (Condensed), Spices, Sauces, and Condiments;—Vinegar and Yeast.

of the Registrar-General, and those for 1889 from the Registrar-General's Quarterly Return No. 164. They are of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad.

‡ The Imports of Malt are comparatively unimportant.

in this Table, inasmuch as their supply affects the consumption of meat, and as they are embraced in the figures the above calculations are based.

Tables XXVI. and XXVII.

SUPPLY

AT

MARKETS

IN

LONDON.

TABLE

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS brought into the METROPOLITAN CATTLE to 1889 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years since from the Foreign, and showing the Proportion per Cent.

—	YEARS.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.					PROPORTION PER CENT. of FOREIGN ANIMALS.
		HOME.	FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.	
		Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Foreign Cattle Market.			
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	%
CATTLE *	1869	142,794	151,730	..	151,730	294,524	52
	1870	162,831	109,447	..	109,447	272,278	40
	1871	146,335	122,036	..	122,036	268,371	45
	1872	178,969	§ 70,559	§ 38,426	108,985	287,954	38
	1873	181,825	113,295	7,090	120,385	302,210	40
	1874	186,992	119,080	7,175	126,255	313,247	40
	1875	174,445	126,565	29,255	155,820	330,265	47
	1876	189,500	138,075	21,860	159,935	349,435	46
	1877	159,585	41,485	67,817	109,302	268,887	41
	1878	173,680	66,170	60,675	126,845	300,525	42
	1879	200,210	44,995	81,445	126,440	326,650	39
	1880	173,290	50,170	120,196	170,366	343,656	50
	1881	165,920	33,715	108,409	142,124	308,044	46
	1882	156,665	28,800	128,676	157,476	314,141	50
	1883	124,730	37,290	126,510	163,800	288,530	57
	1884	134,840	35,020	122,982	158,002	292,842	54
	1885	162,760	36,570	107,810	144,380	307,140	47
	1886	186,580	37,930	86,969	124,899	311,479	40
	1887	201,600	33,140	80,106	113,246	314,846	36
	1888	164,750	24,580	119,501	144,081	308,831	47
	1889	130,790	37,550	135,958	173,508	304,298	57
SHEEP †	1869	1,171,955	451,425	..	451,425	1,623,380	28
	1870	1,152,193	484,555	..	484,555	1,636,748	30
	1871	931,740	592,260	..	592,260	1,524,000	39
	1872	800,100	§ 568,265	§ 122,601	690,866	1,490,966	46
	1873	766,645	692,705	2,339	695,044	1,461,689	48
	1874	999,185	650,350	114	650,464	1,649,649	39
	1875	917,620	701,370	86,496	787,866	1,705,486	46
	1876	852,680	767,930	38,714	806,644	1,659,324	49
	1877	719,771	60,421	697,714	758,135	1,477,906	51
	1878	776,780	59,070	699,911	758,981	1,535,761	49
	1879	807,760	87,040	662,197	749,237	1,556,997	48
	1880	789,010	77,860	658,899	736,759	1,525,769	48
	1881	682,030	38,870	678,909	717,779	1,399,809	51
	1882	514,490	47,110	783,449	830,559	1,345,049	62
	1883	465,450	68,430	734,911	803,341	1,268,791	63
	1884	565,820	39,290	653,132	692,422	1,258,242	55
	1885	713,700	30,440	572,571	603,011	1,316,711	46
	1886	674,090	68,960	707,531	776,491	1,450,581	54
	1887	740,450	28,890	729,198	758,088	1,498,538	51
	1888	676,300	29,610	728,356	757,966	1,434,266	53
	1889	605,320	139,640	257,146	396,786	1,002,106	40

* Including Calves, but exclusive of Milch Cows.

‡ 1856 was the first complete Year since the opening of the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

XXVI.

MARKET, and into the FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET, in each Year, from 1869 the opening of the Metropolitan Cattle Market; distinguishing the Home which the latter bear to the Total Number at the Markets.

(*Continued.*)	Years.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS. Home. Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Foreign. Metropolitan Cattle Market.	Foreign. Foreign Cattle Market.	Foreign. Total.	Total.	Proportion per Cent. of Foreign Animals.
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	%
Pigs	1869	7,921	1,612	..	1,612	9,533	17
	1870	5,950	5,300	..	5,300	11,250	47
	1871	7,299	990	..	990	8,289	12
	1872	8,379	§ 40	§ 173	213	8,592	2
	1873	7,795	690	394	1,084	8,879	12
	1874	5,878	82	16,955	17,037	22,915	74
	1875	3,512	13	21,470	21,483	24,995	85
	1876	1,821	..	12,573	12,573	14,394	87
	1877	1,675	..	10,051	10,051	11,726	86
	1878	2,370	710	25,575	26,285	23,655	92
	1879	1,285	535	18,949	19,484	20,769	94
	1880	940	30	23,864	23,894	24,834	96
	1881	320	10	8,579	8,589	8,909	96
	1882	635	40	11,694	11,734	12,369	95
	1883	695	..	27,790	27,790	28,485	98
	1884	830	..	20,858	20,858	21,688	96
	1885	530	..	14,514	14,514	15,044	96
	1886	280	..	17,284	17,284	17,564	98
	1887	1,110	..	18,680	18,680	19,790	94
	1888	1,475	..	5,075	5,075	6,550	77
	1889	2,070	..	3,223	3,223	5,293	61
	Averages.						
Cattle *	‡ 1856–63	—	—	..	—	316,595	—
	1864–71	169,955	136,366	..	136,366	306,321	45
	§ 1872–75	180,558	§ 107,375	§ 20,486	127,861	308,419	41
	1876–80	179,253	68,179	70,399	138,578	317,831	44
	1881–85	148,983	34,279	118,878	153,157	302,140	51
	1886–89	170,930	33,300	105,633	138,933	309,863	45
Sheep †	‡ 1856–63	—	—	..	—	1,486,701	—
	1864–71	1,113,401	459,475	..	459,475	1,572,876	29
	§ 1872–75	870,887	§ 653,173	§ 52,887	706,060	1,576,947	45
	1876–80	789,200	210,464	551,487	761,951	1,551,151	49
	1881–85	588,298	44,828	684,595	729,423	1,317,721	55
	1886–89	674,040	66,775	605,558	672,333	1,346,373	50
Pigs	‡ 1856–63	—	—	..	—	28,525	—
	1864–71	16,122	5,164	..	5,164	21,286	24
	§ 1872–75	6,391	§ 206	§ 9,748	9,954	16,345	61
	1876–80	1,618	255	18,203	18,458	20,076	92
	1881–85	602	10	16,687	16,697	17,299	97
	1886–89	1,234	..	11,065	11,065	12,299	90

† Including Lambs.

§ 1872 was the first complete Year since the opening of the Foreign Cattle Market.

QUANTITY of MEAT, POULTRY, and PROVISIONS delivered at the LONDON CENTRAL
first complete Year since the Markets were opened, to the Year 1889
(Compiled from Returns given in the Annual

YEARS.	Quantity of EACH KIND of MEAT and PRODUCE delivered in EACH YEAR.				
	COUNTRY-Killed Meat and Produce. * †	TOWN-Killed Meat. †	General FOREIGN-Killed Meat and Produce. *	AMERICAN-Killed Fresh Meat.	AUSTRALIAN & NEW ZEALAND—Killed Fresh Meat.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
1869	1,333,520	1,238,060		...	...
1870	1,476,780	1,326,880		...	...
1871	1,561,360	1,388,440		...	...
1872	1,743,400	1,337,500		...	...
1873	1,679,600	1,359,300		...	...
1874	1,758,040	1,403,140		...	...
1875	1,739,520	1,551,260		...	...
‡ 1876	‡ 1,789,900	‡ 1,583,980		§ 110,260	...
1877	1,942,000	1,731,440		292,820	...
1878	1,830,740	1,710,160		387,400	...
1879	2,205,180	1,498,700	153,380	415,020	...
1880	2,146,520	1,618,100	147,620	516,720	‖ —
1881	2,127,520	1,593,600	161,080	548,780	11,300
1882	2,032,860	1,630,400	198,720	332,700	¶ 34,540
1883	2,127,820	1,492,700	228,280	535,980	93,420
1884	2,147,020	1,430,640	300,480	541,420	222,560
1885	2,414,120	1,350,440	262,140	625,600	230,400
1886	2,370,840	1,481,400	275,580	604,280	294,220
1887	2,461,280	1,496,340	372,980	487,280	302,140
1888	2,375,240	1,421,460	510,160	583,360	398,960
1889	2,220,420	1,361,920	49 ,660	941,860	533,680
	AVERAGES.				
1869–75	1,613,174	1,372,083		...	...
‡ 1876–80	‡ 1,982,868	‡ 1,688,676		§ 344,444	—
1881–85	2,169,868	1,499,556	230,140	516,896	¶ 118,444
1886–89	2,356,945	1,440,280	413,845	654,195	382,250

* It is impracticable to sub-divide the quantities received from the Country or from Foreign Parts, under the respective heads of Meat, Poultry, and Provisions.

† The weight of American Cattle slaughtered at the Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford, is included in the *Town-killed*, while the weight of those slaughtered at Liverpool is included in the *Country-killed*.

‡ 1876 was the first complete Year since the opening of the *Poultry and Provision Market*, which is an extension of the original *Meat and Poultry Market*.

MEAT, and POULTRY and PROVISION MARKETS, in each Year, from the inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years.
Reports to the Court of Common Council.)

TOTAL Quantity delivered in EACH QUARTER.				TOTAL for the YEAR.	YEARS.
1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.		
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
670,300	628,320	555,660	717,300	2,571,580	1869
741,660	655,900	598,220	807,880	2,803,660	1870
804,320	726,120	613,520	805,840	2,949,800	1871
840,640	745,840	655,560	838,860	3,080,900	1872
856,780	736,360	619,200	826,560	3,038,900	1873
853,980	759,400	652,680	895,120	3,161,180	1874
880,260	790,540	684,460	935,520	3,290,780	1875
‡ 982,680	‡ 824,260	‡ 720,100	‡ 957,100	‡ 3,484,140	‡ 1876
1,040,860	986,300	834,560	1,104,540	3,966,260	1877
1,061,780	929,240	838,240	1,099,040	3,928,300	1878
1,103,000	1,015,860	963,060	1,190,360	4,272,280	1879
1,142,500	1,069,160	981,900	1,235,400	4,428,960	1880
1,193,880	1,096,640	976,340	1,175,420	4,442,280	1881
1,133,160	1,040,500	933,700	1,121,860	4,229,220	1882
1,175,560	1,092,160	980,880	1,229,600	4,478,200	1883
1,229,060	1,104,600	1,017,580	1,290,880	4,642,120	1884
1,254,980	1,189,180	1,095,660	1,342,880	4,882,700	1885
1,263,420	1,222,260	1,134,540	1,406,100	5,026,320	1886
1,307,940	1,245,740	1,174,060	1,392,280	5,120,020	1887
1,367,900	1,302,520	1,186,180	1,432,580	5,289,180	1888
1,407,020	1,345,740	1,288,920	1,512,860	5,554,540	1889
AVERAGES.					
806,849	720,354	625,614	832,440	2,985,257	1869–75
‡ 1,066,164	‡ 964,964	‡ 867,572	‡ 1,117,288	‡ 4,015,988	‡ 1876–80
1,197,328	1,104,616	1,000,832	1,232,128	4,534,904	1881–85
1,336,570	1,279,065	1,195,925	1,435,955	5,247,515	1886–89

§ American-killed Fresh Meat was delivered at the Market for the first time, in the Year 1876.

‖ Australian-killed Fresh Meat was delivered at the Market for the first time, in the Year 1880 when the supply consisted of 60 bodies of Beef, and 555 carcases of Sheep.

¶ New Zealand-killed Fresh Meat was delivered at the Market for the first time, in the Year 1882.

Tables XXVIII. to XXXVI.

PRICES

OF

ANIMALS, MEAT, CORN, WOOL

AND OTHER

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

TABLE XXVIII.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1869 to 1889 inclusive; and AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, in certain Series of Years.

(*Furnished by the Board of Customs.*)

YEARS.	HORSES.	CATTLE.			SHEEP. (*Including Lambs.*)	PIGS.
		OXEN and BULLS.	COWS.	CALVES.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869 - -	23 19 4	19 12 6	17 8 10	4 16 0	1 14 4	3 11 0
1870 - -	30 12 3	17 19 11	15 14 1	4 4 4	1 14 4	3 14 6
1871 - -	22 15 4	17 16 7	14 1 5	3 10 0	1 19 0	3 7 11
1872 - -	27 12 7	19 5 8	14 18 4	3 7 3	2 1 0	3 4 1
1873 - -	32 17 6	20 4 11	18 17 10	4 19 0	2 2 9	2 19 9
1874 - -	44 10 6	19 19 9	19 4 6	4 14 7	2 2 5	3 2 1
1875 - -	38 1 7	21 10 3	18 15 11	4 15 3	2 4 4	3 10 8
1876 - -	29 2 8	21 0 9	18 14 11	4 14 9	2 2 9	3 19 3
1877 - -	30 12 10	21 16 5	17 9 10	4 15 7	2 8 2	4 7 5
1878 - -	30 9 6	22 12 1	16 16 0	4 17 6	2 8 8	3 11 9
1879 - -	25 13 7	21 17 6	16 17 9	4 14 8	2 7 8	3 9 11
1880 - -	25 4 8	22 0 11	18 5 7	4 14 11	2 8 1	3 9 10
1881 - -	22 5 7	21 15 2	19 9 11	4 13 1	2 6 10	3 7 5
1882 - -	24 0 6	21 4 11	19 10 1	4 13 10	2 5 6	3 13 5
1883 - -	20 7 5	21 11 4	19 14 3	4 13 3	2 5 1	3 8 6
1884 - -	19 17 3	21 19 10	19 12 0	4 14 6	2 5 5	3 3 7
1885 - -	15 0 5	21 2 10	19 6 11	4 11 2	2 3 3	3 16 6
1886 - -	17 4 6	18 1 2	13 5 10	3 18 8	1 18 8	2 19 4
1887 - -	16 19 8	17 6 11	12 12 3	3 17 5	1 13 10	2 18 7
1888 - -	16 14 10	17 17 2	12 15 4	3 12 10	1 16 4	3 1 0
1889 - -	20 1 0	18 8 2	12 2 7	3 16 8	1 15 3	3 15 8
AVERAGES.						
1861–65 -	25 5 10	17 5 0	15 16 2	4 11 5	1 16 7	1 16 7
1866–70 -	24 18 7	18 13 9	16 17 10	4 13 9	1 14 6	3 6 10
1871–75 -	33 3 6	19 15 5	17 3 7	4 5 3	2 1 11	3 4 11
1876–80 -	28 4 8	21 17 6	17 12 10	4 15 6	2 7 1	3 15 8
1881–85 -	20 6 3	21 10 10	19 10 8	4 13 2	2 5 3	3 9 11
1886–89 -	17 15 0	17 18 4	12 14 0	3 16 5	1 16 0	3 3 6

TABLE XXIX.

Average Value, per Head, of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS Imported into the United Kingdom from each Foreign Country and British Possession, in the Year 1889.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

Countries from which Exported.	CATTLE.			SHEEP. (*Including Lambs.*)	PIGS.
	Oxen and Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argentine Republic	(e) 12 12 7	...	...	2 0 0	...
Canada	17 6 7	17 11 8	1 14 7	1 19 9	...
Channel Islands	29 1 11	19 15 1	3 16 9	...	(a) 2 0 0
Denmark	11 19 1	11 5 3	3 12 4	1 9 5	4 0 1
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	1 12 0	...
France	...	...	...	...	(f) 10 0 0
Germany	...	...	...	1 13 0	...
Holland	15 19 7	15 10 11	3 17 9	2 2 7	1 18 0
Norway	9 13 5	9 7 1	(d) 1 0 0	1 6 4	(c) 2 10 0
Portugal	19 19 5	...	...	...	...
Spain	16 9 3	(b) 14 0 0	...	...	(d) 1 13 4
Sweden	12 0 4	11 4 6	4 15 0	1 10 2	3 0 6
United States of America	19 13 11	16 7 8	3 7 3	1 18 9	...
ALL COUNTRIES	18 8 2	12 2 7	3 16 8	1 15 3	3 15 3

Notes.—The Average Value per Head given above represents, in each case, the average of the value of 20 animals or more, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(a) 1 animal only. (b) 2 animals. (c) 4 animals.
(d) 6 animals. (e) 19 animals.
(f) This was a performing animal.

TABLE XXX.

Average Value, per Head, of HORSES Imported into the United Kingdom from each Foreign Country and British Possession, in the Year 1888.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

Countries from which Exported.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	ALL HORSES.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aden	...	...	(a) 50 0 0	(a) 50 0 0
Algeria	...	...	(a) 20 0 0	(a) 20 0 0
Argentine Republic	...	(c) 30 0 0	(g) 33 2 10	(k) 32 4 0
Australasia	(d) 52 10 0	...	(g) 88 11 5	(l) 75 9 1
Belgium	48 2 6	45 0 0	42 9 0	43 5 1
Canada	...	(a) 50 0 0	27 9 4	27 12 3
Channel Islands	...	(h) 23 0 0	22 18 1	22 18 7
China	(a) 40 0 0	...	...	(a) 40 0 0
Denmark	4 0 8	5 16 1	10 8 6	8 9 4
Egypt	(b) 80 0 0	...	(i) 37 15 6	(l) 45 9 1
France	70 8 9	57 12 8	39 2 8	57 4 6
Germany	26 13 5	8 15 7	8 17 5	8 19 6
Gibraltar	...	...	(a) 100 0 0	(a) 100 0 0
Holland	62 6 5	47 19 8	37 13 6	42 10 9
India, British	76 0 0	(b) 105 0 0	(d) 60 0 0	75 15 5
Java	...	...	(a) 10 0 0	(a) 10 0 0
Malta	...	(a) 50 0 0	...	(a) 50 0 0
Norway	...	12 19 2	13 4 4	12 9 4
Peru	...	(a) 50 0 0	...	(a) 50 0 0
Portugal	...	(a) 100 0 0	...	(a) 100 0 0
Russia	(b) 62 10 0	...	(c) 14 0 0	(c) 33 8 0
Spain	...	...	(b) 32 10 0	(b) 32 10 0
Sweden	...	(h) 35 0 0	(l) 30 18 2	(m) 32 12 7
United States of America	60 10 4	66 11 6	57 15 1	60 12 4
ALL COUNTRIES	50 8 0	15 18 6	14 5 3	16 14 10

Note.—The Average Value per Head given above represents, in each case, the average of the value of 20 horse or more, with the following exceptions, viz.:—

(a) 1 horse only. (b) 2 horses. (c) 3 horses. (d) 4 horses.
(e) 5 horses. (g) 7 horses. (h) 8 horses. (i) 9 horses.
(k) 10 horses. (l) 11 horses. (m) 19 horses.

TABLE XXXI.

AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1889.

(*Furnished by the Board of Customs.*)

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	ALL HORSES.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ALGERIA	(*e*) 80 0 0	...	...	(*e*) 80 0 0
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	(*i*) 20 0 0	(*d*) 20 0 0	27 11 9	24 15 5
AUSTRALASIA	(*d*) 390 0 0	(*a*) 500 0 0	(*b*) 32 10 0	(*h*) 303 11 5
BELGIUM	64 7 6	47 12 4	41 6 9	45 14 6
CANADA	(*a*) 60 0 0	(*k*) 67 10 0	44 19 0	46 19 5
CENTRAL AMERICA	...	...	(*d*) 100 0 0	(*d*) 100 0 0
CHANNEL ISLANDS	...	(*i*) 12 13 4	(*m*) 16 0 0	18 2 6
DENMARK	5 0 0	4 18 8	10 13 4	7 19 8
EGYPT	...	...	(*l*) 29 12 3	(*l*) 29 12 3
FRANCE	79 1 8	48 18 1	47 3 4	64 13 4
GERMANY	22 14 0	10 19 2	11 2 0	11 3 7
GIBRALTAR	(*d*) 30 0 0	...	(*b*) 32 10 0	(*g*) 30 16 8
HOLLAND	58 3 9	38 13 5	34 2 6	36 15 6
INDIA, BRITISH	(*c*) 76 13 4	(*a*) 30 0 0	(*b*) 40 0 0	(*g*) 56 13 4
MALTA	...	...	(*b*) 30 0 0	(*b*) 30 0 0
MOROCCO	(*b*) 45 0 0	...	...	(*b*) 45 0 0
NORWAY	(*e*) 16 0 0	14 0 5	13 10 10	13 14 8
PORTUGAL	(*b*) 40 0 0	(*a*) 50 0 0	(*k*) 30 0 0	(*k*) 34 0 0
RUSSIA	(*b*) 150 0 0	(*e*) 12 0 0	(*g*) 28 3 4	(*l*) 40 13 10
SPAIN	(*a*) 50 0 0	(*a*) 5 0 0	1 18 5	2 17 4
SWEDEN	...	...	25 14 3	25 14 3
TURKEY IN ASIA	...	...	(*a*) 25 0 0	(*a*) 25 0 0
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	(*n*) 79 8 10	58 0 0	56 1 11	58 1 7
ALL COUNTRIES	59 5 1	15 16 10	17 8 6	20 1 0

Note.—The Average Value per Head given above represents, in each case, the average of the value of 20 horses or more, with the following exceptions, viz. :—

(*a*) 1 horse only. (*b*) 2 horses. (*c*) 3 horses. (*d*) 4 horses.
(*e*) 5 horses. (*g*) 6 horses. (*h*) 7 horses. (*i*) 9 horses.
(*k*) 10 horses. (*l*) 13 horses. (*m*) 15 horses. (*n*) 18 horses.

TABLE

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of LIVE MEAT per Stone of 8 *lbs.*, sinking the Offal, and AVERAGES of the Prices

BEEF.

YEARS.	Inferior Quality.		First Quality.	
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1869	3 6 to	4 6	4 8 to	5 7
1870	3 7 „	4 6	4 8 „	5 6
1871	3 10 „	4 9	4 11 „	5 10
1872	4 2 „	4 9	5 3 „	5 10
1873	5 1 „	5 5	5 11 „	6 4
1874	4 5 „	5 3	5 9 „	6 2

YEARS.	FOREIGN.			BRITISH.		
	Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1875	3 10	5 0	5 9	3 10	5 7	6 2
1876	4 3	5 2	5 8	4 4	5 5	6 0
1877	4 4	5 2	5 8	4 6	5 6	5 11
1878	4 6	5 3	5 9	4 6	5 6	6 0
1879	4 1	4 8	5 2	4 1	4 11	5 6
1880	4 3	5 1	5 7	4 6	5 5	5 11
1881	4 0	4 7	5 0	4 5	5 1	5 6
1882	4 0	5 0	5 5	4 4	5 7	6 0
1883	4 3	5 1	5 6	4 4	5 7	6 1
1884	4 0	4 9	5 2	4 1	5 4	5 9
1885	3 10	4 4	4 10	3 11	4 9	5 3
1886	3 1	3 10	4 3	3 3	4 3	4 10
1887	2 11	3 4	3 10	3 0	3 8	4 5
1888	2 4	3 8	4 2	2 4	4 2	4 11
1889	2 4	3 10	4 3	2 4	4 5	4 10

AVERAGES.

1866 to 1870	3 6	—	—	—	—	5 4
1871 „ 1875	4 3	—	—	—	—	6 1
1876 „ 1880	4 3	5 1	5 7	4 5	5 4	5 10
1881 „ 1885	4 0	4 9	5 2	4 3	5 3	5 9
1886 „ 1889	2 8	3 8	4 1	2 9	4 1	4 9

XXXII.

at the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET in each Year, from 1869 to 1889 inclusive; of certain Series of Years.

MUTTON.

YEARS.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.
	s. d. to s. d.	s. d. to s. d.
1869	3 6 to 4 8	4 10 to 5 10
1870	3 7 „ 4 8	4 10 „ 5 9
1871	4 3 „ 5 2	5 4 „ 6 6
1872	4 10 „ 5 4	5 10 „ 6 8
1873	5 8 „ 6 0	6 6 „ 6 11
1874	4 10 „ 5 3	5 7 „ 5 11

YEARS.	FOREIGN.			BRITISH.		
	Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875	4 5	5 5	6 1	5 2	6 5	6 11
1876	4 8	5 9	6 4	5 5	6 6	7 0
1877	—	—	—	5 6	6 6	6 11
1878	—	—	—	5 4	6 4	6 10
1879	4 6	5 2	5 8	5 5	6 1	6 7
1880	4 9	5 6	6 0	5 6	6 4	6 10
1881	4 11	5 6	6 0	5 8	6 4	6 9
1882	5 4	5 11	6 4	6 1	6 9	7 2
1883	5 6	6 0	6 5	6 2	6 9	7 3
1884	4 11	5 4	5 9	5 6	5 11	6 5
1885	4 1	4 7	5 0	4 6	5 2	5 8
1886	3 9	4 8	5 4	4 2	5 5	6 0
1887	3 3	4 0	4 5	3 7	4 8	5 3
1888	3 2	4 6	5 5	3 3	4 11	5 10
1889	3 9	5 4	5 11	3 6	5 7	6 4
AVERAGES.						
1866 to 1870	3 6	—	—	—	—	5 8
1871 „ 1875	4 10	—	—	—	—	6 7
1876 „ 1880	* 4 8	* 5 6	* 6 0	5 5	6 4	6 10
1881 „ 1885	4 11	5 6	5 11	5 7	6 2	6 8
1886 „ 1889	3 6	4 7	5 3	3 7	5 2	5 10

* Average of 1876, 1879, and 1880.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE XXXII. (*Cont.*).—AVERAGE PRICES of LIVE MEAT per Stone of 8 *lbs.*, sinking

VEAL.

YEARS.	Inferior Quality.	First Quality.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
1869	3 5 to 4 6	4 9 to 5 9
1870	3 6 „ 4 8	4 10 „ 5 10
1871	3 10 „ 4 10	5 0 „ 6 2
1872	4 6 „ 5 1	5 6 „ 6 3
1873	4 9 „ 5 5	5 10 „ 6 3
1874	4 7 „ 5 0	5 7 „ 5 11

YEARS.	FOREIGN.			BRITISH.		
	Inferior.	Second.	First.	Inferior.	Second.	First.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1875	4 7	5 9	6 2	4 7	5 10	6 3
1876	4 11	5 9	6 2	5 0	5 11	6 5
1877	—	—	—	5 2	6 0	6 5
1878	—	—	—	5 5	6 1	6 6
1879	—	—	—	5 3	5 9	6 2
1880	4 8	5 3	5 9	5 2	5 10	6 3
1881	4 5	5 0	5 4	5 4	5 10	6 2
1882	4 10	5 4	5 8	5 4	5 11	6 4
1883	5 5	5 10	6 3	5 9	6 3	6 8
1884	5 1	5 6	5 11	5 6	5 11	6 4
1885	4 5	4 10	5 2	4 5	4 11	5 4
1886	3 4	4 5	5 1	3 5	4 6	5 2
1887	3 6	4 6	5 1	3 4	4 3	5 0
1888	3 2	4 3	5 0	3 4	4 5	5 2
1889	3 10	4 10	5 7	3 10	4 11	5 9
AVERAGES.						
1866 to 1870	3 7	—	—	—	—	5 10
1871 „ 1875	4 5	—	—	—	—	6 2
1876 „ 1880	* 4 9	* 5 6	* 5 11	5 2	5 11	6 4
1881 „ 1885	4 10	5 4	5 8	5 3	5 9	6 2
1886 „ 1889	3 5	4 6	5 2	3 6	4 6	5 3

* Average of 1876 and 1880.

the Offal, at the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET in each Year, from 1869 to 1889, &c.

YEARS.	PORK.				LAMB.	
	Inferior Quality.		First Quality.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1869 - -	3 9 to	4 7	4 10 to	5 7	4 8 to	6 4
1870 - -	3 6 „	4 6	4 8 „	5 6	4 10 „	6 10
1871 - -	3 5 „	4 1	4 3 „	4 10	6 4 „	7 8
1872 - -	3 6 „	4 0	4 4 „	4 9	7 4 „	8 9
1873 - -	4 0 „	4 4	4 10 „	5 2	7 5 „	8 6
1874 - -	4 0 „	4 4	4 8 „	5 0	6 5 „	7 5

	BRITISH.			BRITISH.	
	Inferior.	Second.	First.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1875 - -	4 4	5 0	5 5	6 1 to	8 1
1876 - -	4 6	5 3	5 8	7 5 „	8 7
1877 - -	3 10	4 6	4 11	7 4 „	8 3
1878 - -	3 10	4 6	4 10	7 8 „	8 8
1879 - -	3 9	4 4	4 8	7 2 „	8 1
1880 - -	4 1	4 10	5 3	7 3 „	8 3
1881 - -	4 6	5 0	5 4	7 3 „	8 4
1882 - -	4 3	4 8	5 0	7 5 „	8 5
1883 - -	4 0	4 5	4 9	7 6 „	8 7
1884 - -	3 8	4 2	4 7	6 10 „	7 10
1885 - -	3 3	3 10	4 3	6 4 „	7 2
1886 - -	2 6	3 9	4 6	6 2 „	7 2
1887 - -	2 5	3 6	4 4	6 1 „	6 10
1888 - -	2 5	3 6	4 1	6 0 „	7 0
1889 - -	2 6	3 10	4 5	6 10 „	7 11

AVERAGES.

1866 to 1870 -	3 3	—	4 11	5 3 to 6 11
1871 „ 1875 -	3 10	—	5 0	6 9 „ 8 1
1876 „ 1880 -	4 0	4 8	5 1	7 4 „ 8 4
1881 „ 1885 -	3 11	4 5	4 9	7 1 „ 8 1
1886 „ 1889 -	2 5	3 8	4 4	6 3 „ 7 3

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES of BEEF and MUTTON per lb. at the METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW, in each Year from 1869 to 1889 inclusive;

YEARS.	BEEF.			
	METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.	LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET. *	LIVERPOOL. †	GLASGOW. ‡
	Live Meat. (*Sinking the Offal.*)	By the Carcase.	By the Carcase.	By the Carcase.
	d. *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*
1869	5¼ to 8⅓	4¾ to 7⅓	4¾ to 6¾	— —
1870	5¼ „ 8¼	4¾ „ 7¼	4¾ „ 6¾	6½ to 7⅓
1871	5¾ „ 8¾	5¼ „ 7¾	5¼ „ 7	6¼ „ 7½
1872	6¼ „ 8¾	5¼ „ 7¾	5¼ „ 7¼	6¼ „ 7¼
1873	7⅓ „ 9⅓	5⅓ „ 8⅓	6¼ „ 8¼	7¼ „ 8¼
1874	6¾ „ 9¼	5 „ 8	4¾ „ 8¼	6¾ „ 7¾
1875	5¾ „ 9¼	5¼ „ 8¼	5 „ 8	7 „ 8¼
1876	6⅓ „ 9	5 „ 8¼	5¾ „ 7⅓	6 „ 8
1877	6⅓ „ 8¾	4¼ „ 8	5¼ „ 7	6⅓ „ 7⅓
1878	6¾ „ 9	4¼ „ 8¼	5⅓ „ 7¼	6 „ 7¼
1879	6 „ 8¼	4 „ 7¼	5¼ „ 7¼	6 „ 7
1880	6¼ „ 8¾	4¼ „ 7¾	4¾ „ 6¾	6 „ 7
1881	6 „ 8¼	4⅓ „ 7¼	4¾ „ 6¾	6 „ 7
1882	6 „ 9	4¾ „ 8	4¾ „ 7	6⅓ „ 7¾
1883	6¼ „ 9	5 „ 8	5¼ „ 7¼	6⅓ „ 7¾
1884	6 „ 8⅓	4¼ „ 7¾	4¼ „ 6⅓	6 „ 7¼
1885	5¾ „ 8	3¾ „ 6¾	3¾ „ 6⅓	5⅓ „ 7
1886	4¾ „ 7¼	3⅓ „ 6¼	3¼ „ 6	5 „ 6¼
1887	4⅓ „ 6¾	3 „ 5¾	3⅓ „ 5⅓	4 „ 5¼
1888	3⅓ „ 7⅓	3¼ „ 6¼	3¼ „ 6	5¼ „ 6
1889	3½ „ 7¼	3½ „ 7¼	3⅓ „ 6	4¾ „ 6¼
AVERAGES.				
1866 to 1870	5¼ to 8	4¾ to 7	§ 5 to § 7¼	‖ 6¼ to ‖ 7⅓
1871 „ 1875	6⅓ „ 9	5¼ „ 8	5¼ „ 7¾	6¾ „ 7¾
1876 „ 1880	6⅓ „ 8¾	4¼ „ 8	5¼ „ 7¼	6 „ 7¼
1881 „ 1885	6 „ 8⅓	4⅓ „ 7⅓	4⅓ „ 6¾	6 „ 7¼
1886 „ 1889	4 „ 7¼	3¼ „ 6¼	3⅓ „ 5¾	4¾ „ 6

* The Average Prices at the London Central Meat Market have

† Compiled from information furnished by the Medical Officer of Health, Liverpool. The prices quoted

‡ Compiled from information furnished by Professor McCall,

§ Average of 1866, 1867, 1869, and 1870. ‖ Average of 1870.

CATTLE MARKET, at the LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET, at LIVERPOOL, and at and AVERAGES of the Prices of certain Series of Years.

MUTTON.				YEARS.
METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.	LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET. *	LIVERPOOL. †	GLASGOW. ‡	
Live Meat. (*Sinking the Offal.*)	By the Carcase.	By the Carcase.	By the Carcase.	
d. *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*	
5¼ to 8¾	5 to 7⅓	5 to 7¼	— —	1869
5¼ „ 8½	5¼ „ 7¾	5⅓ „ 7½	6¾ to 7¾	1870
6¼ „ 9¾	5⅓ „ 8¼	6¼ „ 8	6⅓ „ 8	1871
7¼ „ 10	6 „ 8¾	7 „ 8⅓	6¾ „ 7¾	1872
8⅓ „ 10¼	6¼ „ 9	6¾ „ 9	7 „ 8¼	1873
7¼ „ 8¾	5 „ 8	6 „ 8¼	6¾ „ 7¾	1874
6¾ „ 10⅓	5⅓ „ 9	7 „ 9¼	7 „ 8¼	1875
7 „ 10½	5¼ „ 9½	6¾ „ 8¾	6¼ „ 7⅓	1876
— „ 10⅓	4¾ „ 9¼	7⅓ „ 9⅓	6¼ „ 7¾	1877
— „ 10¼	4¾ „ 9¼	7 „ 9¼	6 „ 7¼	1878
6¾ „ 10	4½ „ 8⅓	6¾ „ 9	5¾ „ 7	1879
7¼ „ 10¼	4¾ „ 8¾	6¾ „ 8¾	5¾ „ 7	1880
7¼ „ 10	5 „ 9	6⅓ „ 8⅓	6 „ 7¼	1881
8 „ 10¾	5½ „ 9½	7⅓ „ 9⅓	6½ „ 7⅓	1882
8¼ „ 10¾	5¾ „ 9¾	7¼ „ 9¼	6⅓ „ 8	1883
7½ „ 9⅓	5 „ 8¾	6⅓ „ 8	6 „ 7¼	1884
6 „ 8⅓	4¼ „ 7½	4¾ „ 7¾	6 „ 7¼	1885
5¾ „ 9	4 „ 8	5 „ 7¾	6 „ 7¼	1886
4¾ „ 8	3¼ „ 7	5¾ „ 7	5¼ „ 7	1887
4¾ „ 8¾	3¾ „ 7¾	5 „ 7⅓	6¾ „ 7⅓	1888
5¼ „ 9½	5 „ 9	6¼ „ 8¼	6¾ „ 8	1889
AVERAGES.				
5¼ to 8⅓	5 to 7⅓	¶ 5¼ to ¶ 7½	‖ 6¾ to ‖ 7¾	1866 to 1870
7¼ „ 9¾	5¾ „ 8½	6⅓ „ 8½	6¾ „ 8	1871 „ 1875
** 7 „ 10¼	4¾ „ 9	7 „ 9	6 „ 7¼	1876 „ 1880
7⅓ „ 10	5 „ 9	6⅓ „ 8⅓	6¼ „ 7⅓	1881 „ 1885
5¼ „ 8¾	4 „ 8	5⅓ „ 7½	6¼ „ 7⅓	1886 „ 1889

been compiled from the Returns of the Registrar General.
are for Carcases of Animals *slaughtered at the Liverpool Abattoir*, and do not apply to Imported Meat
Principal of the Veterinary College, Glasgow.
¶ Average of 1869 and 1870. ** Average of 1876, 1879, and 1880.

TABLE showing the AVERAGE VALUES of various Kinds of DEAD MEAT and
1889 inclusive; and the AVERAGES
(*Furnished by the*

YEARS.	BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.		BACON.
	FRESH.	SALTED.	FRESH.	FRESH.	SALTED.	
	Per Cwt.	*Per Cwt.*	*Per Cwt.*	*Per Cwt.*	*Per Cwt.*	*Per Cwt.*
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869	2 16 0	1 15 5	—	3 2 2	3 0 1	3 5 6
1870	2 16 0	2 2 1	—	3 0 3	3 2 6	3 2 2
1871	2 9 2	2 1 6	—	2 7 8	2 6 6	2 9 2
1872	2 7 8	1 14 8	—	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 1 0
1873	2 6 11	1 18 5	—	2 12 8	2 3 8	2 0 11
1874	2 10 10	1 18 4	—	2 11 5	2 2 9	2 5 9
1875	2 15 7	1 19 6	—	2 11 4	2 3 2	2 12 3
1876	2 14 3	1 19 6	—	2 13 10	2 2 0	2 13 6
1877	2 14 5	1 19 2	—	2 14 11	1 19 7	2 7 10
1878	2 12 11	1 18 1	—	2 9 1	1 13 1	1 18 7
1879	2 13 4	1 14 6	—	2 5 0	1 9 11	1 14 4
1880	2 11 11	1 16 10	—	2 6 1	1 12 7	2 0 0
1881	2 13 2	1 18 10	—	2 6 10	1 14 9	2 5 10
1882	2 15 7	2 3 3	*3 7 1	2 9 0	1 19 5	2 13 0
1883	2 16 2	2 3 9	2 18 10	2 12 6	1 18 8	2 13 1
1884	2 14 1	1 19 8	2 16 1	2 11 10	1 13 6	2 9 2
1885	2 11 11	1 17 10	2 11 10	2 12 5	1 12 2	2 0 6
1886	2 6 1	1 13 2	2 3 0	2 9 5	1 9 8	1 17 8
1887	2 5 0	1 10 6	2 0 1	2 9 4	1 8 8	2 2 2
1888	2 5 10	1 10 9	1 19 3	2 5 10	1 9 4	2 4 9
1889	2 3 8	1 7 11	2 2 0	2 8 11	1 9 0	2 1 7
AVERAGES - - - -						
1861–65	2 9 5	1 12 2	—	3 5 6	2 2 7	2 4 2
1866–70	2 17 3	2 3 1	—	3 1 11	2 14 7	2 18 9
1871–75	2 10 0	1 18 6	—	2 9 0	2 3 5	2 5 10
1876–80	2 13 4	1 17 7	—	2 9 9	1 15 5	2 2 10
1881–85	2 14 2	2 0 8	† 2 18 5	2 10 6	1 15 8	2 8 4
1886–89	2 5 2	1 10 7	2 1 1	2 8 4	1 9 2	2 1 6

Note.—The figures in the above Table are computed from the Returns of Imports into the United
article by the Total

* The Imports of Fresh Mutton were not separately distinguished prior to 1882.

PROVISIONS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year, from 1869 to of the VALUES in certain Series of Years.

Board of Customs.)

HAMS.	LARD.	BUTTER.	MARGARINE.	CHEESE.	EGGS.	POTATOES.	YEARS.
Per Cwt.	*Per Cwt.*	*Per Cwt.*		*Per Cwt.*	*Per 120.*	*Per Cwt.*	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
3 8 10	3 12 8	5 10 0		3 3 0	6 1	4 9	1869
3 6 8	3 6 10	5 17 2		3 2 11	6 2	6 4	1870
2 19 11	2 14 10	5 4 0		2 14 11	7 7	5 4	1871
2 11 11	2 5 2	5 5 11		2 17 4	8 0	5 6	1872
2 14 8	2 4 4	5 8 9		3 0 0	8 7	5 8	1873
2 15 2	2 7 3	5 11 9		3 0 5	8 7	5 2	1874
2 19 5	3 0 6	5 15 10		2 17 10	8 3	4 6	1875
2 19 9	2 16 3	5 17 1		2 15 4	8 4	5 9	1876
2 13 11	2 9 8	5 16 7		2 17 8	7 11	5 11	1877
2 8 0	1 19 4	5 10 10		2 10 3	7 8	5 5	1878
2 3 9	1 13 10	5 1 6		2 2 9	7 2	5 9	1879
2 6 6	1 19 11	5 4 5		2 17 4	7 2	5 10	1880
2 9 0	2 11 5	5 6 2		2 17 0	7 4	5 5	1881
2 15 7	2 15 11	5 4 8		2 16 1	7 1	6 8	1882
3 0 6	2 12 7	5 0 10		2 14 4	6 11	6 1	1883
2 19 1	2 3 10	5 1 4		2 11 10	7 0	6 8	1884
2 10 10	1 16 10	4 16 3		2 4 4	7 0	6 3	1885
2 7 5	1 14 5	5 5 5	3 6 8	2 4 7	6 8	5 10	1886
2 11 11	1 15 4	5 5 10	3 0 9	2 9 1	6 9	7 0	1887
2 12 10	2 1 1	5 6 7	2 17 4	2 7 5	6 6	6 8	1888
2 11 1	1 16 5	5 6 3	2 18 10	2 7 0	6 7	7 10	1889
- -	-	-	- - AVERAGES.				
2 4 1	2 9 6	5 0 6		2 10 0	6 2	4 6	1861–65
3 1 1	3 5 0	5 9 6		3 1 1	6 2	5 3	1866–70
2 16 3	2 10 5	5 9 3		2 18 1	8 2	5 3	1871–75
2 10 5	2 3 10	5 10 1		2 12 8	7 8	5 9	1876–80
2 15 0	2 8 1	5 1 10		2 12 9	7 1	6 3	1881–85
2 10 10	1 16 10	5 6 0	3 0 11	2 7 0	6 7	6 10	1886–89

Kingdom, they having been obtained by dividing the Declared Value of the Total Imports of each Quantity of such Imports.

† Average of 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885.

TABLE XXXV.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, and AVERAGE GAZETTE PRICES (per Imperial Quarter) of WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS in ENGLAND and WALES, in each Year, from 1869 to 1889 inclusive.

YEARS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			OATS.		
	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the YEAR.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the YEAR.	HIGHEST Weekly Average.	LOWEST Weekly Average.	AVERAGE for the YEAR.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1869	54 2	43 5	48 2	49 7	30 3	39 5	29 0	21 6	26 0
1870	54 11	40 7	46 11	36 11	30 3	34 7	28 8	19 10	22 10
1871	60 0	52 6	56 8	38 6	32 7	36 2	28 3	22 0	25 2
1872	60 3	53 11	57 0	44 1	30 3	37 4	26 7	21 8	23 2
1873	64 7	54 7	58 8	45 1	34 11	40 5	30 10	21 7	25 5
1874	63 9	43 5	55 9	49 11	39 1	44 11	32 0	25 5	28 10
1875	53 10	40 11	45 2	45 6	31 4	38 5	32 11	23 4	28 8
1876	50 8	42 8	46 2	40 2	30 11	35 2	31 2	23 10	26 3
1877	68 9	50 1	56 9	44 2	32 5	39 8	29 0	23 4	25 11
1878	52 4	39 0	46 5	44 8	30 9	40 2	28 5	20 7	24 4
1879	50 5	37 7	43 10	43 2	24 0	34 0	26 7	19 2	21 9
1880	48 4	39 5	44 4	37 7	25 7	33 1	28 2	20 2	23 1
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9

TABLE XXXVI.

AVERAGE PRICES of WOOL in each Year, from 1869 to 1889 inclusive.

YEARS.	ENGLISH.				AUSTRAL-ASIAN.	SOUTH AFRICAN.
	LEICESTER.	HALF-BREDS.	KENT.	SOUTHDOWN.		
	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
	d. *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.* *d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1869	—	—	—	15½	15	14¾
1870	—	—	—	—	15¼	15¼
1871	—	—	—	13	14¼	13
1872	—	—	—	—	15	16¼
1873	—	—	—	23	15¼	16¼
1874	—	—	—	—	14¾	16¾
1875	—	—	—	18¼	16¼	16¼
1876	—	—	—	17½	15¼	15¾
1877	—	—	—	16½	15	15¾
1878	—	—	—	15½	14½	15¼
1879	—	—	—	13	14½	14½
1880	—	—	—	14½	14¾	15¼
1881	—	—	—	15½	14½	15
1882	—	—	—	14	12½	14¼
1883	9 to 9½	9½ to 10¼	9½ to 10	10¾ to 14	12½	14¼
1884	8¾ „ 9¼	9 „ 9½	9 „ 9¾	10 „ 13½	12½	13½
1885	8½ „ 9	8¾ „ 9½	9 „ 9½	9 „ 12¼	10½	9½
1886	9 „ 9¾	9½ „ 10¾	9¾ „ 10½	9½ „ 12½	9¼	9¼
1887	9¾ „ 10¼	10 „ 11¼	10¼ „ 10¾	10¼ „ 12¾	10½	10½
1888	9¼ „ 10	9½ „ 10½	9½ „ 10¼	9¾ „ 11¾	10¼	9¾
1889	9¾ „ 10½	10¼ „ 11	10¼ „ 10¾	10¼ „ 12½	10¼	10¼

Note.—The prices of English Wool from 1869 to 1882 inclusive, are from the Annual Commercial History and Review of *The Economist* newspaper, as extracted by the Board of Trade. Those for subsequent Years have been calculated from the prices given weekly, in *The Economist* newspaper.

The figures relating to Australasian and South African Wool have been furnished by the Board of Customs.

Tables XXXVII. to L.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

IMPORTED

INTO

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Furnished by the Board of Customs.)

TABLE XXXVII.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of the several kinds of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS (with the exceptions named in the foot-note), IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889 inclusive, arranged in the following GROUPS, viz. :—

GROUP 1.—BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, BACON, HAMS, EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

„ 2.—LIVE CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS.

„ 3.—WHEAT and WHEAT FLOUR.

„ 4.—OATS, MAIZE, BARLEY, MEAL, HOPS, RICE, SUGAR, &c.

„ 5.—FRUIT (Raw), NUTS (Edible), and VEGETABLES (Raw).

SUMMARY of VALUES.

Note.—This Table does not include any of the following articles of foreign produce, viz.—Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory, and Tea;—Ale, Beer, Wines, and Spirits;—Fruit (Dried or Preserved), Lentils, Vegetables (Preserved in salt or vinegar), and Olive Oil;—Confectionery, Honey, Isinglass, Milk (Condensed), Spices, Sauces, and Condiments;—Vinegar and Yeast.

TABLE XXXVII. (*See preceding page.*)—STATEMENT showing QUANTITIES and VALUES

GROUP 1.—BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, BACON, HAMS, MEAT EGGS, LARD, BUTTER,

QUANTITIES.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Beef, Fresh - - *Cwts.*	508,307	569,260	727,392	817,295	463,954	804,794
Beef, Salted - - „	220,816	242,977	290,564	251,304	228,429	289,214
Mutton, Fresh * - - „	—	—	—	—	*189,847	236,496
Pork, Fresh - - „	18,924	41,141	25,056	30,269	23,491	47,346
Pork, Salted - - „	370,515	400,068	384,211	351,257	267,096	329,553
Bacon - - - „	3,488,357	4,002,640	4,387,082	3,876,053	2,352,967	3,089,830
Hams - - - „	806,794	914,991	947,566	751,431	551,433	606,162
Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh * „	145,981	153,284	149,010	178,256	* 11,472	36,353
Ditto, Preserved otherwise than by Salting „	439,900	567,877	655,800	575,482	560,581	610,400
TOTAL of MEAT - *Cwts.*	5,999,594	6,892,238	7,566,681	6,831,347	4,649,270	6,050,148
Fish - - - - *Cwts.*	995,933	1,160,140	1,343,434	1,530,219	1,239,217	1,295,754
Rabbits † - - - „	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poultry & Game (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eggs - - - *Thousands*	783,715	766,708	747,409	756,719	811,922	940,436
Lard - - - - *Cwts.*	908,605	840,819	927,512	854,322	667,153	853,541
Butter - - - - „	1,796,517	2,045,399	2,326,305	2,047,341	2,169,717	2,334,473
Margarine - - - „						
Cheese - - - - „	1,968,859	1,789,721	1,775,997	1,840,090	1,694,623	1,799,704

VALUES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beef, Fresh - - - -	1,346,285	1,518,574	1,889,730	2,175,876	1,291,165	2,260,941
Beef, Salted - - - -	420,077	418,854	535,213	487,650	493,997	633,456
Mutton, Fresh * - - -	—	—	—	—	*637,346	696,616
Pork, Fresh - - - -	46,490	92,711	57,771	70,970	57,599	124,371
Pork, Salted - - - -	612,972	598,651	626,421	610,581	526,198	637,500
Bacon - - - - -	6,731,688	6,877,972	8,781,151	8,887,561	6,240,065	8,201,121
Hams - - - - -	1,937,622	2,002,251	2,204,491	1,842,384	1,531,998	1,835,205
Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh * -	428,064	440,726	429,073	516,551	* 37,630	111,912
Ditto, Preserved otherwise than by Salting	1,315,701	1,690,099	1,905,717	1,637,545	1,693,520	1,753,842
TOTAL of MEAT - - -	12,838,899	13,639,838	16,429,567	16,229,118	12,509,518	16,254,964
Fish - - - - -	1,541,830	1,652,957	1,666,710	2,332,605	2,079,181	2,301,966
Rabbits - - - - -	403,024	432,289	421,645	457,553	501,008	591,895
Poultry & Game - - -						
Eggs - - - - -	2,511,096	2,295,720	2,235,451	2,322,390	2,385,263	2,732,055
Lard - - - - -	1,787,874	1,420,881	1,852,160	2,197,166	1,866,360	2,247,016
Butter - - - - -	9,954,053	10,379,451	12,141,034	10,866,151	11,350,909	11,773,933
Margarine - - - -						
Cheese - - - - -	4,946,686	3,824,017	5,091,514	5,245,115	4,749,870	4,890,400
TOTAL - - - - -	21,144,563	20,005,315	23,408,514	23,420,980	22,932,591	24,537,265
TOTAL OF GROUP 1 - -	33,983,462	33,645,153	39,838,081	39,650,098	35,442,109	40,792,229

* Previous to 1882, Fresh Mutton was included with Meat, "Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh."

of AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1878 to 1889, &c.

UNENUMERATED, FISH, RABBITS, POULTRY AND GAME, MARGARINE, AND CHEESE.

QUANTITIES.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
878,350	902,951	806,867	656,194	836,659	1,385,752	*Cwts.* Beef, Fresh.
212,389	238,915	190,723	218,054	226,943	262,468	„ Beef, Salted.
503,194	572,868	653,447	783,114	988,010	1,225,058	„ Mutton, Fresh.
58,897	70,508	81,005	151,364	243,842	117,468	„ Pork, Fresh.
278,628	313,128	290,691	273,619	245,511	269,232	„ Pork, Salted.
2,761,721	3,177,274	3,264,795	3,005,160	2,863,804	3,503,264	„ Bacon.
656,710	881,130	946,034	922,442	730,408	980,844	„ Hams.
18,472	27,776	41,528	43,680	56,998	82,862	„ Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh.
450,990	527,759	431,992	520,239	542,318	641,705	„ Ditto, Preserved otherwise than by Salting.
5,819,351	6,712,359	6,707,082	6,573,866	6,734,493	8,468,653	*Cwts.* TOTAL of MEAT.
1,336,422	1,520,570	1,679,197	1,604,667	1,907,644	1,988,029	*Cwts.* Fish.
—	—	† 104,322	117,168	99,890	123,874	„ Rabbits.†
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*See Values*) Poultry & Game.
993,609	1,002,788	1,035,171	1,090,089	1,126,793	1,131,900	*Thousands.* Eggs.
699,827	871,210	895,463	907,634	885,036	1,192,654	*Cwts.* Lard.
2,475,436	2,401,373	1,543,566	1,513,134	1,671,433	1,927,842	„ Butter.
		887,974	1,276,140	1,139,743	1,241,690	„ Margarine.
1,927,139	1,833,832	1,734,890	1,836,789	1,917,616	1,907,999	„ Cheese.

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£	£	
2,377,177	2,345,415	1,862,284	1,478,193	1,919,306	3,029,154	Beef, Fresh.
421,298	452,635	316,393	333,044	349,634	366,778	Beef, Salted.
1,411,051	1,486,317	1,405,383	1,572,729	1,939,475	2,575,396	Mutton, Fresh.
152,671	184,952	200,293	373,601	559,613	287,694	Pork, Fresh.
467,400	504,779	431,245	392,796	360,512	391,228	Pork, Salted.
6,798,803	6,442,573	6,159,184	6,338,679	6,413,785	7,286,459	Bacon.
1,942,078	2,243,095	2,243,644	2,395,097	1,929,602	2,508,833	Hams.
60,823	80,156	111,468	108,387	121,074	177,678	Unenumerated, Salted or Fresh.
1,394,665	1,549,796	1,169,777	1,351,769	1,376,879	1,634,223	Ditto, Preserved otherwise than by Salting.
15,025,966	15,289,718	13,899,671	14,344,295	14,969,880	18,257,443	TOTAL of MEAT.
2,048,800	1,994,614	2,158,323	2,032,423	2,324,365	2,588,623	Fish.
670,609	655,397	287,816	312,141	276,612	341,733	Rabbits.
		351,888	410,094	403,537	473,193	Poultry & Game.
2,910,493	2,931,237	2,884,063	3,085,681	3,083,167	3,127,590	Eggs.
1,535,123	1,606,485	1,544,632	1,604,243	1,819,133	2,176,332	Lard.
12,543,455	11,563,508	8,141,438	8,010,374	8,913,045	10,244,636	Butter.
		2,962,264	3,880,327	3,268,313	3,655,061	Margarine.
5,001,635	4,069,344	3,871,359	4,514,382	4,546,408	4,490,970	Cheese.
24,710,115	22,820,585	22,201,783	23,849,665	24,634,580	27,098,138	TOTAL.
39,736,081	38,110,303	36,101,454	38,193,960	39,604,460	45,355,581	TOTAL OF GROUP 1.

† Not distinguished prior to the Year 1886.

TABLE XXXVII. (*Cont'd.*)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of

GROUP 2.—LIVE CATTLE,

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
NUMBERS.						
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Live CATTLE - -	253,462	247,768	389,724	319,374	343,699	474,750
„ SHEEP - -	892,125	944,888	941,121	935,144	1,124,391	1,116,115
„ PIGS - -	55,911	52,366	51,191	24,283	15,670	38,863
VALUES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Live CATTLE - -	5,080,702	4,639,431	7,793,960	6,251,577	6,655,590	9,332,242
„ SHEEP - -	2,171,904	2,252,824	2,266,436	2,191,762	2,558,827	2,518,382
„ PIGS - -	200,703	183,131	178,899	81,917	57,539	133,130
TOTAL OF GROUP 2	7,453,309	7,075,386	10,239,295	8,525,256	9,271,956	11,983,754

GROUP 3.—WHEAT

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
QUANTITIES.						
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
WHEAT - -	49,906,484	59,591,795	55,261,924	57,147,933	64,240,749	64,138,631
WHEAT FLOUR -	7,828,079	10,728,252	10,558,312	11,357,381	13,057,403	16,329,312
TOTAL -	57,734,563	70,320,047	65,820,236	68,505,314	77,298,152	80,467,943
VALUES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
WHEAT - -	27,433,444	31,468,171	30,621,711	31,531,535	34,259,126	31,454,481
WHEAT FLOUR -	6,784,197	8,501,949	8,706,109	9,205,219	10,662,439	12,344,778
TOTAL OF GROUP 3	34,217,641	39,970,120	39,327,820	40,736,754	44,921,565	43,799,259

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1878 to 1889, &c.

SHEEP, AND PIGS.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
- - - - - NUMBERS.						
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	
425,507	373,078	319,622	295,961	377,088	555,222	Live CATTLE.
945,042	750,886	1,038,965	971,404	956,210	677,958	„ SHEEP.
26,437	16,522	21,351	21,965	24,509	25,324	„ PIGS.
- - - - - VALUES.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	
8,271,020	7,046,477	5,068,846	4,438,785	5,912,361	9,069,327	Live CATTLE.
2,149,704	1,625,029	2,010,194	1,645,839	1,740,549	1,195,132	„ SHEEP.
84,153	63,248	63,357	64,424	74,784	95,373	„ PIGS.
10,504,877	8,734,754	7,142,397	6,149,048	7,727,694	10,359,832	TOTAL OF GROUP 2.

AND WHEAT FLOUR.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
- - - - - QUANTITIES.						
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
47,306,156	61,498,864	47,435,806	55,802,518	57,261,363	58,551,887	WHEAT.
15,095,301	15,832,843	14,689,560	18,063,234	16,910,442	14,672,082	WHEAT FLOUR.
62,401,457	77,331,707	62,125,366	73,865,752	74,171,805	73,223,969	TOTAL.
- - - - - - VALUES.						
£	£	£	£	£	£	
19,901,794	24,085,913	17,909,630	21,337,918	21,995,974	22,510,502	WHEAT.
10,163,783	9,650,445	8,228,051	10,027,884	9,530,746	8,543,908	WHEAT FLOUR.
30,065,577	33,736,358	26,137,681	31,365,802	31,526,720	31,054,410	TOTAL OF GROUP 3.

TABLE XXXVII. (*Cont'd.*)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of

GROUP 4.—OATS, MAIZE, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS, PEAS, MOLASSES, MALT,

	QUANTITIES.					
	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Oats - - - *Cwts.*	12,774,420	13,471,660	13,826,732	10,324,119	13,638,457	15,137,540
Maize - - - - „	41,673,906	36,148,379	37,224,733	33,480,846	18,275,731	31,739,106
Barley - - - - „	14,156,919	11,546,314	11,705,290	9,805,944	15,540,112	16,461,328
Rye - - - - „	342,395	267,253	126,112	169,213	305,939	187,826
Buckwheat - - - „	45,813	42,753	31,757	45,032	88,960	77,703
Beans - - - - „	1,872,182	2,315,756	2,577,133	2,082,773	2,090,782	3,587,471
Peas - - - - „	1,824,118	1,932,911	2,146,251	1,982,947	2,114,960	1,892,807
TOTAL - - *Cwts.*	72,689,753	65,725,026	67,638,008	57,890,874	52,054,931	69,083,781
Oatmeal - - *Cwts.*	762,088	645,928	625,415	177,897	117,570	307,808
Maize Meal - - - „	41,747	37,080	55,374	25,137	16,514	33,525
Barley Meal - - - „	485	2,417	1,611	426		
Rye Meal - - - „	56,322	8,345	9,250	7,732		
Buckwheat Meal - „	16	92	68	9	181,829	870,083
Bean Meal & Pea Meal „	995	696	118	830		
Other Meals - - „	5,711	4,112	22,450	27,334		
TOTAL - - *Cwts.*	867,364	698,670	714,286	239,365	315,913	1,211,416
Rice - - - *Cwts.*	6,109,020	6,857,330	7,889,710	8,500,062	8,260,175	7,747,725
Sago, & Sago Flour - „	343,601	336,827	381,668	410,137	315,679	333,335
Other Farinaceous Substances. (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar :—refined & unrefined *Cwts.*	18,184,861	20,753,047	20,037,687	21,441,847	22,605,348	23,650,547
Molasses - - - „	635,398	761,389	211,541	286,034	207,974	372,683
Malt - - - *Qrs.*	5	76	384	291	1,503	793
Hops - - - *Cwts.*	168,834	262,765	195,987	147,559	319,620	129,900
TOTAL - (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF GROUP 4 (*See Values*) -	—	—	—	—	—	—

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1878 to 1889, &c.

MEAL, RICE, SAGO, OTHER FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES, SUGAR, AND HOPS.

QUANTITIES.						
1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
12,921,886	13,057,189	13,485,233	14,462,943	18,770,686	15,990,567	*Cwts.* Oats.
24,780,464	31,526,735	31,011,565	31,167,325	25,370,164	36,192,325	„ Maize.
12,953,015	15,366,160	13,713,637	14,239,566	21,305,350	17,400,910	„ Barley.
220,579	341,195	296,941	785,261	1,332,267	595,001	„ Rye.
64,858	82,565	104,109	67,780	101,543	129,646	„ Buckwheat.
3,520,572	3,517,987	2,808,149	2,488,962	3,013,978	3,579,579	„ Beans.
1,938,969	2,021,996	2,048,336	2,992,357	2,434,376	1,695,179	„ Peas.
56,400,323	65,913,827	63,467,970	66,204,194	72,328,364	75,583,207	*Cwts.* TOTAL.
429,157	485,697	337,153	159,015	57,145	262,088	*Cwts.* Oatmeal.
16,062	13,722	10,065	5,522	14,745	20,118	„ Maize Meal.
						„ Barley Meal.
						„ Rye Meal.
353,057	267,510	120,714	731,424	589,048	250,387	„ Buckwheat Meal.
						„ Bean Meal & Pea Meal.
						„ Other Meals.
798,276	766,929	467,932	895,961	660,938	532,593	*Cwts.* TOTAL.
6,579,458	5,588,650	6,557,213	5,019,512	6,189,644	6,585,779	*Cwts.* Rice.
346,188	364,307	479,903	445,456	426,346	444,581	„ Sago, & Sago Flour.
—		—	—	—	—	Other Farinaceous Substances (*See Values*).
—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL—(*See Values*).
23,886,552	24,745,605	22,505,711	25,006,678	24,729,150	26,528,407	*Cwts.* Sugar:—refined & unrefined.
412,094	392,875	430,490	305,475	345,894	391,475	„ Molasses.
442	1,007	5,037	623	429	1,361	*Qrs.* Malt.
256,777	266,952	153,759	145,122	216,606	199,384	*Cwts.* Hops.
—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL—(*See Values*).
—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL OF GROUP 4 (*See Values*).

(*For* VALUES, *see next page*.)

TABLE XXXVII. (*Cont'd.*)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of

GROUP 4. (*Continued.*)—OATS, MAIZE, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT, BEANS, PEAS, and

VALUES.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	4,557,665	4,496,927	4,934,468	3,776,862	4,601,176	5,010,293
Maize	12,595,402	9,818,601	11,163,080	10,408,302	6,530,634	10,370,074
Barley	5,542,503	4,804,469	5,011,159	4,067,706	5,529,637	5,741,795
Rye	125,291	91,358	51,768	79,014	118,451	70,292
Buckwheat	16,067	14,823	12,858	16,250	29,514	27,013
Beans	749,199	896,066	1,050,120	824,892	813,193	1,363,876
Peas	718,947	746,211	873,378	801,276	835,793	746,216
TOTAL	24,305,074	20,868,455	23,096,831	19,974,302	18,458,448	23,329,559
Oatmeal	485,888	391,002	378,370	104,256	76,509	196,826
Maize Meal	32,276	25,585	36,842	24,007	22,310	30,621
Barley Meal	166	811	844	290		
Rye Meal	20,986	3,122	4,326	5,476		
Buckwheat Meal	18	92	69	9	60,483	266,102
Bean Meal and Pea Meal	442	251	61	396		
Other Meals	2,384	1,999	12,106	11,278		
TOTAL	542,160	422,862	432,618	145,712	159,302	493,549
Rice	3,200,843	3,480,351	3,755,199	3,673,634	3,297,591	3,175,426
Sago, and Sago Flour	286,883	265,599	308,335	307,620	219,232	219,660
Other Farinaceous Substances	558,306	530,355	657,020	732,225	752,945	785,998
TOTAL	4,046,032	4,276,305	4,720,554	4,713,529	4,269,768	4,181,084
Sugar:—refined and unrefined	20,794,670	22,063,297	22,894,835	24,288,377	24,901,317	24,941,854
Molasses	276,526	281,258	86,251	131,675	91,134	155,450
Malt	17	197	1,526	906	3,248	1,665
Hops	631,567	1,217,938	900,891	695,297	2,962,631	1,089,246
TOTAL	21,702,780	23,562,690	23,883,503	25,116,655	27,958,330	26,188,215
TOTAL OF GROUP 4	50,596,046	49,130,312	52,133,506	49,950,198	50,845,848	54,192,407

(*For* QUANTITIES, *see preceding page.*)

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1878 to 1889, &c.

MEAL, RICE, SAGO, other FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES, SUGAR, MOLASSES, MALT, HOPS.

VALUES.						
1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	
4,191,791	4,250,707	3,973,783	3,488,329	4,598,006	4,470,420	Oats.
7,297,823	8,488,695	7,617,470	7,548,272	6,888,815	8,580,322	Maize.
4,220,411	4,532,386	3,962,041	3,761,497	6,070,093	4,964,739	Barley.
75,381	105,749	83,766	169,189	324,485	174,552	Rye.
21,523	26,692	31,494	18,935	28,504	36,906	Buckwheat.
1,151,312	1,081,445	874,294	791,141	920,687	1,121,567	Beans.
670,803	680,783	640,403	875,603	709,371	556,120	Peas.
17,629,044	19,166,457	17,183,251	16,652,966	19,539,961	19,904,626	TOTAL.
242,967	268,512	182,702	81,882	29,887	137,835	Oatmeal.
23,970	18,811	12,540	4,934	8,001	18,116	Maize Meal.
						Barley Meal.
						Rye Meal.
100,067	70,717	32,005	185,209	152,027	70,664	Buckwheat Meal.
						Bean Meal and Pea Meal.
						Other Meals.
367,004	358,040	227,247	272,025	189,915	226,615	TOTAL.
2,679,101	2,185,664	2,451,572	1,873,551	2,308,233	2,689,600	Rice.
195,680	182,680	228,716	194,021	187,787	230,339	Sago, and Sago Flour.
783,407	802,970	809,855	867,291	1,017,344	1,000,353	Other Farinaceous Substances.
3,658,188	3,171,314	3,490,143	2,934,863	3,513,364	3,920,292	TOTAL.
19,672,701	18,322,382	15,861,784	16,423,673	13,137,280	22,453,841	Sugar:—refined and unrefined.
147,268	139,010	137,763	101,778	109,375	143,662	Molasses.
936	3,139	12,138	1,102	950	3,025	Malt.
1,615,309	1,001,728	447,253	427,753	799,391	713,094	Hops.
21,436,214	19,466,259	16,458,938	16,954,306	19,046,996	23,313,622	TOTAL.
43,090,450	42,162,070	37,359,579	36,814,160	42,290,236	47,365,155	TOTAL OF GROUP 4.

TABLE XXXVII. (*Cont'd.*)—STATEMENT showing the QUANTITIES and VALUES of

GROUP 5.—FRUIT (RAW), NUTS

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
QUANTITIES.						
FRUIT (Raw):—						
Apples * - - - *Bushels*	—	—	—	—	* 2,386,805	2,251,925
Oranges and Lemons - „	3,430,176	3,433,059	3,658,799	3,835,103	4,220,427	4,477,043
Other Kinds * - - „	3,938,271	4,219,951	5,133,432	4,045,691	* 2,614,056	2,660,475
TOTAL - - - *Bushels*	7,368,447	7,653,010	8,792,231	7,880,794	9,221,288	9,389,443
NUTS (Edible):—						
Almonds - - - *Cwts.*	58,360	46,319	86,763	76,634	75,374	61,654
Principally used as Fruit (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLES (Raw):—						
Potatoes - - - *Cwts.*	8,745,838	9,357,179	9,754,514	4,034,673	2,990,709	5,149,509
Onions - - *Bushels*	2,169,480	1,895,370	2,256,897	2,701,019	3,114,454	2,687,589
Other Kinds - - (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
VALUES.						
FRUIT (Raw):—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Apples * - - - - -	—	—	—	—	* 783,906	553,488
Oranges and Lemons - - -	1,419,579	1,317,961	1,463,019	1,467,562	1,659,367	1,704,826
Other Kinds * - - -	1,704,091	1,746,936	2,239,473	1,718,907	* 1,415,252	1,380,952
TOTAL - - - - -	3,123,670	3,064,897	3,702,492	3,186,469	3,858,525	3,639,266
NUTS (Edible):—						
Almonds - - - - -	229,429	212,905	334,713	280,842	259,949	232,260
Principally used as Fruit - -	467,905	419,576	510,277	450,549	442,570	455,124
TOTAL - - - - -	697,334	632,481	844,990	731,391	702,519	687,384
VEGETABLES (Raw):—						
Potatoes - - - - -	2,386,143	2,696,885	2,847,027	1,097,512	997,120	1,585,260
Onions - - - - -	414,084	450,019	534,357	567,662	527,781	440,452
Other Kinds - - - - -	264,525	338,457	369,717	393,072	416,409	400,786
TOTAL - - - - -	3,064,752	3,485,361	3,751,101	2,058,246	1,941,310	2,426,498
TOTAL OF GROUP 5 - -	6,885,756	7,182,739	8,298,583	5,976,106	6,502,354	6,753,148

* Previous to 1882, Apples were included

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS IMPORTED in each Year from 1878 to 1889, &c.

(EDIBLE), AND VEGETABLES (RAW).

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
			QUANTITIES.			
						FRUIT (Raw) :—
2,679,800	2,387,685	3,261,460	1,944,460	3,796,592	3,612,316	*Bushels.* Apples.
4,944,535	4,356,739	4,388,291	4,807,360	4,861,061	5,847,521	„ Oranges and Lemons.
2,381,960	2,822,401	2,601,334	2,478,101	3,039,060	2,178,886	„ Other Kinds.
10,006,295	9,566,825	10,251,085	9,229,921	11,696,713	11,638,723	*Bushels.* TOTAL.
						NUTS (Edible) :—
81,205	81,326	78,015	99,973	81,403	129,736	*Cwts.* Almonds.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*See Values*). Principally used as Fruit.
						VEGETABLES (Raw) :—
2,444,160	2,299,934	2,707,889	2,763,357	2,383,807	1,864,426	*Cwts.* Potatoes.
3,037,406	3,537,616	3,633,587	3,645,922	3,484,990	3,854,453	*Bushels.* Onions.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*See Values*). Other Kinds.
			VALUES.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	FRUIT (Raw) :—
786,415	717,031	857,095	563,919	1,030,160	974,405	Apples.
1,776,057	1,481,010	1,488,341	1,543,667	1,460,921	1,731,635	Oranges and Lemons.
1,345,537	1,421,747	1,290,214	1,166,318	1,387,285	1,147,439	Other Kinds.
3,908,009	3,619,788	3,635,650	3,273,904	3,878,366	3,853,479	TOTAL.
						NUTS (Edible) :—
270,150	254,615	238,815	316,903	242,180	412,241	Almonds.
557,949	447,295	457,066	545,141	517,049	589,189	Principally used as Fruit.
828,099	701,910	695,881	862,044	759,229	1,001,430	TOTAL.
						VEGETABLES (Raw) :—
824,205	727,806	799,265	974,904	802,034	736,039	Potatoes.
532,007	492,328	506,710	616,750	642,082	672,079	Onions.
426,970	467,287	540,670	600,293	621,775	621,760	Other Kinds.
1,783,182	1,687,421	1,846,645	2,191,947	2,065,891	2,029,878	TOTAL.
6,519,290	6,009,119	6,178,176	6,327,895	6,703,486	6,884,787	TOTAL OF GROUP 5.

in Fruit (Raw) :—"Other Kinds."

TABLE XXXVII. (*Continued.*)—STATEMENT showing the VALUES of certain IMPORTS, &c.

SUMMARY.

YEARS.	GROUP 1. Beef, Mutton, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, &c.	GROUP 2. Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	GROUP 3. Wheat and Wheat Flour.	GROUP 4. Oats, Maize, Barley, Meal, Hops, Rice, Sugar, &c.	GROUP 5. Fruit (Raw), Nuts (Edible) and Vegetables (Raw).	TOTAL of the GROUPS.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878 - -	33,983,462	7,453,309	34,217,641	50,596,046	6,885,756	133,136,214
1879 - -	33,645,153	7,075,386	39,970,120	49,130,312	7,182,739	137,003,710
1880 - -	39,838,081	10,239,295	39,327,820	52,133,506	8,298,583	149,837,285
1881 - -	39,650,098	8,525,256	40,736,754	49,950,198	5,976,106	144,838,412
1882 - -	35,442,109	9,271,956	44,921,565	50,845,848	6,502,354	146,983,832
1883 - -	40,792,229	11,983,754	43,799,259	54,192,407	6,753,148	157,520,797
1884 - -	39,736,081	10,504,877	30,065,577	43,090,450	6,519,290	129,916,275
1885 - -	38,110,303	8,734,754	33,736,358	42,162,070	6,009,119	128,752,604
1886 - -	36,101,454	7,142,397	26,137,681	37,359,579	6,178,176	112,919,287
1887 - -	38,193,960	6,149,048	31,365,802	36,814,160	6,327,895	118,850,865
1888 - -	39,604,460	7,727,694	31,526,720	42,290,236	6,703,486	127,852,596
1889 - -	45,355,581	10,359,832	31,054,410	47,365,155	6,884,787	141,019,765
AVERAGES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861–65 - -	12,198,335	3,515,823	18,806,256	25,338,480	2,044,547	61,903,441
1866–70 - -	15,044,181	4,528,203	22,628,516	32,398,540	2,469,991	77,069,431
1871–75 - -	23,332,813	5,613,583	30,953,009	44,321,935	4,352,181	108,573,521
1876–80 - -	34,028,331	7,608,135	36,425,905	51,286,382	6,934,185	136,282,938
1881–85 - -	38,746,164	9,804,119	38,651,903	48,048,195	6,352,003	141,602,384
1886–89 - -	39,813,864	7,844,743	30,021,153	40,957,282	6,523,586	125,160,628

TABLE XXXVIII.

NUMBER and VALUE of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years.

YEARS.	From FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		From BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		TOTAL.	
	NUMBER.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
	No.	£	*No.*	£	*No.*	£
1878	—	—	—	—	26,521	808,255
1879	—	—	—	—	15,246	391,514
1880	—	—	—	—	9,264	233,770
1881	—	—	—	—	9,950	221,696
1882	—	—	—	—	8,827	212,074
1883	—	—	—	—	10,409	212,033
1884	—	—	—	—	12,929	256,789
1885	12,926	189,962	97	5,662	13,023	195,624
1886	10,846	183,041	180	6,860	11,026	189,901
1887	11,278	183,175	363	14,504	11,641	197,679
1888	11,281	184,679	224	7,945	11,505	192,624
1889	13,668	268,653	164	8,735	13,832	277,388
AVERAGES.						
	No.	£	*No.*	£	*No.*	£
1861–65	—	—	—	—	1,541	38,303
1866–70	—	—	—	—	1,785	45,369
1871–75	—	—	—	—	14,336	505,905
1876–80	—	—	—	—	24,541	713,528
1881–85	—	—	—	—	11,028	219,643
1886–89	11,768	204,887	233	9,511	12,001	214,398

TABLE XXXIX.

NUMBER of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1888.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	TOTAL.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
ADEN	..	..	1	1
ALGERIA	..	..	1	1
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	..	3	7	10
AUSTRALASIA	4	..	7	11
BELGIUM	24	52	257	333
CANADA	..	1	154	155
CHANNEL ISLANDS	..	8	21	29
CHINA	1	..	..	1
DENMARK	149	740	1,345	2,234
EGYPT	2	..	9	11
FRANCE	256	179	191	626
GERMANY	43	854	5,770	[6,667
GIBRALTAR	..	..	1	1
HOLLAND	165	72	752	989
INDIA, BRITISH	20	2	4	26
JAVA	..	..	1	1
MALTA	..	1	..	1
NORWAY	..	79	156	235
PERU	..	1	..	1
PORTUGAL	..	1	..	1
RUSSIA	2	..	3	5
SPAIN	..	..	2	2
SWEDEN	..	8	11	19
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	29	38	78	145
TOTAL	695	2,039	8,771	11,505

TABLE XL.

NUMBER of HORSES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1889.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	STALLIONS.	MARES.	GELDINGS.	TOTAL.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
ALGERIA	5	..	..	5
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	9	4	22	35
AUSTRALASIA	4	1	2	7
BELGIUM	88	71	405	564
CANADA	1	10	108	119
CENTRAL AMERICA	..	..	4	4
CHANNEL ISLANDS	..	9	15	24
DENMARK	162	1,044	1,367	2,573
EGYPT	..	..	13	13
FRANCE	475	210	202	887
GERMANY	60	1,037	5,869	6,966
GIBRALTAR	4	..	2	6
HOLLAND	137	242	1,281	1,660
INDIA, BRITISH	3	1	2	6
MALTA	..	..	2	2
MOROCCO	2	..	..	2
NORWAY	5	226	393	624
PORTUGAL	2	1	7	10
RUSSIA	2	5	6	13
SPAIN	1	1	52	54
SWEDEN	..	..	21	21
TURKEY IN ASIA	..	..	1	1
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	18	25	193	236
TOTAL	978	2,887	9,967	13,832

TABLE XLI.

NUMBER of CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1889.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	CATTLE.				SHEEP.	PIGS.
	OXEN and BULLS.	COWS.	CALVES.	TOTAL.		
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	19	...	...	19	101	...
CANADA	82,207	2,237	144	84,588	55,857	...
CHANNEL ISLANDS	154	2,328	180	2,662	...	1
DENMARK	30,047	47,895	10,911	88,853	153,362	21,013
FALKLAND ISLANDS	...	...	...	...	2,065	...
FRANCE	...	...	...	...	...	1
GERMANY	...	...	...	...	193,191	...
HOLLAND	5,208	4,264	41,214	50,686	197,935	1,675
NORWAY	155	491	6	652	44,352	4
PORTUGAL	7,026	...	...	7,026	...	...
SPAIN	11,587	2	...	11,589	...	6
SWEDEN	11,280	2,887	556	14,723	12,405	2,624
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	294,124	267	33	294,424	18,690	...
TOTAL	441,807	60,371	53,044	555,222	677,958	25,324

TABLE XLII.

QUANTITIES of BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE, and NUMBER of EGGS IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the YEAR 1889.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		BUTTER.	MARGARINE.	CHEESE.	EGGS.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*No.*
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales	675	...	900	3,120
	Queensland	60	...	...	...
	Victoria	1,313	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	2,048	...	900	3,120
	New Zealand	14,267	...	6,237	...
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		16,315	...	7,137	3,120
ADEN		2	...	...	...
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES		3	...	1	...
BELGIUM		44,693	10,291	28,971	219,240,840
CANADA		22,725	...	675,515	...
CHANNEL ISLANDS		319	21	43	2,059,440
DENMARK		677,398	148	3,228	113,605,680
EGYPT		...	...	...	51,480
FRANCE		566,524	59,245	32,941	354,070,320
GERMANY		111,068	22,057	450	360,606,600
GIBRALTAR		11	...	...	...
GREECE		...	...	3	...
HOLLAND		151,069	1,138,024	328,096	2,688,720
INDIA, BRITISH		1,091	...	...	...
ITALY		383	...	233	8,640
MALTA		1	20	...	27,120
MOROCCO		...	...	...	33,120
NEWFOUNDLAND		7	...	85	...
NORWAY		5,282	11,051	143	4,080
PORTUGAL		...	...	4	2,138,280
RUSSIA		8,393	...	4,176	74,764,320
SPAIN		109	...	1	1,618,320
SWEDEN		212,157	...	1,147	973,080
TURKEY		...	...	155	7,200
UNITED STATES of AMERICA		110,292	833	825,670	...
TOTAL		1,927,842	1,241,690	1,907,999	1,131,900,360

TABLE

QUANTITIES of DEAD MEAT of ALL KINDS (Fresh, and Preserved by salting or
FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION,

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRALASIA:	New South Wales	21,190	35,647	57,558	82,034	88,973	155,914
	Queensland	6,187	4,168	15,281	22,962	27,470	26,080
	South Australia	3,784	1,411	1,444	1,074	189	391
	Victoria	35,300	29,664	48,041	55,002	56,537	41,869
	Western Australia	..	..	17	20	..	..
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	66,461	70,890	122,341	161,092	173,169	224,254
	Fiji Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
	New Zealand	35,502	23,566	22,009	7,611	27,859	108,366
	Tasmania	..	..	27	..	..	..
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		101,963	94,456	144,377	168,703	201,028	332,620
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		5,042	4,272	3,163	14,516	16,322	12,904
BELGIUM		22,000	34,073	16,690	16,791	23,506	25,919
BRAZIL		192	35	2,013	1,339	1	1,189
CANADA		41,605	75,869	87,471	177,889	65,703	281,332
CHANNEL ISLANDS		260	253	239	103	495	654
DENMARK		42,797	43,767	38,484	33,550	49,926	80,806
FALKLAND ISLANDS *		—	—	—	—	—	* ..
FRANCE		18,252	10,213	8,132	11,523	23,606	14,848
GERMANY		319,465	349,759	355,330	316,949	327,784	491,872
HOLLAND		100,353	89,255	88,955	110,590	132,021	142,957
INDIA, BRITISH		13	17	623	56	6	11
ITALY		6	546	74	46	215	151
NEWFOUNDLAND †		..	3	2	4	3	32
NORWAY		1,311	736	1,190	1,820	1,043	2,029
PERU		..	4	..	..	..	2,559
PORTUGAL		4,304	373	381	60	328	314
RUSSIA		1,398	1,401	1,807	2,535	2,485	24,725
SWEDEN		1,034	355	201	760	495	279
UNITED STATES of AMERICA		5,332,725	6,183,597	6,803,602	5,956,736	3,786,009	4,617,137
URUGUAY		6,409	2,851	13,547	15,709	17,898	17,180
OTHER COUNTRIES *		465	403	400	1,668	396	* 630
TOTAL		5,999,594	6,892,238	7,566,681	6,831,347	4,649,270	6,050,148

* The Falkland Islands were included with "Other Countries" prior to 1883.

XLIII.

otherwise, including Bacon and Hams), IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from EACH in each Year, from 1878 to 1889, inclusive.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Countries from which Exported.	
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		
92,251	146,095	40,949	138,152	136,288	55,816	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA.
13,124	24,193	10,297	11,737	246	36,939	Queensland.	
197	119	..	..	1,222	25	South Australia.	
61,239	62,593	38,921	28,044	3,097	5,939	Victoria.	
..	1	..	..	..	..	Western Australia.	
166,811	233,001	90,167	177,933	140,853	98,719	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Fiji Islands.	
270,252	320,864	373,693	436,702	573,579	678,776	New Zealand.	
3	..	..	..	..	..	Tasmania.	
437,066	553,865	463,860	614,635	714,432	777,495	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL.	
44,909	125,149	219,825	264,524	358,586	414,796	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
41,669	46,831	39,566	48,227	61,935	98,175	BELGIUM.	
1,478	1,366	4,368	354	..	..	BRAZIL.	
290,974	324,565	329,180	379,462	239,176	376,476	CANADA.	
162	213	85	355	290	295	CHANNEL ISLANDS.	
162,179	118,834	162,139	251,374	631,149	661,133	DENMARK.	
..	4	18,057	23,476	..	..	FALKLAND ISLANDS.	
14,705	12,886	10,045	10,572	13,704	15,324	FRANCE.	
612,231	490,233	373,423	397,930	279,440	159,056	GERMANY.	
149,538	144,988	155,456	235,253	392,948	249,989	HOLLAND.	
1	..	108	21	4	3	INDIA, BRITISH.	
46	155	181	23	37	97	ITALY.	
1	1,334	52	5	2	7	NEWFOUNDLAND. †	
4,008	1,694	1,339	2,054	2,506	3,114	NORWAY.	
..	1	..	..	..	10	PERU.	
423	65	38	22	51	48	PORTUGAL.	
34,523	13,118	7,944	6,591	8,984	6,901	RUSSIA.	
381	1,561	7,825	23,255	37,838	72,949	SWEDEN.	
3,992,681	4,853,774	4,891,053	4,294,765	3,944,914	5,575,591	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.	
31,828	20,923	21,885	20,474	48,187	56,836	URUGUAY.	
543	800	653	494	310	358	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
5,819,351	6,712,359	6,707,082	6,573,866	6,734,493	8,468,653	TOTAL.	

† Including imports, if any, from the Coast of Labrador.

TABLE

QUANTITIES of EACH KIND of DEAD MEAT IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM,

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		BEEF.		MUTTON.	PORK.	
		FRESH.	SALTED.	FRESH.	FRESH.	SALTED.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRAL-ASIA.	New South Wales	350	...	30,999	...	...
	Queensland	24,515	...	11,101	...	...
	South Australia	...	...	...	...	...
	Victoria	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	24,865	...	42,100	...	...
	New Zealand	75,131	59	568,499	...	35
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		99,996	59	610,599	...	35
ALGERIA		...	...	...	2	...
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		8,665	...	395,303	55	...
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES		...	...	...	...	...
BELGIUM		135	83	57,706	14,929	43
CANADA		148	9,697	12	3	7,195
CHANNEL ISLANDS		7	...	...	115	37
CHILI		...	...	...	2	...
DENMARK		73	23	79	4,746	57,386
EGYPT		...	...	...	2	...
FRANCE		500	11	17	2,787	675
GERMANY		1	740	81,774	75	6,878
GIBRALTAR		...	...	...	...	...
HOLLAND		247	49	77,939	90,055	1,974
INDIA, BRITISH		...	...	...	3	...
ITALY		...	...	...	...	...
MALTA		...	...	...	...	17
MOROCCO		...	...	...	...	...
NATAL		...	12	...	...	...
NEWFOUNDLAND		...	...	...	...	...
NORWAY		1	254	10	1	70
PERU		...	...	...	...	...
PORTUGAL		6	...	...	...	...
RUSSIA		...	4	...	436	1,243
SPAIN		...	...	...	5	5
SWEDEN		25	60	10	4,245	1,653
TURKEY		...	...	...	...	...
UNITED STATES of AMERICA		1,275,948	251,476	1,609	7	192,021
UNITED STATES of COLOMBIA		...	...	...	...	...
URUGUAY		...	...	...	...	...
WEST INDIES, BRITISH		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1,385,752	262,468	1,225,058	117,468	269,232

XLIV.

from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, during the Year 1889.

BACON.	HAMS.	MEAT UNENUMERATED.		TOTAL.	COUNTRIES from which Exported.	
		FRESH or SALTED.	PRESERVED otherwise than by Salting.			
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		
...	...	...	24,467	55,816	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA.
...	...	6	1,317	36,939	Queensland.	
...	2	...	23	25	South Australia.	
1	...	...	5,938	5,939	Victoria.	
1	2	6	31,745	98,719	AUSTRALIA:—Total.	
2	2	1,483	33,565	678,776	New Zealand.	
3	4	1,489	65,310	777,495	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	2	ALGERIA.	
...	...	1,024	9,749	414,796	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
...	...	...	2	2	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.	
27	41	1,531	23,680	98,175	BELGIUM.	
209,573	87,714	1,158	60,976	376,476	CANADA.	
...	1	135	...	295	CHANNEL ISLANDS.	
...	...	...	...	2	CHILI.	
575,267	14,120	9,062	377	661,133	DENMARK.	
...	...	40	...	42	EGYPT.	
72	175	6,578	4,509	15,324	FRANCE.	
63,634	561	3,056	2,337	159,056	GERMANY.	
...	...	...	2	2	GIBRALTAR.	
35,315	117	42,453	1,840	249,989	HOLLAND.	
...	...	...	...	3	INDIA, BRITISH.	
...	1	...	96	97	ITALY.	
...	...	...	...	17	MALTA.	
...	...	...	9	9	MOROCCO.	
...	...	...	...	12	NATAL.	
...	...	6	1	7	NEWFOUNDLAND.	
8	3	25	2,742	3,114	NORWAY.	
...	...	10	...	10	PERU.	
...	39	...	3	48	PORTUGAL.	
1,236	743	1,136	2,103	6,901	RUSSIA.	
1	227	...	14	252	SPAIN.	
65,211	282	1,439	24	72,949	SWEDEN.	
...	...	...	4	4	TURKEY.	
2,552,917	876,816	13,720	411,077	5,575,591	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.	
...	...	...	13	13	UNITED STATES of COLOMBIA.	
...	...	...	56,836	56,836	URUGUAY.	
...	...	...	1	1	WEST INDIES, BRITISH.	
3,503,264	980,844	82,862	641,705	8,468,653	TOTAL.	

TABLE

Quantities of Wheat, Wheat Meal and Flour, Barley, Oats, and Other Kinds each Foreign Country and British

1.—WHEAT :—

Countries from which Exported.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Australasia.	New South Wales	27,211	20,420	5,916	13,493	4	23,344
	Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Australia	797,374	811,485	1,680,528	700,701	431,248	179,688
	Victoria	71,515	187,733	254,409	867,019	646,471	478,798
	Western Australia	...	...	46,313	5,460	...	...
	Australia :—Total	896,100	1,019,638	2,687,166	1,586,673	1,077,723	681,830
	Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand	557,714	1,227,967	1,537,793	1,380,631	1,394,631	2,000,345
	Tasmania	...	...	21,417	1,426	2,773	1,415
Australasia :—Total		1,453,814	2,247,605	4,246,376	2,968,730	2,475,127	2,683,590
Argentine Republic		21,887	180,793	25,449	31	18	125,293
Austrian Territories		11,048	19,745	11,502	10,412	15,675	27,495
Bulgaria *		—	—	—	*10,804	98,787	737,925
Canada		2,598,430	4,781,736	3,887,092	2,875,606	2,684,264	1,798,587
Chili		50,573	1,406,394	1,348,206	1,094,261	1,657,224	2,248,788
Denmark		139,987	58,580	30,641	829	10,934	3,619
Egypt		217,003	2,055,697	1,601,281	1,070,710	174,862	1,172,206
France		11,196	17,291	1,446	6,693	7,379	9,498
Germany		5,117,995	3,613,878	1,599,143	1,361,402	3,080,101	2,871,095
India, British		1,820,881	887,006	3,229,050	7,334,616	8,461,004	11,248,988
Persia		8,655	...	...	21,166	66,522	160,873
Roumania		95,075	153,854	126,629	214,855	197,662	403,937
Russia	Northern Ports	4,125,785	3,044,502	244,216	426,852	2,714,982	6,535,891
	Southern Ports	4,895,894	4,960,089	2,636,108	3,619,797	6,860,650	6,790,871
Spain		55,896	3,694	31	...	...	2,232
Turkey *		145,301	11,500	4,005	*29,277	525,710	1,121,138
United States of America	Atlantic Ports	24,468,189	29,107,312	29,634,820	24,820,246	20,396,838	14,319,407
	Pacific Ports	4,592,620	6,934,583	6,555,994	11,263,242	14,740,335	11,809,354
Other Countries		76,255	102,536	79,935	18,404	72,675	47,844
TOTAL		49,906,484	59,591,795	55,261,924	57,147,933	64,240,749	64,138,631

* Bulgaria was included

XLV.

of GRAIN (including Beans and Peas), IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from POSSESSION, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889 inclusive.

GRAIN.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	COUNTRIES from which Exported.	
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		
3,095	28,161	2,000	16,403	28,512	...	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Queensland.	
1,883,880	3,885,634	152,619	535,746	1,234,052	462,067	South Australia.	
1,774,326	877,889	224,235	562,451	463,782	279,842	Victoria.	
...	59,887	...	...	...	...	Western Australia.	
3,661,301	4,851,571	378,854	1,114,600	1,726,346	741,909	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji Islands.	
1,429,911	427,661	359,845	232,551	589,354	664,151	New Zealand.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tasmania.	
5,091,212	5,279,232	738,699	1,347,151	2,315,700	1,406,060	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL.	
210,444	334,195	268,696	1,013,869	1,751,717	87,792	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
85	95,024	52,475	...	127,120	463,948	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.	
326,689	669,605	177,734	65,364	293,169	634,453	BULGARIA.	
1,757,435	1,745,373	3,080,633	3,968,800	1,089,623	1,170,650	CANADA.	
1,055,964	1,622,852	1,701,695	2,206,272	1,485,861	572,953	CHILI.	
160	3,958	29,591	17,290	135,435	83,183	DENMARK.	
999,764	109,983	40,632	197,899	734,888	325,757	EGYPT.	
19,023	2,662	2,560	69,100	16,396	126,440	FRANCE.	
1,090,188	1,980,236	1,316,646	1,551,728	3,279,457	2,537,990	GERMANY.	
7,980,831	12,170,251	11,023,949	8,511,512	8,166,254	9,218,204	INDIA, BRITISH.	
88,671	46,434	5,445	...	77,954	150,407	PERSIA.	
...	398,709	290,248	589,055	1,417,703	2,825,292	ROUMANIA.	
2,717,588	4,613,436	1,708,170	704,227	521,402	886,538	Northern Ports.	RUSSIA.
2,684,808	7,362,208	2,012,492	4,797,153	20,928,944	20,423,766	Southern Ports.	
1,176	...	...	...	...	...	SPAIN.	
504,380	653,035	248,626	1,998	160,970	668,276	TURKEY.	
14,321,997	10,165,339	13,558,699	20,552,061	6,220,258	5,037,746	Atlantic Ports.	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
8,319,053	14,107,513	11,089,882	9,978,202	8,423,314	11,971,290	Pacific Ports.	
136,688	138,769	88,934	230,837	115,198	11,142	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
47,306,156	61,498,864	47,435,806	55,802,518	57,261,363	58,551,887	TOTAL.	

with Turkey, prior to 1881.

TABLE XLV. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHER

2.—WHEAT:—

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales	9,693	...	910	3,439	3,923	5,500
	Queensland	...	...	...	50	...	...
	South Australia	32,991	4,384	112,986	121,152	208,238	17,923
	Victoria	26,480	8,320	168,010	141,405	197,841	23,830
	Western Australia	...	...	7,070	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	69,164	13,704	288,976	266,046	410,002	47,253
	Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand	16,590	24,934	4,606	10,602	78,927	37,997
	Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	...
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		85,754	37,638	293,582	276,648	488,929	85,250
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		...	9,884	6,532	...	...	2
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES		1,348,672	1,513,092	1,123,911	1,097,417	1,567,313	1,738,955
BULGARIA*		—	—	—	* ...	...	...
CANADA		302,239	457,174	524,675	259,843	341,187	503,859
CHILI		...	68,518	81,714	61,422	47,687	41,814
DENMARK		398,468	397,050	310,616	293,745	410,778	414,527
EGYPT		988	6,417	3,825	1,472	2,253	813
FRANCE		699,390	355,006	279,131	203,296	220,269	163,898
GERMANY		1,114,852	915,133	977,617	1,387,939	1,987,720	1,928,170
INDIA, BRITISH		...	2,020	875	3,308	2,170	...
PERSIA		...	...	...	...	...	...
ROUMANIA		7,800	...	...	...	...	...
RUSSIA	Northern Ports	5,930	810	198	77	2,836	4,208
	Southern Ports	96,847	89,506	66,549	42,582	80,611	77,077
SPAIN		124,208	...	177	250	875	1,244
TURKEY*		7,626	...	331	* 18	26,323	6,423
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	Atlantic Ports	3,360,026	6,326,266	6,444,374	6,678,322	6,238,819	9,662,753
	Pacific Ports	261,855	535,913	429,455	1,014,852	1,561,987	1,607,706
OTHER COUNTRIES		13,424	13,825	15,250	36,190	77,646	92,613
TOTAL		7,828,079	10,728,252	10,558,312	11,357,381	13,057,403	16,329,312

* Bulgaria was included

KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED from EACH COUNTRY, in each YEAR, from 1878 to 1889, &c.

MEAL AND FLOUR.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Countries from which Exported.	
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		
9,618	4,919	...	9	2,321	...	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA.
...	...	...	...	664	...	Queensland.	
50,149	5,241	13,268	2,551	16,617	6,634	South Australia.	
100,758	67,179	43,551	3,563	31,262	22,800	Victoria.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Western Australia.	
160,525	77,339	56,819	6,123	50,864	29,434	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji Islands.	
61,992	54,146	15,873	900	149	3,829	New Zealand.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tasmania.	
222,517	131,485	72,692	7,023	51,013	33,263	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL.	
...	1,037	11,300	9,707	8,666	742	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
1,563,693	1,810,719	1,365,419	1,412,195	1,946,023	1,841,022	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	BULGARIA.	
688,776	279,998	770,665	953,451	784,251	1,167,622	CANADA.	
15	13	3,822	3,500	...	...	CHILI.	
156,730	120,146	66,587	54,932	83,995	57,630	DENMARK.	
1,000	200	200	...	1,738	1,250	EGYPT.	
154,349	187,097	114,594	97,640	101,864	90,613	FRANCE.	
1,746,514	1,415,171	811,737	588,276	1,105,426	1,153,859	GERMANY.	
120	4,007	2,555	750	...	10	INDIA, BRITISH.	
725	...	...	...	...	...	PERSIA.	
...	...	...	145	...	9,870	ROUMANIA.	
2,024	1,542	395	13,534	154,302	10,911	Northern Ports.	RUSSIA.
92,419	83,856	22,215	29,451	78,242	225,194	Southern Ports.	
720	...	...	...	40	...	SPAIN.	
7,360	116	777	...	4	3,435	TURKEY.	
8,486,582	10,172,849	9,948,250	13,735,564	11,440,300	8,722,400	Atlantic Ports.	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
1,849,899	1,559,054	1,477,001	1,124,851	1,118,340	1,321,320	Pacific Ports.	
121,858	65,553	21,351	32,215	36,238	32,941	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
15,095,301	15,832,843	14,689,560	18,063,234	16,910,442	14,672,082	TOTAL.	

with Turkey, prior to 1881.

TABLE XLV. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHER

3.—WHEAT:—TOTAL OF GRAIN AND FLOUR, *in equivalent Weight*

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales	39,327	20,420	7,053	17,792	4,908	30,219
	Queensland	...	...	...	62	...	...
	South Australia	838,613	816,965	1,821,760	852,141	691,546	202,092
	Victoria	104,615	198,133	1,164,422	1,043,775	893,772	508,585
	Western Australia	...	...	55,151	5,460	...	...
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	982,555	1,035,518	3,048,386	1,919,230	1,590,226	740,896
	Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand	578,451	1,259,135	1,543,550	1,393,884	1,493,289	2,047,841
	Tasmania	...	...	21,417	1,426	2,773	1,415
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		1,561,006	2,294,653	4,613,353	3,314,540	3,086,288	2,790,152
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		21,887	193,148	33,614	31	18	125,296
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES		1,696,888	1,911,110	1,416,391	1,382,183	1,974,816	2,201,189
BULGARIA *		—	—	—	*10,804	98,787	737,925
CANADA		2,976,229	5,353,203	4,542,936	3,200,410	3,110,748	2,428,411
CHILI		50,573	1,492,041	1,450,348	1,171,039	1,716,833	2,301,056
DENMARK		638,072	554,893	418,911	368,010	524,407	521,778
EGYPT		218,238	2,063,718	1,605,437	1,072,550	177,678	1,173,222
FRANCE		885,434	461,049	350,360	260,813	282,715	214,371
GERMANY		6,511,560	4,757,794	2,821,164	3,096,326	5,564,751	5,281,307
INDIA, BRITISH		1,820,881	889,531	3,230,144	7,338,751	8,463,716	11,248,988
PERSIA		8,655	...	...	21,166	66,522	160,873
ROUMANIA		104,825	158,854	126,629	214,855	197,662	403,937
RUSSIA	Northern Ports	4,133,198	3,045,514	244,463	426,948	2,718,527	6,561,151
	Southern Ports	5,016,953	5,071,971	2,719,296	3,673,024	6,961,414	6,887,217
SPAIN		211,156	3,694	252	312	1,094	3,787
TURKEY *		154,833	11,500	4,419	*29,299	558,614	1,129,167
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	Atlantic Ports	28,668,221	37,015,145	37,690,287	33,168,149	28,195,362	26,397,848
	Pacific Ports	4,919,939	7,604,474	7,092,813	12,531,807	16,692,819	13,818,987
OTHER COUNTRIES		93,035	119,818	98,997	63,642	169,732	163,609
TOTAL		59,691,583	73,002,110	68,459,814	71,344,659	80,562,503	84,550,271

* Bulgaria was included

KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED from EACH COUNTRY, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889, &c.

of GRAIN. (1 cwt. of wheat flour = 1¼ cwt. of wheat in grain.)

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Countries from which Exported.	
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		
15,117	34,310	2,000	16,414	31,413	...	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA.
...	...	...	...	830	...	Queensland.	
1,946,566	3,892,185	169,204	538,935	1,254,823	470,360	South Australia.	
1,900,274	961,863	278,674	566,905	502,860	308,342	Victoria.	
...	59,887	...	...	...	...	Western Australia.	
3,861,957	4,948,245	449,878	1,122,254	1,789,926	778,702	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Fiji Islands.	
1,507,401	495,343	379,686	233,676	589,540	668,937	New Zealand.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Tasmania.	
5,369,358	5,443,588	829,564	1,355,930	2,379,466	1,447,639	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL.	
210,444	335,491	282,821	1,026,003	1,762,549	38,720	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
1,954,701	2,358,423	1,759,249	1,765,244	2,559,649	2,765,225	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.	
326,689	669,605	177,734	65,364	293,169	634,453	BULGARIA.	
2,618,405	2,095,371	4,043,964	5,160,614	2,069,937	2,630,177	CANADA.	
1,055,983	1,622,868	1,706,472	2,210,647	1,485,861	572,953	CHILI.	
196,073	154,140	112,825	85,955	240,429	155,220	DENMARK.	
1,001,014	110,233	40,882	197,899	737,060	327,320	EGYPT.	
211,959	236,533	145,802	191,150	143,726	239,706	FRANCE.	
3,273,330	3,749,200	2,331,317	2,287,073	4,661,240	3,980,314	GERMANY.	
7,980,981	12,175,260	11,027,143	8,512,449	8,166,254	9,218,217	INDIA, BRITISH.	
89,577	46,484	5,445	...	77,954	150,407	PERSIA.	
...	398,709	290,248	589,236	1,417,703	2,837,629	ROUMANIA.	
2,720,118	4,615,364	1,708,664	721,144	714,279	900,177	Northern Ports.	RUSSIA.
2,800,332	7,467,028	2,040,261	4,833,967	21,026,747	20,705,258	Southern Ports.	
2,076	...	...	...	50	...	SPAIN.	
513,580	653,180	249,597	1,998	160,975	672,570	TURKEY.	
24,930,225	22,881,400	25,994,012	37,721,516	20,520,633	15,940,746	Atlantic Ports.	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
10,631,427	16,056,331	12,936,133	11,384,266	9,821,239	13,622,940	Pacific Ports.	
289,010	220,710	115,623	271,105	160,495	52,318	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
66,175,282	81,289,918	65,797,756	78,381,560	78,399,415	76,891,989	TOTAL.	

with Turkey, prior to 1881.

TABLE XLV. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHER

4.—BARLEY.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
ALGERIA	...	46,277	331,295	315,319	26,160	32,876
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand	...	...	102,112	193,439	52,899	1,737
AUSTRALASIA { Other Parts	...	...	3,462	8,352	183	...
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES	82,618	...	6,064	34,635	132,135	367,705
BULGARIA *	—	—	—	* 146,316	97,498	79,730
CANADA ‡	57,892	140,085	35,678	2,083	...	36,901
CHILI	...	60,353	249,147	3,397	6,851	52,859
DENMARK	1,854,103	2,122,752	2,118,457	1,376,908	1,062,914	750,034
EGYPT	...	94,306	125,254	59,971	48,467	95,945
FRANCE	459,568	625,680	1,165,175	2,001,182	909,685	1,475,713
GERMANY	3,150,017	3,600,513	2,636,847	1,692,306	2,175,536	1,794,914
HOLLAND	70,306	105,631	141,473	126,504	78,846	7,049
INDIA, BRITISH †	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROUMANIA	1,068,653	1,533,987	2,417,681	1,837,134	5,719,985	4,460,601
RUSSIA { Northern Ports	4,827,663	2,473,104	1,491,464	1,167,922	4,097,344	5,517,049
RUSSIA { Southern Ports						
SWEDEN	460,587	491,028	466,047	229,129	556,685	397,502
TRIPOLI	...	...	...	...	...	...
TURKEY *	1,026,868	89,301	83,540	* 251,964	513,344	1,183,051
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Atlantic Ports	1,084,562	158,521	328,345	273,859	47,578	118,756
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Pacific Ports						
OTHER COUNTRIES †	14,082	4,776	3,249	35,524	14,002	88,906
TOTAL	14,156,919	11,546,314	11,705,290	9,805,944	15,540,112	16,461,328

* Bulgaria was included with Turkey, prior to 1881.

‡ Small quantities that may have been brought from other parts of British

5.—OATS.

	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand	7	...	310,984	243,632	11,536	66,857
AUSTRALASIA { Other Parts	...	...	1,866	5,953	...	...
CANADA	664,883	485,336	738,990	546,214	184,754	89,351
DENMARK	289,071	812,895	338,938	160,855	108,235	302,556
GERMANY	1,045,498	301,874	118,868	66,740	595,125	632,759
HOLLAND	290,602	151,836	173,244	166,699	151,952	195,926
NORWAY	55,367	119,357	127,245	119,983	54,410	67,218
ROUMANIA	...	...	46,552	84,597	129	...
RUSSIA { Northern Ports	6,301,684	7,068,190	7,843,657	5,698,287	8,471,227	9,030,383
RUSSIA { Southern Ports						
SWEDEN	4,081,140	4,479,287	4,061,822	3,209,974	4,042,283	4,723,901
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Atlantic Ports	40,148	20,605	57,804	7,877	177	97
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Pacific Ports						
OTHER COUNTRIES	6,020	32,280	6,762	13,308	18,629	28,492
TOTAL	12,774,420	13,471,660	13,826,732	10,324,119	13,698,457	15,137,540

KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED from EACH COUNTRY, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889, &c.

4.—BARLEY.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Countries from which Exported.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
343,859	819,723	336,198	249,296	66,413	190,228	ALGERIA.
4,606	12,313	12,010	10,844	...	28,046	New Zealand. } AUSTRALASIA.
64	24	312	...	...	...	Other Parts. } AUSTRALASIA.
392,361	744,040	481,287	366,500	655,903	307,237	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.
43,617	124,496	37,314	...	29,285	74,114	BULGARIA.
400	8,870	‡ 344	2,816	...	1,840	CANADA. ‡
291,777	152,583	165,338	73,031	336,792	297,051	CHILI.
226,874	612,119	973,306	822,305	1,005,402	537,883	DENMARK.
225,340	62,516	...	44,493	64,771	272,171	EGYPT.
1,281,262	1,424,600	1,033,323	624,552	410,014	611,597	FRANCE.
724,532	609,142	1,205,750	931,951	2,427,669	1,608,102	GERMANY.
118,087	57,592	67,633	55,525	39,727	64,825	HOLLAND.
—	—	† 201,060	69,211	539	22,255	INDIA, BRITISH. †
1,401,211	2,377,519	2,346,287	2,309,276	3,207,205	3,013,457	ROUMANIA.
4,965,593	6,524,542	139,393	186,843	461,712	149,967	Northern Ports. } RUSSIA.
		5,401,648	7,276,790	11,068,691	7,705,533	Southern Ports. } RUSSIA.
176,088	169,648	540,256	602,236	518,903	64,747	SWEDEN.
27,120	125,160	...	...	...	106,563	TRIPOLI.
2,403,631	1,288,738	648,793	175,884	906,406	1,899,700	TURKEY.
226,659	135,913	42,687	18,804	20	4,460	Atlantic Ports. } UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
		7,122	350,365	52,400	384,176	Pacific Ports. } UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
99,934	116,622	† 73,576	68,794	63,498	56,958	OTHER COUNTRIES. †
12,953,015	15,366,160	13,713,637	14,239,566	21,305,350	17,400,910	TOTAL.

† British India was included with "Other Countries," prior to 1886.
North America prior to 1886 were included, if any, with the imports from Canada.

5.—OATS.

Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
29,875	36,298	18,806	167,387	45	371	New Zealand. } AUSTRALASIA.
...	126	...	...	...	...	Other Parts. } AUSTRALASIA.
277,948	758,210	766,732	216,248	25,589	4,067	CANADA.
27,046	63,146	107,832	33,670	9,026	1,300	DENMARK.
275,042	95,836	331,309	476,496	399,435	106,952	GERMANY.
225,575	291,402	349,667	381,920	216,050	184,791	HOLLAND.
53,790	108,908	37,521	71,700	16,194	2,327	NORWAY.
...	132,482	141,756	13,460	128,570	...	ROUMANIA.
9,357,189	6,411,246	6,561,742	9,241,002	15,236,931	13,932,193	Northern Ports. } RUSSIA.
		655,171	435,449	966,375	34,733	Southern Ports. } RUSSIA.
2,413,791	3,690,286	4,091,318	3,407,310	1,721,357	1,568,167	SWEDEN.
251,075	1,453,541	412,624	17,195	101	148,946	Atlantic Ports. } UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
		...	...	...	...	Pacific Ports. } UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
10,535	15,708	10,755	1,106	51,013	6,720	OTHER COUNTRIES.
12,921,866	13,057,189	13,485,233	14,462,943	18,770,686	15,990,567	TOTAL.

TABLE XLV. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHER

6.—MAIZE.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	42,459	44,781	419	10,483	467,567	19,268
BULGARIA*	—	—	—	* 201,213	69,865	404,648
CANADA	2,829,382	2,026,902	3,322,327	1,592,727	288,442	2,013,559
EGYPT	...	277	15,742	93,565	484,560	78,645
GERMANY	77,328	60	6	...	70,606	186,567
MOROCCO	79,954	...	28,252	99,417	...	6,263
ROUMANIA	1,933,570	2,959,885	1,764,482	6,481,820	8,407,602	5,943,785
RUSSIA	1,023,521	607,626	862,747	754,142	2,713,539	1,113,107
TURKEY*	2,748,378	23,968	106,708	* 504,611	509,886	781,992
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	32,877,700	30,470,143	31,087,773	23,714,933	5,089,092	21,040,667
OTHER COUNTRIES	61,614	14,737	36,277	27,935	174,572	150,605
TOTAL	41,673,906	36,148,379	37,224,733	33,480,846	18,275,731	31,739,106

* Bulgaria was included

7.—RYE.

	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
CANADA	...	...	51	32,495	10,740	...
DENMARK	9,983	...	1,225	...	3,310	102
FRANCE	615	141	2,158	8,282	9,598	3,615
GERMANY	131,745	76,107	29,934	41,041	84,039	65,672
ROUMANIA	...	13,263	...	...	24,366	27,466
RUSSIA	100,303	76,757	26,435	670	87,463	57,548
TURKEY	7,680	32,286	8,400	24,050	39,104	5,881
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	91,969	68,699	57,374	58,980	41,412	27,029
OTHER COUNTRIES	100	...	535	3,695	5,907	513
TOTAL	342,395	267,253	126,112	169,213	305,939	187,826

8.—BUCKWHEAT.

	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
CANADA †	...	312	...	742	750	200
FRANCE	6,003	11,028	7,898	42,440	69,807	49,312
GERMANY	38,163	29,236	9,700	1,008	7,451	3,798
RUSSIA	66	1,558	13,194	842	11,424	24,251
UNITED STATES of AMERICA ‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER COUNTRIES ‡	1,581	619	905	...	28	142
TOTAL	45,813	42,753	31,757	45,032	88,960	77,703

† Including imports, if any, from parts of British North America other than Canada, prior to 1886.

KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED from EACH COUNTRY, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889, &c.

.—MAIZE.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	COUNTRIES from which Exported.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
251,036	460,118	1,303,540	2,165,275	2,204,280	1,691,348	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
217,477	163,588	...	...	...	48,433	BULGARIA.
929,240	950,519	1,874,156	569,930	1,298,684	2,866,598	CANADA.
660,369	75,580	6,000	2,930	256,096	704	EGYPT.
...	23,155	1,458	6,508	6,548	12,661	GERMANY.
169,298	538,733	175,834	410,255	194,868	503,598	MOROCCO.
9,018,307	7,343,682	7,576,612	11,065,640	7,133,657	5,215,364	ROUMANIA.
3,542,634	1,680,334	3,113,368	5,536,479	3,832,132	3,055,298	RUSSIA.
1,051,847	675,611	87,194	38,241	384,494	227,258	TURKEY.
8,894,960	19,502,622	16,701,472	11,201,831	9,837,536	22,501,135	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
45,296	112,793	171,931	170,236	221,869	69,928	OTHER COUNTRIES.
24,780,464	31,526,735	31,011,565	31,167,325	25,370,164	36,192,325	TOTAL.

with Turkey, prior to 1881.

7.—RYE.

Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
737	...	...	...	...	...	CANADA.
...	333	636	4,980	5,343	1,998	DENMARK.
5,870	1,907	750	300	...	...	FRANCE.
59,219	129,564	100,238	156,244	156,425	75,717	GERMANY.
800	40,440	96,486	35,098	126,863	37,714	ROUMANIA.
34,734	29,143	95,265	585,348	1,042,203	278,215	RUSSIA.
111,542	139,798	1,282	3,255	...	92,443	TURKEY.
5,420	...	140	...	6	107,714	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
2,257	10	2,144	36	1,427	1,200	OTHER COUNTRIES.
220,579	341,195	296,941	785,261	1,332,267	595,001	TOTAL.

8.—BUCKWHEAT.

Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
316	3,140	† 7,836	2,575	...	...	CANADA. †
32,993	24,856	56,667	30,115	52,939	104,246	FRANCE.
200	6,994	4,182	6,917	15,679	675	GERMANY.
30,947	45,430	28,366	27,904	31,404	23,281	RUSSIA.
—	—	‡ 6,483	...	6	4	UNITED STATES of AMERICA. ‡
402	2,145	‡ 575	269	1,515	1,440	OTHER COUNTRIES. ‡
64,858	82,565	104,109	67,780	101,543	129,646	TOTAL.

‡ The United States of America were included with "Other Countries," prior to 1886.

TABLE XLV. (*Continued*).—QUANTITIES of WHEAT and FLOUR, BARLEY, and OTHE

9.—BEANS.

COUNTRIES from which Exported.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
ALGERIA	2,572	7,112	15,707	7,351	...	40,480
AUSTRALASIA { New Zealand	...	...	14,830	12,520	16,493	41,105
AUSTRALASIA { Other Parts	...	...	202	515	30	...
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES	451	2,373	7,442	5,608	4,183	35,726
EGYPT	822,095	1,811,201	1,682,359	1,538,253	1,243,016	2,627,376
FRANCE	194,950	74,240	42,733	42,050	16,663	34,672
GERMANY	107,903	130,183	130,837	47,461	190,824	173,389
HOLLAND	677	2,063	29,276	16,587	2,318	4,169
ITALY	113,067	45,123	155,374	28,752	116,915	88,410
MOROCCO	333,650	3,000	66,775	67,532	10,310	10,392
PORTUGAL	93,142	39,138	77,089	141,692	63,619	21,814
RUSSIA * { Northern Ports	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUSSIA * { Southern Ports						
SPAIN	30	50	4,175	16,264	4,528	136
SWEDEN	20,467	39,246	26,289	24,219	11,826	29,344
TURKEY	179,054	127,980	302,766	111,192	363,132	422,827
OTHER COUNTRIES *	4,124	34,047	21,279	22,777	46,925	57,631
TOTAL	1,872,182	2,315,756	2,577,133	2,082,773	2,090,782	3,587,471

* Russia was included with

10.—PEAS.

	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRALASIA	...	...	11,511	27,585	12,838	9,825
CANADA	1,050,388	1,204,250	1,470,924	1,305,433	906,481	696,739
EGYPT	7,787	7,949	14,992	7,065	3,196	21,070
FRANCE	20,110	7,903	11,830	23,876	9,726	8,262
GERMANY	186,478	231,726	69,750	26,480	443,414	395,933
HOLLAND	4,899	8,564	59,465	57,663	11,714	6,705
INDIA, BRITISH	19,204	2,650	11,451	41,007	23,280	37,989
MOROCCO	25,472	...	281	120	230	79
RUSSIA { Northern Ports	37,248	31,332	12,251	7,416	212,776	334,506
RUSSIA { Southern Ports						
TURKEY	56	...	166	...	2,125	35,398
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Atlantic Ports	470,900	433,436	474,256	482,385	486,049	338,553
UNITED STATES of AMERICA { Pacific Ports						
OTHER COUNTRIES	1,576	5,101	9,674	3,917	3,121	7,748
TOTAL	1,824,118	1,932,911	2,146,251	1,982,947	2,114,950	1,892,807

KINDS of GRAIN, IMPORTED from EACH COUNTRY, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889, &c.

9.—BEANS.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Countries from which Exported.
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
41,340	30,003	2,800	38,780	48,599	5,480	ALGERIA.
38,568	35,495	30,665	17,982	24,971	64,977	New Zealand. } AUSTRALASIA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Parts. } AUSTRALASIA.
13,680	3,061	3,967	15,515	7,497	13,772	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.
2,307,835	2,455,427	1,539,933	1,438,465	1,254,979	980,226	EGYPT.
67,418	37,141	13,954	9,410	13,252	16,561	FRANCE.
41,212	39,727	104,789	362,869	209,927	111,664	GERMANY.
3,286	14,816	6,256	18,357	5,848	8,681	HOLLAND.
201,366	8,895	60,389	16,617	128,861	84,703	ITALY.
82,912	263,859	450,619	188,682	818,660	1,486,714	MOROCCO.
...	38,061	143,866	69,457	84,383	122,210	PORTUGAL.
—	—	386	7,238	32,746	38,251	Northern Ports. } RUSSIA. *
		...	198	14,744	229	Southern Ports. } RUSSIA. *
17	6,000	32	323	33,027	42,460	SPAIN.
43,341	32,669	48,675	52,993	18,970	13,129	SWEDEN.
667,967	531,749	398,777	246,254	316,637	579,533	TURKEY.
11,630	21,084		5,822	827	989	OTHER COUNTRIES. *
3,520,572	3,517,987	2,808,149	2,488,962	3,013,978	3,579,579	TOTAL.

"Other Countries," prior to 1886.

10.—PEAS.

Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
15,674	2,735	2,129	11,190	3,555	7,678	AUSTRALASIA.
754,948	1,067,761	1,141,472	1,049,973	464,841	570,749	CANADA.
27,548	21,982	8,499	5,778	4,496	244	EGYPT.
3,611	18,618	5,299	3,104	4,972	19,251	FRANCE.
97,387	118,164	69,012	293,512	465,852	92,757	GERMANY.
12,979	31,417	14,430	42,719	42,557	68,214	HOLLAND.
442,773	84,398	139,579	608,567	844,169	116,911	INDIA, BRITISH.
3,012	3,604	10,035	6,518	2,994	51,313	MOROCCO.
206,510	145,252	61,771	244,650	382,019	399,369	Northern Ports. } RUSSIA.
		...	3,200	35,043	18,884	Southern Ports. } RUSSIA.
26,714	20,888	680	...	1,916	1,399	TURKEY.
347,183	503,974	591,894	714,729	176,481	347,790	Atlantic Ports. } UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
		...	...	...	...	Pacific Ports. } UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
630	3,203	3,536	8,417	5,481	620	OTHER COUNTRIES.
1,938,969	2,021,996	2,048,336	2,992,357	2,434,376	1,695,179	TOTAL.

QUANTITIES of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, and OTHER KINDS of GRAIN (including Beans IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		GRAIN						
		WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	MAIZE.	RYE.	BUCK-WHEAT.	BEANS.
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Australia	462,067	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Victoria	279,842	...	...	...	...	...	...
	AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	741,909	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand	664,151	28,046	371	...	...	...	64,977
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		1,406,060	28,046	371	...	...	...	64,977
ADEN		...	...	...	7	...	...	...
ALGERIA		...	190,228	...	...	...	...	15,480
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		37,792	3,105	...	1,691,348	...	...	...
AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES		463,948	307,237	...	...	...	...	13,772
BELGIUM		24	10,232	591	56	1,200	...	...
BRAZIL		...	...	...	2,012	...	...	...
BULGARIA		634,453	74,114	...	48,433	...	...	...
CANADA		1,170,650	1,840	4,067	2,866,598	...	...	...
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE		16	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHANNEL ISLANDS		7	301	...	...	...	1,440	...
CHILI		572,953	297,051	...	...	...	...	...
DENMARK		83,183	537,883	1,300	...	1,998	...	...
EGYPT		325,757	272,171	...	704	...	...	980,226
FRANCE		126,440	611,597	1,925	14	...	104,246	16,561
GERMANY		2,537,990	1,603,102	106,952	12,661	75,717	675	111,664
GIBRALTAR		...	...	...	60	...	...	722
GOLD COAST		...	...	...	407	...	...	...
GUIANA, BRITISH		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOLLAND		22	64,825	184,791	...	...	...	8,681
HONG KONG		...	...	...	...	...	...	5
INDIA, BRITISH		9,218,204	22,255	...	250	...	...	...
ITALY		50	...	...	...	...	...	84,703
JAPAN		2,007	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADAGASCAR		...	...	...	...	...	...	62
MOROCCO		44	1,695	...	503,598	...	...	1,486,714
NEWFOUNDLAND		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORWAY		...	...	2,327	...	...	...	...
PERSIA		150,407	5,040	...	...	...	...	...
PORTUGAL		8,512	...	...	...	...	...	122,210
ROUMANIA		2,825,292	3,013,457	...	5,215,364	37,714	...	...
RUSSIA	Northern Ports	886,538	149,967	13,932,193	...	85,837	23,281	38,251
	Southern Ports	20,423,766	7,705,533	34,733	3,055,298	192,378	...	229
SPAIN		...	8,885	4,204	...	...	...	42,460
SWEDEN		...	64,747	1,568,167	...	...	...	13,129
TRIPOLI		460	106,563	...	...	...	...	...
TUNIS		...	27,700	...	...	...	...	...
TURKEY		668,276	1,899,700	...	227,258	92,443	...	579,533
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.	Atlantic Pts.	5,037,746	4,460	148,946	22,497,135	107,714	4	200
	Pacific Ports	11,971,290	384,176	...	4,000	...	...	...
UNITED STATES of COLOMBIA		...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...
URUGUAY		...	...	...	57,111	...	...	...
WEST AFRICA *		...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL		58,551,887	17,400,910	15,990,567	36,192,325	595,001	129,646	3,579,579

* Not otherwise

and Peas, but excluding Rice), and of WHEAT MEAL AND FLOUR, and OTHER MEALS FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1889.

GRAIN.		MEAL AND FLOUR.			TOTAL of GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR.	COUNTRIES from which Exported.	
PEAS.	TOTAL of GRAIN.	WHEAT MEAL and FLOUR.	OTHER MEALS.	TOTAL of MEAL and FLOUR.			
Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*		
82	82	...	...	...	82	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA.
...	462,067	6,634	...	6,634	468,701	South Australia.	
75	279,917	22,800	...	22,800	302,717	Victoria.	
157	742,066	29,434	...	29,434	771,500	AUSTRALIA—TOTAL.	
7,521	765,066	3,829	...	3,829	768,895	New Zealand.	
7,678	1,507,132	33,263	...	33,263	1,540,395	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL.	
...	7	...	...	...	7	ADEN.	
...	205,708	...	...	...	205,708	ALGERIA.	
...	1,732,245	742	2,450	3,192	1,735,437	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
...	784,957	1,841,022	2,706	1,843.728	2,628,685	AUSTRIAN TERRITORIES.	
43	12,146	1,968	7,120	9,088	21,234	BELGIUM.	
...	2,012	2,500	6	2,506	4,518	BRAZIL.	
...	757,000	...	...	...	757,000	BULGARIA.	
570,749	4,613,904	1,167,622	93,754	1,261,376	5,875,280	CANADA.	
...	16	6	...	6	22	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
135	1,883	65	...	65	1,948	CHANNEL ISLANDS.	
...	870,004	...	...	...	870,004	CHILI.	
120	624,484	57,630	2,877	60,507	684,991	DENMARK.	
244	1,579,102	1,250	...	1,250	1,580,352	EGYPT.	
19,251	880,034	90,613	83,185	173,798	1,053,832	FRANCE.	
92,757	4,546,518	1,153,859	129,083	1,282,942	5,829,460	GERMANY.	
285	1,067	...	...	...	1,067	GIBRALTAR.	
...	407	...	...	...	407	GOLD COAST.	
...	...	672	...	672	672	GUIANA, BRITISH.	
68,214	326,533	13,832	5,774	19,656	346,189	HOLLAND.	
...	5	...	...	...	5	HONG KONG.	
116,911	9,357,620	10	...	10	9,357,630	INDIA, BRITISH.	
28	84,781	7,681	1,332	9,013	93,794	ITALY.	
...	2,007	...	...	...	2,007	JAPAN.	
...	62	...	...	...	62	MADAGASCAR.	
51,313	2,043,364	...	...	...	2,043,364	MOROCCO.	
...	...	746	...	746	746	NEWFOUNDLAND.	
...	2,327	4,297	1,206	5,503	7,830	NORWAY.	
...	155,447	...	...	...	155,447	PERSIA.	
...	130,722	24	3,000	3,024	133,746	PORTUGAL.	
...	11,091,827	9,870	...	9,870	11,101,697	ROUMANIA.	
399,369	15,515,436	10,911	6,125	17,036	15,532,472	Northern Ports.	RUSSIA.
18,884	31,430,821	225,194	3	225,197	31,656,018	Southern Ports.	
9	55,558	...	...	...	55,558	SPAIN.	
...	1,646,043	1,100	100	1,200	1,647,243	SWEDEN.	
...	107,023	...	...	...	107,023	TRIPOLI.	
...	27,700	...	...	...	27,700	TUNIS.	
1,399	3,468,609	3,435	330	3,765	3,472,374	TURKEY.	
347,790	28,143,995	8,722,400	192,742	8,915,142	37,059,137	Atlantic Pts.	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
...	12,359,466	1,321,320	800	1,322.120	13,681,586	PacificPorts.	
...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	UNITED STATES of COLOMBIA.	
...	57,111	...	...	...	57,111	URUGUAY.	
...	11	...	...	...	11	WEST AFRICA.*	
1,695,179	134,135,094	14,672,082	532,593	15,204,675	149,339,769	TOTAL.	

designated.

TABLE

QUANTITIES of WOOL (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca) IMPORTED into the UNITED 1878 to 1889 inclusive; and the TOTAL QUANTITIES of Foreign and Colonial

COUNTRIES from which Exported.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
		Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
AUSTRALASIA.	New South Wales	54,534,117	64,059,824	76,965,651	87,739,914	93,636,104	100,628,784
	Queensland	15,959,679	14,048,302	13,549,531	15,169,949	20,914,355	25,323,757
	South Australia	44,028,326	46,181,518	44,799,118	47,912,607	53,027,563	45,608,757
	Victoria	94,340,389	93,655,501	94,512,721	103,806,613	104,389,103	98,827,990
	Western Australia	2,396,540	2,523,913	2,831,986	3,671,000	3,554,718	3,701,072
	AUSTRALIA:—TOTAL	211,259,051	220,469,058	232,659,007	263,300,083	275,521,843	274,090,360
	Fiji Islands	...	2,193	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand	58,594,062	60,437,190	60,964,640	59,368,832	63,653,955	70,836,766
	Tasmania	6,319,080	6,923,363	7,003,007	6,996,940	6,608,648	6,758,480
AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL		276,172,193	287,831,804	300,626,654	329,665,855	345,784,446	351,685,606
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC		1,668,245	3,130,738	2,612,370	654,662	2,693,124	1,220,785
BELGIUM		2,775,529	3,709,313	5,034,066	3,612,810	5,338,400	5,264,987
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE		30,670,716	36,726,410	42,226,044	42,707,231	47,538,373	41,094,637
CHILI		731,751	2,133,234	2,531,652	1,722,911	1,257,594	648,946
CHINA		1,220,472	423,854	463,008	509,112	911,341	570,530
DENMARK		1,992,413	2,538,395	2,029,379	2,499,429	1,190,807	2,157,829
EGYPT		2,589,859	2,725,596	2,817,342	1,986,796	1,486,819	2,698,842
FALKLAND ISLANDS		1,335,798	1,123,444	1,633,971	1,644,000	1,791,397	1,718,175
FRANCE		2,054,159	5,586,605	9,057,016	3,018,360	4,947,978	5,338,220
GERMANY		4,560,485	4,323,054	7,173,932	2,263,651	2,727,703	4,338,586
HOLLAND		2,195,134	2,636,188	2,804,905	1,520,417	581,327	451,145
INDIA, BRITISH		27,039,725	22,202,554	29,190,049	22,215,223	26,923,704	24,822,130
MOROCCO		2,521,880	1,093,885	2,954,028	806,168	2,768,766	2,633,233
NATAL		10,285,232	9,199,884	9,159,795	6,823,644	6,337,692	7,776,344
PERU		6,643,422	6,209,537	2,557,025	3,133,541	6,052,217	2,427,007
PORTUGAL		1,864,167	1,595,232	2,964,637	1,539,076	1,960,449	1,970,069
RUSSIA	Northern Ports	3,487,461	5,351,930	6,019,122	2,786,045	2,889,146	3,476,468
	Southern Ports	5,139,289	10,572,899	14,063,218	13,008,652	14,648,614	24,671,653
TURKEY		11,245,867	6,436,514	12,431,611	6,718,782	9,400,425	8,689,970
URUGUAY		772,268	75,661	426,463	323,499	682,201	984,978
OTHER COUNTRIES		2,483,370	1,483,348	4,732,681	981,871	1,072,534	1,306,639
TOTAL IMPORTED		399,449,435	417,110,099	463,508,963	450,141,735	488,985,057	495,946,779
TOTAL EXPORTED *		199,286,544	243,386,008	237,408,589	265,583,927	263,965,744	277,234,084
EXCESS OF IMPORTS		200,162,891	173,724,091	226,100,374	184,557,808	225,019,313	218,712,695

* Foreign and Colonial only. (Not including Exports of

XLVII.

KINGDOM from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in each Year, from Wool IMPORTED and EXPORTED in each Year, with the EXCESS of IMPORTS.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	COUNTRIES from which Exported.	
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*		
120,221,143	110,106,216	134,929,740	115,897,538	149,539,681	152,267,520	New South Wales.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.
29,924,179	31,399,480	25,951,804	27,626,968	35,725,427	33,050,268	Queensland.	
45,859,187	41,348,999	48,207,321	41,504,643	40,122,813	42,814,220	South Australia.	
99,354,718	83,200,613	93,889,887	96,288,952	106,581,056	91,367,360	Victoria.	
4,475,718	5,526,253	5,786,218	5,311,235	7,141,109	7,973,479	Western Australia.	
299,834,945	271,581,561	308,764,970	286,629,336	339,110,086	332,472,847	AUSTRALIA :—TOTAL.	
...	...	...	...	...	339,000	Fiji Islands.	
75,409,444	78,606,085	87,208,560	91,054,719	84,238,152	92,059,544	New Zealand.	
6,159,280	5,868,145	5,451,900	5,822,340	4,625,800	6,432,000	Tasmania.	
381,403,669	356,055,791	401,425,430	383,506,395	427,974,038	431,303,391	AUSTRALASIA :—TOTAL.	
538,376	2,783,958	6,697,428	1,018,007	1,326,067	4,717,653	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	
3,854,460	4,585,416	3,441,060	3,627,960	3,851,302	12,422,797	BELGIUM.	
41,075,738	33,985,702	48,193,955	47,490,423	61,173,174	70,265,229	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
1,592,923	1,531,352	731,656	1,693,491	2,084,331	1,583,219	CHILI.	
1,185,587	1,096,945	690,733	1,014,772	721,618	2,194,763	CHINA.	
1,471,150	1,919,768	1,997,115	1,368,783	1,344,986	1,268,484	DENMARK.	
2,087,369	2,375,614	3,838,228	5,174,973	3,601,420	3,456,350	EGYPT.	
1,282,946	1,508,260	2,499,000	2,908,621	2,353,009	1,991,702	FALKLAND ISLANDS.	
5,585,672	7,621,322	11,464,460	10,234,513	14,098,202	24,531,311	FRANCE.	
1,690,331	1,886,954	3,287,788	3,766,550	3,887,736	5,190,082	GERMANY.	
810,241	682,597	2,755,917	2,150,931	2,102,543	1,682,685	HOLLAND.	
24,799,268	25,697,174	34,596,693	33,461,886	34,438,026	35,598,921	INDIA, BRITISH.	
895,849	571,928	1,389,635	1,994,581	2,071,607	2,552,596	MOROCCO.	
10,258,914	13,027,765	13,063,451	17,822,074	22,474,782	19,923,909	NATAL.	
11,426,643	6,270,336	5,789,411	6,786,569	5,665,891	7,024,490	PERU.	
1,427,669	1,491,211	2,494,657	1,976,136	2,548,951	2,193,695	PORTUGAL.	
2,507,625	5,161,000	4,091,710	6,388,825	7,307,430	12,852,798	Northern Ports.	RUSSIA.
20,492,342	24,488,386	25,629,872	21,365,363	17,319,214	31,389,654	Southern Ports.	
10,377,542	11,112,489	17,965,124	20,130,920	17,700,718	21,312,123	TURKEY.	
508,430	761,560	1,244,044	578,624	2,115,648	889,386	URUGUAY.	
1,253,917	1,072,062	3,183,628	3,464,264	3,107,282	6,557,819	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
526,526,661	505,637,590	596,470,995	577,924,661	639,267,975	700,903,057	TOTAL IMPORTED.	
276,919,073	267,501,675	312,006,380	319,202,968	339,075,483	363,647,360	TOTAL EXPORTED. *	
249,607,588	238,135,915	284,464,615	258,721,693	300,192,492	337,255,697	EXCESS OF IMPORTS.	

Foreign and Colonial Wool *dressed in the United Kingdom.*)

TABLE XLVIII.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of OIL-CAKE, CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS, COTTON SEED, and FLAX SEED, IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM in each Year, from 1878 to 1889 inclusive.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.				VALUES.				
	Oil-Cake.	Clover and Grass Seeds.	Cotton Seed.	Flax Seed.	Oil-Cake.	Clover and Grass Seeds.	Cotton Seed.	Flax Seed.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Qrs.*	£	£	£	£	£
1878	201,325	15,272	172,719	1,988,829	1,626,070	726,355	1,484,615	4,908,456	8,745,496
1879	217,184	17,240	179,166	1,651,083	1,631,277	755,333	1,449,541	4,095,122	7,931,273
1880	241,157	13,578	229,520	1,675,271	1,942,834	587,423	1,818,046	4,280,469	8,628,772
1881	221,100	13,926	232,199	1,823,808	1,764,492	616,624	1,783,109	4,380,620	8,544,845
1882	190,427	17,704	209,689	2,433,132	1,460,378	755,231	1,562,852	5,245,513	9,023,974
1883	256,682	15,819	248,531	2,323,397	1,937,493	752,888	1,839,510	4,786,903	9,316,794
1884	269,840	14,513	212,928	1,795,883	2,040,217	657,027	1,588,310	3,809,231	8,094,785
1885	282,960	15,785	270,486	2,046,352	2,030,433	736,738	1,853,590	4,384,466	9,005,227
1886	296,480	14,450	254,613	2,072,011	1,887,663	589,786	1,491,670	4,246,755	8,215,874
1887	264,840	16,748	275,627	2,299,123	1,555,881	689,789	1,537,806	4,222,493	8,005,969
1888	257,748	16,502	257,172	2,533,540	1,607,263	680,792	1,657,432	4,786,426	8,731,913
1889	255,918	14,818	277,394	2,269,495	1,701,106	607,853	1,906,220	4,570,203	8,785,382

TABLE XLIX.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of MANURES IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year, from 1878 to 1889 inclusive.

YEARS.	QUANTITIES.					VALUES.				
	Bones of Animals, and Fish for Manure only.	Guano.	Phosphate of Lime and Rock.*	Unenumerated.	TOTAL.	Bones of Animals, and Fish for Manure only.	Guano.	Phosphate of Lime and Rock.*	Unenumerated.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	£	£	£	£	£
1878	86,620	177,793	—	252,593	517,006	542,386	1,806,573	—	760,227	3,109,186
1879	64,238	77,015	—	215,344	356,597	365,772	704,448	—	641,457	1,711,677
1880	78,138	80,497	—	192,040	350,675	436,186	810,177	—	537,279	1,783,642
1881	65,180	50,505	—	262,109	377,794	382,316	491,327	—	692,158	1,565,801
1882	54,420	44,952	*199,428	*121,896	420,696	353,043	388,467	*613,198	*290,434	1,645,142
1883	73,928	74,221	246,945	85,116	480,210	503,102	724,608	813,825	175,249	2,216,784
1884	72,728	48,347	219,225	70,901	411,201	451,151	440,025	643,851	130,170	1,665,197
1885	64,387	25,258	238,572	74,122	402,339	357,851	245,013	628,027	124,355	1,355,246
1886	57,282	69,209	223,111	67,531	417,133	292,192	540,517	526,885	116,143	1,475,737
1887	52,519	21,175	283,415	73,957	431,066	257,553	174,086	614,088	120,510	1,166,237
1888	66,166	24,432	257,886	102,957	451,441	313,666	196,379	544,919	152,455	1,207,419
1889	62,435	23,804	304,953	93,739	484,731	308,212	199,783	703,704	124,157	1,335,856

* Phosphate of Lime and Rock were included with Manures "Unenumerated" prior to 1882.

TABLE L.

QUANTITIES of STRAW *used for Agricultural Purposes* IMPORTED into EACH PORT in the UNITED KINGDOM, from EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY, in the Year 1889. (*See Note.*)

PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO WHICH BROUGHT.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH EXPORTED.						TOTAL.
	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HOLLAND.	SWEDEN.	
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
ABERDEEN	...	...	...	15	227	...	242
ALLOA	...	18	...	22	...	...	40
CARDIFF	...	...	702	...	...	...	702
DUNDEE	...	...	318	...	...	...	318
GLASGOW	...	...	750	...	92	...	842
GOOLE	417	...	5,154	...	19	...	5,590
GRANGEMOUTH	...	...	84	...	1,122	...	1,206
HARTLEPOOL	...	...	...	18	...	18	36
HULL	23	...	1,547	...	98	...	1,668
INVERNESS	...	...	...	19	...	...	19
KIRKCALDY	38	32	647	244	299	41	1,301
LEITH	...	14	1,752	...	1,769	...	3,535
LIVERPOOL	...	...	329	...	6	...	335
LONDON	76	...	632	...	21	...	729
MIDDLESBROUGH	...	...	...	...	20	...	20
MONTROSE	...	...	78	...	...	...	78
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	...	4	...	25	82	...	111
NEWHAVEN	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
NEWPORT (MON.)	...	...	100	...	...	...	100
RUNCORN	...	...	16	...	...	...	16
SUNDERLAND	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
YARMOUTH	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL	554	68	12,116	343	3,781	59	16,921

Note.—There were no imports from *British Possessions* in the Year 1889.

Tables LI. to LVIII.

STATISTICS

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

EXPORTED

FROM

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*Furnished by the Board of Customs.*)

TABLE

Quantities and Values of the several descriptions of BRITISH and IRISH Countries and British Possessions, in

Descriptions.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
QUANTITIES.						
Animals, Living :—						
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves - - *No.*	3,110	2,704	2,249	2,442	2,371	1,710
Sheep and Lambs - - - „	6,309	4,189	5,036	7,421	8,779	8,017
Pigs - - - - - - „	578	288	423	536	455	3,523
Total of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs - *No.*	9,997	7,181	7,708	10,399	11,605	13,250
Horses - - - - - „	6,973	6,196	7,326	9,463	12,880	14,266
Animals unenumerated - - - - „	8,477	14,162	11,283	9,887	9,880	15,683
Meat :—Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Hams - *Cwts.*	56,480	61,662	82,690	73,350	70,760	88,664
Butter - - - - - - „	28,895	28,692	29,225	27,794	25,719	25,191
Cheese - - - - - - „	14,447	12,708	12,922	14,321	12,796	12,852
Milk, Condensed * - - - - „	—	—	—	—	—	* 67,825
Provisions unenumerated - - (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food, Raw Materials for, unenum'd. (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Meat, Provisions, &c.—(*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corn and Grain :—						
Wheat - - - - - *Cwts.*	45,955	54,669	118,738	63,790	64,564	121,109
Barley - - - - - „	22,667	19,407	17,880	30,172	18,490	22,785
Oats - - - - - - „	79,898	127,538	197,796	59,161	87,121	100,986
Rye - - - - - - „	...	81	216	147	250	44
Beans - - - - - - „	922	610	1,256	954	10,409	1,654
Peas - - - - - - „	13,174	11,392	18,448	12,067	14,639	16,697
Total of Corn and Grain - - *Cwts.*	162,616	213,697	354,334	166,291	195,473	283,275
Meal and Flour :—						
Wheat Meal and Flour - - - *Cwts.*	117,185	108,433	120,359	154,995	187,844	215,203
Oatmeal - - - - - „	23,842	23,689	21,362	24,450	24,690	29,076
Meal unenumerated - - - „	1,939	1,800	1,651	3,886	3,610	5,301
Total of Meal and Flour - - *Cwts.*	142,966	133,922	143,372	183,331	216,144	249,580
Malt - - - - - - *Qrs.*	85,054	78,660	93,764	78,993	90,611	93,723
Hops - - - - - - *Cwts.*	8,913	7,094	19,142	12,515	8,289	10,293
Flax and Hemp, dressed and undressed - „	35,812	30,565	28,077	32,081	39,721	34,741
Seeds of all sorts - - - - „	183,186	156,789	155,123	178,196	213,190	227,090
Grease, Tallow, and Animal Fat - „	233,844	283,718	285,501	407,439	402,636	374,363
Hides, Raw - - - - - „	72,458	79,202	110,803	119,660	121,710	72,792
Skins, British :—						
Sheep and Lambs' - - - *No.*	4,258,201	3,669,368	6,274,314	5,040,623	8,004,674	6,196,351
Skins unenumerated - - (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Skins - - - (*See Values*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool :—Sheep and Lambs' - - - *Lbs.*	18,128,800	23,459,500	22,225,200	19,557,700	23,588,200	21,768,400
Wood :—Rough, Hewn, Sawn, or Split - *Loads*	1,164	777	1,078	804	758	1,033

* Previous to 1889, Condensed Milk was

LI.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to FOREIGN each Year, from 1884 to 1889 inclusive.

DESCRIPTIONS.	VALUES. 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
ANIMALS, Living :—						
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	130,220	90,600	90,406	112,265	103,997	85,764
Sheep and Lambs	53,168	28,848	36,349	51,926	57,154	57,504
Pigs	3,877	1,882	2,149	2,910	2,858	17,207
TOTAL of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs	187,265	121,330	128,904	167,101	164,009	160,475
Horses	406,915	371,406	409,045	547,396	848,311	984,611
Animals unenumerated	20,134	20,711	23,073	21,548	27,854	28,162
MEAT :—Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Hams	240,173	248,353	285,101	289,361	283,329	363,241
BUTTER	202,523	175,646	165,070	156,774	146,036	145,432
CHEESE	60,733	51,928	51,157	56,753	50,762	49,168
MILK, CONDENSED [1]	—	—	—	—	—	[1] 142,537
PROVISIONS unenumerated [1]	539,094	630,971	729,906	707,602	737,438	[1] 513,461
FOOD, Raw Materials for, unenumerated	126,299	134,703	224,415	215,573	613,030	313,232
TOTAL of Meat, Provisions, &c.	1,168,822	1,241,601	1,455,649	1,426,063	1,830,595	1,527,071
CORN and GRAIN :—						
Wheat	19,683	22,709	46,139	26,441	28,256	47,599
Barley	13,456	11,482	10,147	14,776	2,948	12,915
Oats	29,932	42,057	59,506	15,531	24,256	31,061
Rye	...	35	55	53	80	12
Beans	436	275	662	526	3,535	731
Peas	7,918	6,538	8,728	5,833	7,389	8,409
TOTAL of Corn and Grain	71,425	83,096	125,237	63,160	73,464	100,727
MEAL and FLOUR :—						
Wheat Meal and Flour	71,934	56,281	61,586	80,572	96,108	116,094
Oatmeal	24,617	23,356	20,737	22,806	23,124	28,670
Meal unenumerated	795	721	594	1,315	1,172	1,584
TOTAL of Meal and Flour	97,346	80,358	82,917	104,693	120,404	146,348
MALT	185,384	165,796	187,943	159,014	183,011	193,700
HOPS	55,234	40,410	70,752	49,994	48,382	51,012
FLAX and HEMP, dressed and undressed	158,457	153,448	141,829	161,084	214,155	189,698
SEEDS of all sorts	231,961	197,451	184,495	187,454	215,771	223,426
GREASE, TALLOW, and ANIMAL FAT	379,116	409,694	340,426	467,972	438,152	455,863
HIDES, Raw	137,404	146,887	195,816	232,800	202,065	114,460
SKINS, British :—						
Sheep and Lambs'	346,106	258,146	335,607	279,882	373,983	275,944
Skins unenumerated	185,879	179,619	155,281	162,681	154,443	166,160
TOTAL of Skins	531,985	437,765	490,888	442,563	528,426	442,104
WOOL :—Sheep and Lambs'	826,185	933,612	932,704	916,782	1,016,070	970,750
WOOD :—Rough, Hewn, Sawn, or Split	7,026	5,349	6,996	6,399	5,827	8,698

[1] Included with "Provisions unenumerated."

TABLE LII.

Quantities and Values of the under-mentioned kinds of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE Exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions, in the Year 1889, distinguishing the Produce of the United Kingdom from the Foreign and Colonial Produce.

Descriptions.	—	Quantities. Produce of the United Kingdom.	Quantities. Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Quantities. TOTAL.	Values. Produce of the United Kingdom.	Values. Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Values. TOTAL.
					£	£	£
Animals, Living:—							
Oxen, Bulls, Cows, and Calves	*No.*	1,710	40	1,750	85,764	960	86,724
Sheep and Lambs	„	8,017	94	8,111	57,504	1,073	58,577
Pigs	„	3,523	...	3,523	17,207	...	17,207
Total of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs	*No.*	13,250	134	13,384	160,475	2,033	162,508
Horses	„	14,266	577	14,843	984,611	37,272	1,021,883
Animals unenumerated	„	15,683	—	—	28,162	11,182	39,344
Meat:—Beef, Pork, Bacon, and Hams	*Cwts.*	88,664	397,426	486,090	363,241	603,448	966,689
„ Mutton, Fresh	„	....	119	119	...	286	286
„ Unenumerated { Salted & Fresh	„	....	328	328	...	1,009	1,009
„ Unenumerated { Preserved	„	...	40,071	40,071	...	98,360	98,360
Butter	„	25,191	70,475	95,666	145,432	370,048	515,480
Cheese	„	12,852	60,398	73,250	49,168	174,267	223,435
Milk, Condensed	„	67,825	111,519	179,344	142,537	239,665	382,202
Eggs	*No.*	...	2,791,080	2,791,080	...	7,118	7,118
Provisions unenumerated	—	—	—	—	513,461	—	—
Food, Raw Materials for, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	313,232	—	—
Total of Meat, Provisions, &c.	—	—	—	—	1,527,071	—	—
Corn and Grain:—							
Wheat	*Cwts.*	121,109	348,728	469,837	47,590	143,788	191,387
Barley	„	22,785	39,728	62,513	12,915	12,930	25,845
Oats	„	100,986	69,915	170,901	31,061	25,193	56,254
Rye	„	44	2,933	2,977	12	877	889
Maize	„	...	332,573	332,573	...	80,008	80,008
Beans	„	1,654	35,875	37,529	731	12,961	13,692
Peas	„	16,697	47,320	64,017	8,409	17,468	25,877
Total of Corn and Grain	*Cwts.*	263,275	877,072	1,140,347	100,727	293,225	393,952
Meal and Flour:—							
Wheat Meal and Flour	*Cwts.*	215,203	172,234	387,437	116,094	113,175	229,269
Oatmeal	„	29,076	261	29,337	28,670	221	28,891
Maize Meal	„	...	2,852	2,852	...	1,211	1,211
Meal unenumerated	„	5,301	33,165	38,466	1,584	8,097	9,681
Total of Meal and Flour	*Cwts.*	249,580	208,512	458,092	146,348	122,704	269,052
Malt	*Qrs.*	93,723	552	94,275	193,700	1,030	194,730
Hops	*Cwts.*	10,293	7,748	18,041	51,012	32,248	83,260
Flax and Hemp, dressed and undressed	„	34,741	773,462	808,203	189,698	1,538,259	1,727,957
Seeds of all sorts	„	227,090	—	—	226,426	994,041	1,220,467
Grease, Tallow, and Animal Fat	„	374,363	301,311	675,674	455,863	378,649	834,512
Hides, Raw	„	72,792	419,469	492,261	114,460	1,202,904	1,317,364
Skins:—							
Sheep and Lambs'	*No.*	6,196,351	1,614,050	7,810,401	275,944	114,792	390,736
Skins unenumerated	„	—	552,255	—	166,160	59,920	226,080
Total of Skins	*No.*	—	2,166,305	—	442,104	174,712	616,816
Wool:—Sheep and Lambs'	*Lbs.*	21,768,400	363,435,451	385,203,851	970,750	15,417,521	16,388,271
Wood:—Rough, Hewn, Sawn, or Split	*Loads*	1,033	38,444	39,477	8,698	203,002	211,700

TABLE LIII.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of WOOL (Sheep and Lambs') EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and BRITISH POSSESSION, in the Year 1889, distinguishing the Produce of the United Kingdom from the Foreign and Colonial Produce.

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUES.		
	Produce of the UNITED KINGDOM.	FOREIGN and COLONIAL Produce.	TOTAL.	Produce of the UNITED KINGDOM.	FOREIGN and COLONIAL Produce.	TOTAL.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	£	£	£
AZORES	...	3,700	3,700	...	113	113
BELGIUM	454,700	79,669,686	80,124,386	20,873	3,378,345	3,399,218
CANADA	623,500	1,143,303	1,766,803	26,782	42,591	69,373
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	...	37	37	...	6	6
CHANNEL ISLANDS	...	621	621	...	32	32
DENMARK	66,100	95,455	161,555	3,049	3,555	7,504
EGYPT	...	490	490	...	41	41
FRANCE	2,079,600	88,004,627	90,084,227	95,197	3,797,456	3,892,653
GERMANY	4,426,800	91,431,002	95,857,802	254,931	4,143,368	4,398,299
GREECE	60,800	...	60,800	1,155	...	1,155
HOLLAND	828,500	33,042,019	33,870,519	40,334	1,413,471	1,453,805
INDIA, BRITISH — Bengal	...	18,000	18,000	...	1,048	1,048
INDIA, BRITISH — Bombay	...	9,460	9,460	..	488	488
ITALY	36,400	686,010	722,410	734	28,155	29,889
JAPAN	1,900	381,874	383,774	108	31,688	31,796
MALTA	...	3,100	3,100	..	296	296
MOROCCO	...	500	500	.	16	16
NEWFOUNDLAND	2,500	...	2,500	132	...	132
NORWAY	325,500	240,929	566,429	17,046	10,316	27,362
PORTUGAL	7,400	33,335	40,735	562	2,552	3,114
RUSSIA:—Northern Ports	199,400	976,934	1,176,334	12,983	63,228	76,211
SPAIN	134,300	266,580	400,880	11,115	13,887	25,002
SWEDEN	213,800	330,208	544,008	13,745	15,251	28,993
U.S. AMERICA:—Atlantic Ports	12,307,200	67,097,581	79,404,781	470,104	2,471,618	2,941,722
TOTAL	21,763,400	363,435,451	385,203,851	970,750	15,417,521	16,388,271

TABLE

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per HEAD, of *HOME-BRED*

BRITISH POSSESSION,

	Countries to which Exported.	STALLIONS. Number.	STALLIONS. Total Value.	STALLIONS. Average Value, per Head.	MARES. Number.	MARES. Total Value.	MARES. Average Value, per Head.
		No.	£	£ *s.* *d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s.* *d.*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	465	92,303	198 10 0	497	63,311	127 7 9
	BELGIUM	80	6,408	80 2 0	888	43,093	48 10 7
	BRAZIL	32	4,864	152 0 0	21	3,181	151 9 6
	CHILI	2	203	101 10 0	...	...	...
	DENMARK	...	...	...	8	915	114 7 6
	EGYPT	...	...	...	1	50	50 0 0
	FRANCE	49	17,780	362 17 2	529	33,800	63 17 10
	GERMANY	141	2,649	18 15 9	997	42,221	42 7 0
	HOLLAND	43	3,231	75 2 9	734	38,058	51 17 0
	ITALY	...	...	...	15	1,655	110 6 8
	MEXICO	2	250	125 0 0	...	...	...
	PORTUGAL *	2	150	75 0 0	...	...	...
	ROUMANIA	...	...	...	25	1,500	60 0 0
	RUSSIA	...	...	...	1	20	20 0 0
	SPAIN †	...	...	...	4	270	67 10 0
	SWEDEN	2	500	250 0 0	2	150	75 0 0
	UNITED STATES of AMERICA	681	50,677	74 8 4	845	34,911	41 6 4
	URUGUAY	44	8,490	192 19 1	61	9,660	158 7 3
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES—TOTAL	1,543	187,505	121 10 5	4,628	272,795	58 18 11
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	AUSTRALASIA: New South Wales	4	1,300	325 0 0	...	...	...
	AUSTRALASIA: South Australia	1	150	150 0 0	...	...	...
	AUSTRALASIA: Victoria	15	3,543	236 4 0	1	50	50 0 0
	AUSTRALASIA: Western Australia	1	150	150 0 0	...	...	...
	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL	21	5,143	244 18 1	1	50	50 0 0
	BERMUDAS	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CANADA	1,826	159,061	87 2 2	843	54,013	64 1 5
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	10	2,600	260 0 0	...	...	...
	CEYLON	...	...	...	4	250	62 10 0
	CHANNEL ISLANDS	2	30	15 0 0	31	585	18 17 5
	GIBRALTAR	...	...	...	1	200	200 0 0
	INDIA, BRITISH:—Bombay	...	...	...	2	700	350 0 0
	NATAL	3	475	158 6 8	1	29	29 0 0
	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	...	...	...	1	150	150 0 0
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS—TOTAL	1,862	167,309	89 17 1	884	55,977	63 6 5
	TOTAL	3,405	354,814	104 4 1	5,512	328,772	59 12 11

* Including Azores and Madeira.

LIV.

HORSES EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to EACH FOREIGN COUNTRY and in the Year 1883.

GELDINGS.			TOTAL.				
NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	COUNTRIES to which Exported.	
No.	£	£ *s. d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s. d.*		
70	9,118	130 5 2	1,032	164,732	159 12 6	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.
1,585	51,391	32 8 6	2,553	100,892	39 10 5	BELGIUM.	
4	730	182 10 0	57	8,775	153 18 11	BRAZIL.	
...	...	...	2	203	101 10 0	CHILI.	
11	978	88 18 2	19	1,893	99 12 8	DENMARK.	
3	440	146 13 4	4	490	122 10 0	EGYPT.	
763	48,005	62 18 4	1,341	99,585	74 5 3	FRANCE.	
375	13,364	35 12 9	1,513	58,234	38 9 9	GERMANY.	
923	30,395	32 18 7	1,700	71,684	42 3 4	HOLLAND.	
20	2,120	106 0 0	35	3,775	107 17 2	ITALY.	
...	...	...	2	250	125 0 0	MEXICO.	
4	400	100 0 0	6	550	91 13 4	PORTUGAL.*	
...	...	...	25	1,500	60 0 0	ROUMANIA.	
1	150	150 0 0	2	170	85 0 0	RUSSIA.	
4	230	57 10 0	8	500	62 10 0	SPAIN. †	
...	...	...	4	650	162 10 0	SWEDEN.	
134	3,128	23 6 10	1,660	88,716	53 8 10	UNITED STATES of AMERICA.	
9	1,105	122 15 7	114	19,255	168 18 1	URUGUAY.	
3,906	161,554	41 7 3	10,077	621,854	61 14 2	FOREIGN COUNTRIES—TOTAL.	
...	...	...	4	1,300	325 0 0	New South Wales.	AUSTRALASIA. BRITISH POSSESSIONS.
...	...	...	1	150	150 0 0	South Australia.	
...	...	...	16	3,593	224 11 3	Victoria.	
...	...	...	1	150	150 0 0	Western Australia.	
...	...	...	22	5,193	236 0 11	AUSTRALASIA:—TOTAL.	
1	20	20 0 0	1	20	20 0 0	BERMUDAS.	
14	530	37 17 2	2,683	213,604	79 12 3	CANADA.	
...	...	...	10	2,600	260 0 0	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
...	...	...	4	250	62 10 0	CEYLON.	
32	586	18 6 3	65	1,201	18 9 6	CHANNEL ISLANDS.	
5	235	47 0 0	6	435	72 10 0	GIBRALTAR.	
5	1,800	360 0 0	7	2,500	357 2 10	INDIA, BRITISH:—Bombay.	
...	...	...	4	504	126 0 0	NATAL.	
...	...	...	1	150	150 0 0	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	
57	3,171	55 12 8	2,803	226,457	80 15 10	BRITISH POSSESSIONS—TOTAL.	
3,963	164,725	41 11 4	12,880	848,311	65 17 3	TOTAL.	

† Including Canary Islands.

TABLE

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per HEAD, of *HOME-BRED* BRITISH POSSESSION,

	Countries to which Exported.	STALLIONS.			MARES.		
		Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.
		No.	£	£ *s. d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s. d.*
Foreign Countries.	Algeria	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Argentine Republic	653	172,609	264 6 8	728	103,519	142 3 11
	Austria	..	..	..	2	200	100 0 0
	Belgium	19	1,740	91 11 7	1,008	41,388	41 1 2
	Brazil	34	6,010	176 15 4	38	8,351	219 15 3
	Central America	2	20	10 0 0	1	10	10 0 0
	Chili	6	1,058	176 6 8	5	450	90 0 0
	Denmark	..	..	..	5	245	49 0 0
	Egypt	..	..	..	..	..	..
	France	79	15,636	197 18 3	502	35,445	70 12 2
	Germany	43	3,702	86 1 10	862	37,608	43 12 7
	Holland	33	2,540	76 19 5	737	30,870	41 17 9
	Italy	35	16,200	462 17 2	..	..	..
	Mexico	1	500	500 0 0	2	200	100 0 0
	Morocco	1	80	80 0 0	..	..	..
	Norway	..	..	..	1	75	75 0 0
	Peru	2	1,100	550 0 0	..	..	..
	Portugal*	3	650	216 13 4	4	520	130 0 0
	Russia	2	75	37 10 0	19	1,420	74 14 9
	Spain†	15	2,262	150 16 0	3	110	36 13 4
	Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Turkey	..	..	..	2	60	30 0 0
	United States of America	643	51,857	80 13 0	429	17,037	39 14 3
	United States of Colombia	1	269	269 0 0	..	..	..
	Uruguay	24	12,238	509 18 4	62	8,207	133 6 9
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Total	1,596	288,545	180 15 10	4,410	285,775	64 16 0
British Possessions.	Australasia: New South Wales	4	860	215 0 0	..	..	..
	Australasia: South Australia	1	756	756 0 0	6	1,992	332 0 0
	Australasia: Victoria	17	3,670	215 17 8	6	3,075	512 10 0
	Australia:—Total	22	5,286	240 5 5	12	5,067	422 5 0
	New Zealand	1	275	275 0 0	..	..	..
	Australasia:—Total	23	5,561	241 15 8	12	5,067	422 5 0
	Canada	1,385	112,115	80 19 0	1,184	53,176	44 18 3
	Cape of Good Hope	9	2,290	254 8 11	13	1,410	108 9 3
	Channel Islands	..	..	..	49	1,028	20 19 7
	Gibraltar	3	500	166 13 4	1	30	30 0 0
	Guiana, British	2	400	200 0 0	..	..	..
	India, British: Bengal	1	150	150 0 0	2	190	95 0 0
	India, British: Bombay	5	1,350	270 0 0	5	800	160 0 0
	Malta	1	25	25 0 0	1	50	50 0 0
	Natal	5	1,873	374 12 0	6	155	25 16 8
	West Indies, British	..	..	..	4	120	30 0 0
	BRITISH POSSESSIONS—Total	1,434	124,264	86 13 1	1,277	62,026	48 11 5
	TOTAL	3,030	412,809	136 4 10	5,687	347,801	61 3 2

* Including Azores and Madeira.

LV.

HORSES Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and in the Year 1889.

GELDINGS.			TOTAL.			Countries to which Exported.	
Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.		
No.	£	£ s. d.	*No.*	£	£ s. d.		
1	14	14 0 0	1	14	14 0 0	Algeria.	Foreign Countries.
130	16,831	129 9 5	1,511	292,959	193 17 8	Argentine Republic.	
4	400	100 0 0	6	600	100 0 0	Austria.	
2,345	63,386	27 0 1	3,372	106,454	31 11 5	Belgium.	
15	2,250	150 0 0	87	16,611	190 18 7	Brazil.	
..	..	..	3	30	10 0 0	Central America.	
..	..	..	11	1,508	137 1 10	Chili.	
49	1,010	20 12 3	54	1,255	23 4 10	Denmark.	
13	560	43 1 6	13	560	43 1 6	Egypt.	
794	59,687	75 3 5	1,375	110,767	80 11 2	France.	
318	13,666	42 19 6	1,223	54,976	44 19 0	Germany.	
1,381	42,451	30 14 9	2,151	75,861	35 5 4	Holland.	
..	..	..	35	16,200	462 17 2	Italy.	
..	..	..	3	700	233 6 8	Mexico.	
..	..	..	1	80	80 0 0	Morocco.	
..	..	..	1	75	75 0 0	Norway.	
..	..	..	2	1,100	550 0 0	Peru.	
25	3,909	156 7 2	32	5,079	158 14 5	Portugal.*	
4	800	200 0 0	25	2,295	91 16 0	Russia.	
7	375	53 11 5	25	2,747	109 17 7	Spain. †	
1	50	50 0 0	1	50	50 0 0	Sweden.	
..	..	..	2	60	30 0 0	Turkey.	
41	2,015	49 2 11	1,113	70,909	63 14 2	United States of America.	
..	..	..	1	269	269 0 0	United States of Colombia.	
1	110	110 0 0	87	20,615	236 19 1	Uruguay.	
5,129	207,454	40 8 11	11,135	781,774	70 4 2	FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Total.	
..	..	..	4	860	215 0 0	New South Wales.	Australalasia.
..	..	..	7	2,748	392 11 5	South Australia.	
..	..	..	28	6,745	293 5 3	Victoria.	
..	..	..	34	10,353	304 10 0	Australia:—Total.	
..	..	..	1	275	275 0 0	New Zealand.	
..	..	..	35	10,628	303 13 2	Australasia:—Total.	British Possessions.
361	14,648	40 11 6	2,930	179,939	61 8 3	Canada.	
..	..	..	22	3,700	168 3 8	Cape of Good Hope.	
47	1,029	21 17 10	96	2,057	21 8 7	Channel Islands.	
3	345	115 0 0	7	875	125 0 0	Gibraltar.	
..	..	..	2	400	200 0 0	Guiana, British.	
..	..	..	3	340	113 6 8	Bengal	India, British.
1	200	200 0 0	11	2,350	213 12 9	Bombay	
..	..	..	2	75	37 10 0	Malta.	
6	175	29 3 4	17	2,203	129 11 9	Natal.	
2	150	75 0 0	6	270	45 0 0	West Indies, British.	
420	16,547	39 7 11	3,131	202,837	64 15 8	British Possessions—Total.	
5,549	224,001	40 7 4	14,266	984,611	69 0 4	Total.	

† Including Canary Islands.

TABLE

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per Head, of *FOREIGN-BRED*
BRITISH POSSESSION,

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	STALLIONS.			MARES.		
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.
	No.	£	£ *s. d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s. d.*
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - -	15	2,250	150 0 0	2	300	150 0 0
CANADA - - - - -	1	60	60 0 0	..	..	..
FRANCE - - - - -	1	42	42 0 0	..	..	..
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	357	15,488	43 7 8	85	5,539	65 3 4
TOTAL - -	374	17,840	47 14 0	87	5,839	67 2 4

TABLE

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE per Head, of *FOREIGN-BRED*
BRITISH POSSESSION,

COUNTRIES to which Exported.	STALLIONS.			MARES.		
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.
	No.	£	£ *s. d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s. d.*
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC - -	4	400	100 0 0	12	878	73 3 4
BELGIUM - - - - -	..	..	..	1	15	15 0 0
DENMARK - - - - -	..	..	..	3	20	6 13 4
FRANCE - - - - -	..	..	..	1	50	50 0 0
GERMANY - - - - -	1	400	400 0 0	1	400	400 0 0
PORTUGAL - - - -	..	..	..	4	400	100 0 0
UNITED STATES of AMERICA -	316	24,116	76 6 4	109	5,157	47 6 3
TOTAL - -	321	24,916	77 12 5	131	6,920	52 16 6

LVI.

HORSES Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and in the Year 1888.

GELDINGS.			TOTAL.			Countries to which Exported.
Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.	
No.	£	£ s. d.	*No.*	£	£ s. d.	
..	..	..	17	2,550	150 0 0	Argentine Republic.
..	..	..	1	60	60 0 0	Canada.
..	..	..	1	42	42 0 0	France.
104	2,081	20 0 2	546	23,108	42 6 5	United States of America.
104	2,081	20 0 2	565	25,760	45 11 10	TOTAL.

LVII.

HORSES Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and in the Year 1889.

GELDINGS.			TOTAL.			Countries to which Exported.
Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.	Number.	Total Value.	Average Value, per Head.	
No.	£	£ s. d.	*No.*	£	£ s. d.	
..	..	..	16	1,278	79 17 6	Argentine Republic.
..	..	..	1	15	15 0 0	Belgium.
..	..	..	3	20	6 13 4	Denmark.
63	3,132	49 14 3	64	3,182	49 14 4	France.
4	1,600	400 0 0	6	2,400	400 0 0	Germany.
..	..	..	4	400	100 0 0	Portugal.
58	704	12 2 9	483	29,977	62 1 3	United States of America.
125	5,436	43 9 9	577	37,272	64 11 11	TOTAL.

TABLE LVIII.

NUMBER, TOTAL VALUE, and AVERAGE VALUE, per Head, of HORSES EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM to FOREIGN COUNTRIES and BRITISH POSSESSIONS, in each Year, from 1869 to 1889 inclusive; and the YEARLY AVERAGES of certain Series of Years.

YEARS.	HOME-BRED.			FOREIGN-BRED.			TOTAL.		
	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.	NUMBER.	TOTAL VALUE.	AVERAGE VALUE, per Head.
	No.	£	£ *s.* *d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s.* *d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s.* *d.*
1869	2,210	135,237	61 3 10	3	330	110 0 0	2,213	135,567	61 5 2
1870	7,202	255,305	35 9 0	2	20	10 0 0	7,204	255,325	35 8 10
1871	7,172	273,913	38 3 10	...	...	...	7,172	273,913	38 3 10
1872	3,389	180,082	53 2 9	3	78	26 0 0	3,392	180,160	53 2 3
1873	2,816	177,262	62 19 0	14	535	38 4 3	2,830	177,797	62 16 6
1874	3,050	205,483	67 7 5	29	1,260	43 9 0	3,079	206,743	67 2 11
1875	3,135	241,106	76 18 2	10	1,765	176 10 0	3,145	242,871	77 4 6
1876	2,659	216,523	81 8 7	2	200	100 0 0	2,661	216,723	81 8 11
1877	2,258	168,070	74 8 8	94	3,454	36 14 11	2,352	171,524	72 18 6
1878	2,967	204,810	69 0 7	7	210	30 0 0	2,974	205,020	68 18 9
1879	5,018	295,052	58 16 0	54	4,799	88 17 5	5,072	299,851	59 2 5
1880	5,128	311,302	60 14 2	447	23,476	52 10 5	5,575	334,778	60 1 0
1881	6,108	380,346	62 5 5	115	14,700	127 16 6	6,223	395,046	63 9 8
1882	6,444	407,599	63 5 1	202	20,833	103 2 8	6,646	428,432	64 9 4
1883	7,376	410,269	55 12 5	195	28,594	146 12 9	7,571	438,863	57 19 4
1884	6,973	406,915	58 7 1	167	16,092	96 7 2	7,140	423,007	59 4 11
1885	6,196	371,406	59 18 10	186	23,428	125 19 2	6,382	394,834	61 17 4
1886	7,326	409,045	55 16 8	142	7,046	49 12 5	7,468	416,091	55 14 4
1887	9,463	547,396	57 16 11	359	14,402	40 2 4	9,822	561,798	57 4 0
1888	12,880	848,311	65 17 3	565	25,760	45 11 10	13,445	874,071	65 0 3
1889	14,266	984,611	69 0 4	577	37,272	64 11 11	14,843	1,021,883	68 16 11
AVERAGES.									
	No.	£	£ *s.* *d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s.* *d.*	*No.*	£	£ *s.* *d.*
1861-65	4,302	238,378	57 5 11	8	788	* —	4,310	238,566	57 4 5
1866-70	4,342	187,167	45 18 9	1	72	* —	4,343	187,239	45 18 11
1871-75	3,913	215,569	59 14 3	11	728	* —	3,924	216,297	59 14 0
1876-80	3,606	239,151	68 17 7	121	6,428	61 12 7	3,727	245,579	68 9 11
1881-85	6,619	395,307	59 17 9	173	20,729	119 19 8	6,792	416,036	61 8 1
1886-89	10,984	697,341	62 2 9	411	21,120	49 19 7	11,395	718,461	61 13 10

* The Foreign-bred Horses exported during these periods were too few in number to form the basis of an Average Value, per Head, for the Five Years.

Tables LIX. to LXXI.

COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(Furnished by the Board of Trade.)

TABLE

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of WHEAT, in each of the

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
						ACREAGE of LAND
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New South Wales *	233,253	233,368	253,138	221,888	247,361	289,757
Victoria *	691,622	707,188	977,285	926,729	969,362	1,104,392
South Australia *	1,305,851	1,458,096	1,733,542	1,768,781	1,746,531	1,846,151
Western Australia *	23,008	25,762	27,687	21,951	22,718	28,768
Queensland †	‡ 10,397	‡ 13,802	‡ 12,632	‡ 10,958	‡ 12,069	‡ 10,742
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	2,264,131	2,438,216	3,004,284	2,950,307	2,998,041	3,279,810
Tasmania *	48,392	45,215	50,022	51,757	46,721	41,301
New Zealand *	264,577	270,198	324,933	365,715	390,818	377,706
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	2,577,100	2,753,629	3,379,239	3,367,779	3,435,580	3,698,817
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	1,930,123	1,775,337	1,683,620
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	305,367	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	51,293	—	208,674
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	55,572	—	—
						QUANTITY of
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New South Wales *	3,439,326	3,613,266	3,717,355	3,405,966	4,042,395	4,345,437
Victoria *	6,060,737	9,398,858	9,727,369	8,714,377	8,751,454	15,570,245
South Australia *	9,332,049	14,260,964	8,606,510	8,087,032	7,356,117	14,649,230
Western Australia *	229,342	384,813	362,244	219,510	249,898	373,984
Queensland †	130,452	29,259	223,243	39,612	145,752	42,842
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	19,191,906	27,687,160	22,636,721	20,466,497	20,545,616	34,981,738
Tasmania *	778,977	1,049,778	750,040	977,365	946,889	732,718
New Zealand *	6,070,599	7,610,012	8,147,705	8,297,890	10,270,591	9,827,136
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	26,041,482	36,346,950	31,534,466	29,741,752	31,763,096	45,541,592
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	27,406,091	40,951,201	21,383,020
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	3,070,211	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	1,033,673	—	4,943,477
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	840,294	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.

‡ Including all acreage sown with Wheat, whether reaped for

§ Figures for the North-Western Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, according

¶ The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Wheat in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
under WHEAT.						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	AUSTRALASIA:—
275,249	264,367	337,730	389,390	304,803	419,758	New South Wales. *
1,096,354	1,020,082	1,052,685	1,232,943	1,217,191	1,178,735	Victoria. *
1,942,453	—	—	—	—	1,842,961	South Australia. *
29,416	29,511	24,043	27,512	30,740	35,517	Western Australia. *
‡ 15,942	‡ 13,299	‡ 15,665	‡ 10,563	‡ 9,602	‡ 15,861	Queensland. †
3,359,414	—	—	—	—	3,492,832	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
34,091	30,266	35,322	40,498	40,657	49,055	Tasmania. *
270,043	173,891	253,025	357,359	362,153	335,861	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
3,663,548	—	—	—	—	3,877,748	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA †:—
1,586,387	1,674,599	1,463,867	1,382,564	1,194,387	1,220,725	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
307,020	367,479	384,441	432,134	—	623,245	Manitoba.
—	§ 67,256	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.
WHEAT PRODUCED.						
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	AUSTRALASIA:—
4,203,394	2,768,330	5,868,844	4,695,849	1,450,503	6,570,335	New South Wales. *
10,433,146	9,170,538	12,100,036	13,328,765	8,647,709	11,495,720	Victoria. *
14,621,755	—	—	—	—	14,577,358	South Australia. *
382,414	339,376	288,516	269,611	322,759	497,238	Western Australia. *
195,727	51,598	21,221	182,308	‖ 8,263	134,335	Queensland. †
29,836,436	—	—	—	—	33,274,986	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
654,638	524,353	632,573	675,069	819,497	756,639	Tasmania. *
6,866,777	4,242,285	6,297,638	9,424,059	8,770,246	8,448,506	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
37,357,851	—	—	—	—	42,480,131	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA †:—
35,327,292	30,608,162	27,589,695	20,073,728	20,284,346	18,699,572	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
6,174,172	6,989,180	5,719,933	12,351,724	—	¶ 7,201,519	Manitoba.
—	§ 1,147,124	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.

† Years ended 31st December.

Grain, mown for Hay, cut for Green Fodder, or Unproductive.

to the Census of August 1885. ‖ About 90 per cent. of the Acreage was Unproductive.

for, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

TABLE

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of BARLEY, in each of the

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
ACREAGE of LAND						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New South Wales *	6,152	6,130	8,056	6,427	6,473	5,081
Victoria *	22,871	43,182	68,630	48,652	48,721	46,832
South Australia *	12,089	15,107	13,074	11,953	12,186	13,475
Western Australia *	5,927	7,238	6,364	3,979	4,766	5,548
Queensland †	1,065	1,789	1,499	256	504	241
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	48,104	73,446	97,623	71,267	67,650	71,177
Tasmania *	4,040	6,491	8,297	4,597	3,229	3,205
New Zealand *	28,646	57,484	46,877	29,808	28,146	32,907
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	80,790	137,421	152,797	105,672	99,025	107,289
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	—	848,617	757,156
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—	48,225
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New South Wales *	132,072	131,541	163,395	135,218	133,050	106,496
Victoria *	417,157	1,065,430	1,068,830	927,566	758,477	1,069,803
South Australia *	142,933	202,166	151,886	137,165	134,464	188,806
Western Australia *	72,498	130,284	89,082	47,748	61,958	88,768
Queensland †	16,904	44,160	31,433	3,207	8,982	3,190
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	781,564	1,573,581	1,504,626	1,250,904	1,096,931	1,457,063
Tasmania *	97,845	181,178	169,156	102,475	89,739	81,962
New Zealand *	709,465	1,751,432	1,221,241	664,093	737,163	964,456
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	1,588,874	3,506,191	2,895,023	2,017,472	1,923,833	2,503,481
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	14,279,841	24,284,407	18,414,337
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	2,064,470	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	253,604	—	1,446,750
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	246,953	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.

‡ Figures for the North-Western Provisional Districts of Assiniboia,

§ The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Barley in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
under BARLEY.						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
7,036	5,298	6,079	4,402	3,318	5,440	New South Wales. *
62,273	74,112	37,031	40,983	83,483	90,724	Victoria. *
15,697	—	—	—	—	19,679	South Australia. *
5,616	6,178	5,185	5,935	5,009	5,475	Western Australia. *
686	406	768	1,165	324	1,254	Queensland. †
91,308	—	—	—	—	122,572	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
5,646	6,833	2,749	3,766	4,670	4,446	Tasmania. *
39,703	34,603	21,535	27,912	45,027	42,402	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
136,657	—	—	—	—	169,420	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA † :—
700,472	597,873	735,778	767,346	895,432	875,286	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
40,848	52,189	69,565	56,110	—	80,238	Manitoba.
—	‡ 11,605	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.
BARLEY PRODUCED.						
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
148,869	85,606	132,959	84,533	36,760	113,109	New South Wales. *
1,082,430	1,302,854	827,852	956,476	1,131,427	1,831,132	Victoria. *
211,207	—	—	—	—	246,841	South Australia. *
92,664	89,581	82,816	69,710	73,630	93,075	Western Australia. *
16,964	9,826	18,483	31,493	7,432	26,630	Queensland. †
1,552,134	—	—	—	—	2,310,787	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
167,036	176,466	61,585	52,240	109,979	105,574	Tasmania. *
1,205,906	896,816	558,606	760,874	1,402,537	1,342,823	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
2,925,076	—	—	—	—	3,759,184	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA † :—
19,119,041	16,533,587	19,512,278	17,134,830	23,366,569	23,386,388	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
1,024,467	1,333,361	964,092	1,925,231	—	§ 1,051,551	Manitoba.
—	‡ 257,479	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.

† Years ended 31st December.

Saskatchewan, and Alberta, according to the Census of August 1885.

for, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of OATS, in each of the

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
ACREAGE of LAND						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New South Wales *	22,129	23,883	17,923	16,348	24,818	17,810
Victoria *	134,428	167,615	134,089	146,995	169,892	188,161
South Australia *	2,931	4,117	4,355	3,023	3,457	5,491
Western Australia *	1,568	1,734	1,319	827	1,025	1,395
Queensland †	132	175	116	88	225	125
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	161,188	197,524	157,802	167,281	199,417	212,982
Tasmania *	28,802	37,216	19,853	27,535	28,849	23,160
New Zealand *	278,031	330,208	215,030	243,387	319,858	262,954
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	468,021	564,948	392,685	438,203	548,124	499,096
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	—	1,387,487	1,418,309
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—	—	172,345
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New South Wales *	447,912	516,937	356,121	356,566	617,465	376,635
Victoria *	2,366,026	4,023,271	2,362,425	3,612,111	4,446,027	4,717,624
South Australia *	35,202	61,818	50,070	32,219	38,472	80,467
Western Australia *	28,249	32,946	21,004	10,751	15,375	23,715
Queensland †	1,274	4,330	2,081	1,121	3,730	1,112
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	2,878,663	4,639,302	2,791,701	4,012,768	5,121,069	5,199,553
Tasmania *	714,987	1,064,966	439,446	783,129	788,713	634,354
New Zealand *	8,357,150	12,062,607	6,891,251	6,924,848	10,520,428	9,231,339
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	11,950,800	17,766,875	10,122,398	11,720,745	16,430,210	15,065,246
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	40,209,929	50,501,701	54,573,609
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	25,160,852	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	1,270,288	—	7,583,180
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	3,852,062	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.

‡ Figures for the North-Western Provisional Districts of Assiniboia.

§ The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Oats in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched for

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
under OATS.						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	AUSTRALASIA:—
19,472	14,117	23,947	19,393	7,984	22,358	New South Wales. *
187,710	215,994	185,765	199,036	197,518	236,496	Victoria. *
7,264	—	—	—	—	10,297	South Australia. *
1,452	1,596	1,766	1,680	1,788	2,075	Western Australia. *
143	208	138	550	642	750	Queensland. †
216,041	—	—	—	—	271,976	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
28,956	29,247	21,607	21,169	33,834	40,169	Tasmania. *
354,794	329,488	387,228	336,474	367,225	426,071	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
599,791	—	—	—	—	738,216	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA †:—
1,481,828	1,543,745	1,621,901	1,682,463	1,849,868	1,923,444	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
133,004	157,026	161,030	155,176	—	218,744	Manitoba.
—	‡ 35,343	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.
OATS PRODUCED.						
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	AUSTRALASIA:—
425,920	279,107	600,892	394,762	109,931	543,330	New South Wales. *
4,392,695	4,692,303	4,256,079	4,562,530	2,803,800	5,644,867	Victoria. *
88,639	—	—	—	—	131,449	South Australia. *
26,131	23,142	28,512	25,424	41,852	41,500	Western Australia. *
2,170	1,006	1,438	13,343	3,626	14,561	Queensland. †
4,935,555	—	—	—	—	6,375,707	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
829,611	784,325	560,622	385,195	946,354	1,148,935	Tasmania. *
12,360,449	8,603,702	11,973,295	10,512,119	10,977,065	13,673,584	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
18,125,615	—	—	—	—	21,198,226	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA †:—
57,696,304	55,229,742	58,665,608	49,848,101	65,466,911	64,346,301	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
4,063,272	5,533,781	3,472,877	7,265,237	—	§ 3,415,104	Manitoba.
—	‡ 1,045,950	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.

† Years ended 31st December.

Saskatchewan, and Alberta, according to the Census of August 1885.

owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of MAIZE, in each of the

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
ACREAGE of LAND						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New South Wales * -	130,582	135,034	127,196	117,478	118,180	123,684
Western Australia * -	40	35	32	36	25	28
Queensland † - -	53 799	48,365	44,109	46,480	53,323	56,463
TOTAL of above Colonies	184,421	183,434	171,337	163,994	171,528	180,125
South Australia * -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria * - - - -	1,939	2,447	1,769	1,783	2,702	2,570
Tasmania * - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand * - -	—	—	2,321	3,177	3,920	4,435
Fiji Islands - - -	2,300	2,240	1,683	—	‡ 980	‡1,026
CANADA†:—						
Ontario - - -	—	—	—	—	206,755	214,237
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
New South Wales * -	4,420,580	4,761,856	4,518,897	4,930,956	4,057,635	4,538,604
Western Australia * -	296	490	896	648	525	812
Queensland † - -	1,539,510	1,511,006	1,409,607	1,313,655	1,422,648	1,619,140
TOTAL of above Colonies	5,960,386	6,273,352	5,929,400	6,245,259	5,480,808	6,158,556
South Australia * -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Victoria * - - - -	40,754	61,887	49,299	81,007	131,620	117,294
Tasmania * - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand * - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji Islands - - -	46,000	54,685	38,039	—	‡ 22,067	‡ 17,832
CANADA†:—						
Ontario - - -	—	—	—	8,096,782	§ 13,415,914	—
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick -	—	—	—	919,860	—	—
Manitoba - - -	—	—	—	2,516	—	—
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories - - -	—	—		5,984	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. † Years ended 31st December.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
under MAIZE.						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
115,600	132,709	146,957	171,662	166,101	173,836	New South Wales. *
74	156	171	164	61	80	Western Australia. *
61,064	71,741	75,566	73,139	85,966	97,698	Queensland. †
176,738	204,606	222,694	244,965	252,128	271,614	TOTAL of above Colonies.
—	—	—	—	—	—	South Australia. *
3,854	4,530	4,901	6,031	5,789	8,447	Victoria. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tasmania. *
3,393	3,286	4,720	5,732	4,768	6,253	New Zealand. *
‡ 545	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
						CANADA † :—
174,560	167,831	156,494	163,893	222,971	187,116	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
—	291	—	—	—	—	Manitoba.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.
MAIZE PRODUCED.						
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
2,989,585	4,235,163	3,825,146	4,953,125	4,910,404	5,354,827	New South Wales. *
1,266	1,950	3,933	1,762	1,769	1,200	Western Australia. *
1,312,939	1,574,294	1,709,673	1,631,890	2,181,681	1,743,051	Queensland. †
4,303,790	5,811,407	5,538,752	6,586,777	7,093,854	7,099,078	TOTAL of above Colonies.
—	—	—	—	—	—	South Australia. *
176,388	181,240	231,447	318,551	267,155	357,047	Victoria. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Tasmania. *
—	—	—	223,270	207,275	270,282	New Zealand. *
‡ 9,401	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
						CANADA † :—
§ 12,935,889	§ 10,741,391	§ 10,805,309	§ 8,404,752	§ 17,436,780	§ 9,248,199	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Manitoba.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.

‡ These figures relate to cultivation by white population only. § In ear.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of POTATOES, in each of the

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
						ACREAGE of LAND
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New South Wales *	16,725	19,271	19,095	15,944	14,462	14,954
Victoria *	36,527	41,600	45,951	39,129	34,267	40,195
South Australia *	5,398	7,320	5,587	6,136	5,288	6,063
Western Australia *	341	362	471	278	267	310
Queensland †	3,882	4,761	6,111	5,086	5,133	‡ 5,468
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	62,873	73,314	77,215	66,573	59,417	66,990
Tasmania *	8,079	9,743	10,421	9,670	9,681	9,601
New Zealand *	17,299	21,260	22,530	22,540	20,488	21,102
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	88,251	104,317	110,166	98,783	89,586	97,693
CANADA †:—						
Ontario	—	—	—	181,394	160,700	166,823
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	234,636	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	4,306	—	12,168
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	43,166	—	—
						QUANTITY of
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
New South Wales *	53,590	62,228	52,112	44,323	43,461	36,977
Victoria *	98,958	167,943	129,262	134,290	129,605	161,088
South Australia *	14,378	27,832	16,170	18,154	16,133	25,557
Western Australia *	850	1,269	1,413	556	801	930
Queensland †	9,063	14,404	16,177	11,984	14,861	‡ 14,236
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	176,839	273,676	215,134	209,307	204,861	238,788
Tasmania *	27,257	30,956	32,548	33,565	37,526	34,509
New Zealand *	86,186	119,523	111,329	121,890	104,581	113,198
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	290,282	424,155	359,011	364,762	346,968	386,495
CANADA †:—				*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Ontario	—	—	—	13,994,559	18,432,145	16,400,782
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	—	—	—	29,212,690	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	556,193	—	2,857,312
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories	—	—	—	6,605,348	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.

§ Figures for the North-Western Provisional Districts of Assiniboia,

¶ The accuracy of the figures relating to the Produce of Potatoes in Manitoba in 1889 cannot be vouched

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, and in the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
under POTATOES.						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
12,418	15,166	17,322	20,915	15,419	17,551	New South Wales. *
38,763	42,602	49,974	48,263	43,074	47,139	Victoria. *
5,666	—	—	—	—	6,383	South Australia. *
500	434	356	474	482	462	Western Australia. *
‡ 5,424	‡ 6,735	‡ 7,202	‡ 8,717	‡ 7,303	‡ 7,185	Queensland. †
62,771	—	—	—	—	78,720	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
9,037	11,073	16,084	16,394	13,653	17,015	Tasmania. *
21,348	24,823	27,633	25,338	26,331	30,577	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
93,156	—	—	—	—	126,312	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA †:—
168,757	159,741	140,143	140,283	153,915	145,812	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
11,267	14,280	8,696	10,791	—	11,941	Manitoba.
—	§ 3,676	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.
POTATOES PRODUCED.						
Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
31,335	38,695	45,803	61,455	36,839	50,096	New South Wales. *
161,119	163,202	170,661	198,225	131,149	157,104	Victoria. *
23,192	—	—	—	—	23,853	South Australia. *
1,501	1,085	1,071	1,130	1,974	1,386	Western Australia. *
‡ 15,855	‡ 18,989	‡ 26,967	‡ 30,679	‡ 20,711	‡ 25,889	Queensland. †
233,002	—	—	—	—	258,328	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
39,503	53,521	75,773	42,526	66,721	72,275	Tasmania. *
123,504	113,753	134,965	138,060	133,682	159,729	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
396,009	—	—	—	—	490,332	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	CANADA †:—
27,546,261	21,091,144	16,012,358	10,678,000	22,273,607	14,355,529	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.
2,158,820	2,781,651	1,321,735	2,640,066	—	¶ 1,393,385	Manitoba.
—	§ 479,702	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories.

† Years ended 31st December. ‡ Including Sweet-Potatoes (*Batatas edulis*).

Saskatchewan, and Alberta, according to the Census of August, 1885.

for, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Canadian Authorities in obtaining correct returns.

TABLE

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of the VINE, in

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
ACREAGE of LAND						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
New South Wales *	4,237	4,266	4,800	4,028	4,448	4,478
Victoria *	4,434	4,284	4,980	4,923	5,732	7,326
South Australia *	4,297	4,117	4,337	4,202	4,312	4,280
Queensland †	605	743	739	890	§ 1,093	§ 1,198
TOTAL of above Colonies	13,573	13,410	14,856	14,043	15,585	17,282
Western Australia *	614	718	659	527	607	725
Tasmania *	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand *	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUANTITY of						
AUSTRALASIA:—	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
New South Wales *	664,733	733,576	602,007	513,688	543,596	569,604
Victoria ‡	574,143	484,028	539,191	516,763	723,560	760,752
South Australia *	458,303	459,468	500,955	313,060	347,340	358,606
Queensland †	64,407	104,674	85,455	72,121	88,476	119,295
TOTAL of above Colonies	1,781,586	1,781,746	1,727,608	1,415,632	1,702,972	1,828,257
Western Australia *	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania *	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand *	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—

* For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated.

‡ The Quantity of Wine produced in Victoria is given for the same year as that of the corresponding

§ Including acreage of all Vines, whether for

LXIV.

each of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
under the VINE.						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
4,584	5,247	§ 5,849	§ 6,745	§ 7,972	§ 7,867	New South Wales. *
9,042	9,775	10,310	11,195	12,886	15,662	Victoria. *
4,590	—	—	—	—	7,352	South Australia. *
§ 1,286	§ 1,483	§ 1,517	§ 1,658	§ 1,703	§ 1,763	Queensland. †
19,502	—	—	—	—	32,644	TOTAL of above Colonies.
687	624	649	672	892	1,088	Western Australia. *
—	—	—	—	37	30	Tasmania. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.
WINE PRODUCED.						
Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
441,612	555,470	601,897	666,382	805,813	688,685	New South Wales. *
1,003,827	986,041	1,167,874	1,209,442	—	—	Victoria. ‡
473,535	—	—	—	—	510,674	South Australia. *
95,358	133,298	147,410	118,672	144,239	164,626	Queensland. †
2,014,332	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL of above Colonies.
81,753	59,488	97,350	124,249	124,184	205,632	Western Australia. *
—	—	—	—	100	800	Tasmania. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	New Zealand. *
—	—	—	—	—	—	Fiji Islands.

† Years ended 31st December.

Acreage, although the Vine-Crop was not gathered until the year subsequent to that stated.

Wine-making, for Table Grapes, or Unproductive.

TABLE

NUMBER of HORSES, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
AUSTRALASIA:—	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
New South Wales (*a*)	336,468	360,038	395,984	398,577	328,026	326,964
Victoria (*a*)	210,105	216,710	275,516	278,195	280,874	286,779
South Australia (*a*)	121,553	130,052	(*f*) 157,915	(*i*) 159,678	(*i*) 162,400	(*i*) 164,360
Western Australia (*a*)	32,801	32,411	34,568	31,755	31,325	32,884
Queensland (*b*)	148,226	163,342	179,152	194,217	233,776	236,154
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	849,153	902,553	1,043,135	1,062,422	1,036,401	1,047,141
Tasmania (*a*)	24,107	24,593	25,267	25,607	25,857	26,840
New Zealand	(*e*) 137,768	(*e*) 137,768	(*h*) 161,736	(*h*) 161,736	(*h*) 161,736	(*h*) 161,736
Fiji Islands (*c*)	(*e*) 200	(*d*) 222	(*d*) (*g*) 286	(*d*) (*g*) 286	(*d*) 439	(*d*) 545
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	1,011,228	1,065,136	1,230,424	1,250,051	1,224,433	1,236,262
CANADA (*b*):—						
Ontario	—	—	—	864,150	503,604	560,133
Quebec	—	—	—		—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	57,167	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	52,975	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	16,739	—	15,486
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	31,335	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	26,122	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	—	—	10,870	—	—

TABLE

NUMBER of HORNED CATTLE, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
AUSTRALASIA:—	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
New South Wales (*a*)	2,771,583	2,914,210	2,580,040	2,597,348	1,859,985	1,640,753
Victoria (*a*)	1,184,843	1,129,358	1,286,267	1,286,677	1,287,088	1,297,546
South Australia (*a*)	251,802	266,217	(*f*) 307,177	(*i*) 314,918	(*i*) 306,046	(*i*) 319,620
Western Australia (*a*)	56,158	60,617	63,719	63,009	65,473	64,558
Queensland (*b*)	2,469,555	2,805,984	3,162,752	3,618,513	4,324,807	4,246,141
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL	6,733,941	7,176,386	7,399,955	7,880,465	7,843,399	7,568,618
Tasmania (*a*)	126,276	129,317	127,187	130,526	122,504	130,525
New Zealand	(*e*) 578,430	(*e*) 578,430	(*h*) 698,637	(*h*) 698,637	(*h*) 698,637	(*h*) 698,637
Fiji Islands (*c*)	(*e*) 3,000	3,840	(*g*) 4,883	(*g*) 4,883	5,432	5,124
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL	7,441,647	7,887,973	8,230,662	8,714,511	8,669,972	8,402,904
CANADA (*b*):—						
Ontario	—	—	—	2,732,500	1,586,312	1,818,054
Quebec	—	—	—		—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	325,603	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	212,560	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	60,231	—	53,894
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	90,723	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	80,451	—	—
The N. W. Territories	—	—	—	12,872	—	—

(*a*) For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. (*b*) Years ended 31st December.
(*d*) Including Mules. (*e*) Census of 1878. (*f*) Including Corporate Towns.
(*k*) Exclusive of Northern Territory. (*l*) Census of March 1886.

LXV.

COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
337,172	344,697	361,663	390,609	411,368	430,777	New South Wales. (*a*)
293,846	304,098	308,553	315,000	323,115	329,335	Victoria. (*a*)
(*i*) 168,420	(*m*) 168,420	(*m*) 168,420	(*m*) 168,420	(*m*) 168,420	(*k*) 170,515	South Australia. (*a*)
37,111	34,392	38,360	41,100	41,390	42,806	Western Australia. (*a*)
253,116	260,207	278,694	305,865	324,326	352,364	Queensland. (*b*)
1,089,665	1,111,814	1,155,690	1,220,994	1,268,619	1,325,797	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
27,188	28,610	29,684	29,528	29,238	29,778	Tasmania. (*a*)
(*h*) 161,736	(*l*) 187,382	(*l*) 187,382	(*l*) 187,382	(*l*) 187,382	(*l*) 187,382	New Zealand.
(*d*) 610	590	567	647	684	(*o*) 684	Fiji Islands. (*c*)
1,279,199	1,328,396	1,373,323	1,438,551	1,485,923	1,543,641	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA (*b*) :—
535,953	558,809	569,649	575,361	(*n*) 596,218	618,795	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nova Scotia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	New Brunswick.
20,071	26,063	23,602	29,915	—	45,746	Manitoba.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	British Columbia.
—	—	24,125	—	23,868	—	The N.W. Territories.

LXVI.

COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
1,425,130	1,317,315	1,367,844	1,575,487	1,622,907	1,741,592	New South Wales. (*a*)
1,287,945	1,290,790	1,303,265	1,333,873	1,370,660	1,394,209	Victoria. (*a*)
(*i*) 389,726	(*m*) 389,726	(*m*) 389,726	(*m*) 389,726	(*m*) 389,726	(*k*) 324,412	South Australia. (*a*)
71,102	70,408	88,254	93,544	95,822	119,571	Western Australia. (*a*)
4,266,172	4,162,652	4,071,563	4,473,716	4,654,932	4,872,416	Queensland. (*b*)
7,440,075	7,230,891	7,220,652	7,866,346	8,134,047	8,452,200	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
128,834	138,642	148,665	147,092	142,019	150,004	Tasmania. (*a*)
(*h*) 698,637	(*l*) 853,358	(*l*) 853,358	(*l*) 853,358	(*l*) 853,358	(*l*) 853,358	New Zealand.
5,618	5,953	6,841	6,778	6,754	(*o*) 6,754	Fiji Islands. (*c*)
8,273,164	8,228,844	8,229,516	8,873,574	9,136,178	9,462,316	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA (*b*) :—
1,925,670	1,976,480	2,018,173	1,948,264	(*n*)1,928,638	1,891,899	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nova Scotia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	New Brunswick.
64,011	92,373	87,390	101,681	—	148,209	Manitoba.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	British Columbia.
—	—	86,536	—	108,361	—	The N.W. Territories.

(*c*) The figures given for the Fiji Islands relate only to animals owned by Europeans.

(*g*) Census of 1880. (*h*) Census of March 1881. (*i*) Including Northern Territory,

(*m*) Figures for 1884 (including Northern Territory). (*n*) June 25. (*o*) Figures for 1888.

TABLE

NUMBER of SHEEP, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
AUSTRALASIA :—	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
New South Wales (*a*)	25,479,484	30,062,910	35,398,121	36,591,946	36,114,814	37,915,510
Victoria (*a*) - -	9,379,276	8,651,775	10,380,285	10,267,265	10,174,246	10,739,021
South Australia (*a*) -	6,377,812	6,140,396	(*e*) 6,463,897	(*i*) 6,810,856	(*i*) 6,388,366	(*i*) 6,677,067
Western Australia (*a*)	860,325	1,109,860	1,231,717	1,267,912	1,259,797	1,315,155
Queensland (*b*) -	5,631,634	6,083,034	6,935,967	8,292,883	12,042,893	11,507,475
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	47,737,531	52,047,975	60,389,987	63,230,862	65,980,116	68,154,228
Tasmania (*a*) - -	(*n*) 1,850,984	(*n*) 1,847,888	(*n*) 1,796,715	(*n*) 1,861,857	(*n*) 1,845,455	(*n*) 1,831,069
New Zealand - -	(*d*) 13,069,338	(*d*) 13,069,338	(*g*) 12,985,085	(*g*) 12,985,085	(*h*) 12,500,597	(*h*) 13,384,075
Fiji Islands (*c*) -	(*d*) 3,100	3,771	(*f*) 4,769	(*f*) 4,769	4,192	5,373
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	62,660,953	66,968,972	75,176,556	78,082,573	80,330,360	83,374,745
CANADA (*b*) :—						
Ontario - -	—	—	—	2,249,011	1,915,303	1,868,784
Quebec - - -	—	—	—		—	—
Nova Scotia - -	—	—	—	377,801	—	—
New Brunswick -	—	—	—	221,163	—	—
Manitoba - - -	—	—	—	6,073	—	4,211
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	126,496	—	—
British Columbia -	—	—	—	27,788	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	—	—	346	—	—

TABLE

NUMBER of PIGS, in each of the AUSTRALASIAN

POSSESSIONS.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
AUSTRALASIA :—	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
New South Wales (*a*)	220,320	256,026	308,205	213,916	154,815	189,050
Victoria (*a*) - -	177,373	144,733	241,936	239,926	237,917	233,525
South Australia (*a*) -	103,422	90,548	(*e*) 131,011	(*i*) 120,718	(*i*) 100,015	(*i*) 108,714
Western Australia (*a*)	16,762	20,397	24,232	22,530	16,898	18,512
Queensland (*b*) -	50,301	64,686	66,248	56,438	50,097	51,009
AUSTRALIA—TOTAL -	568,178	576,390	771,632	653,528	559,742	600,810
Tasmania (*a*) - -	39,595	38,610	48,029	49,060	47,326	55,774
New Zealand - -	(*d*) 207,337	(*d*) 207,337	(*g*) 200,083	(*g*) 200,083	(*g*) 200,083	(*g*) 200,083
Fiji Islands (*c*) -	(*r*) 1,431	1,431	(*f*) 1,762	(*f*) 1,762	(*f*) 1,762	1,008
AUSTRALASIA—TOTAL -	816,541	823,768	1,021,506	905,033	809,413	857,675
CANADA (*b*) :—						
Ontario - -	—	—	—	1,030,121	850,226	906,727
Quebec - -	—	—	—		—	—
Nova Scotia - -	—	—	—	47,256	—	—
New Brunswick -	—	—	—	53,087	—	—
Manitoba - - -	—	—	—	17,358	—	27,991
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	40,181	—	—
British Columbia -	—	—	—	16,841	—	—
The N.W. Territories	—	—	—	2,775	—	—

(*a*) For the 12 Months ended in March of the years subsequent to those stated. (*b*) Years ended 31st
(*d*) Census of 1878. (*e*) Including Corporate Towns.
(*h*) In May, in the years stated.—The Number of Sheep in May is always considerably less than in March, as
(*i*) Including Northern Territory. (*k*) Figures for 1884 (including Northern Territory). (*l*) Figures
(*o*) June 25. (*p*) Exclusive of Northern Territory.

LXVII.

COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
31,660,321	37,820,906	39,169,304	46,965,152	46,503,469	50,106,768	New South Wales. (*a*)
10,637,412	10,681,837	10,700,403	10,623,985	10,818,575	10,882,231	Victoria. (*a*)
(*i*) 6,696,406	(*k*) 6,696,406	(*k*) 6,696,406	(*k*) 6,696,406	(*k*) 6,696,406	(*p*) 6,386,617	South Australia. (*a*)
1,547,061	1,702,719	1,809,171	1,909,940	2,112,392	2,366,681	Western Australia. (*a*)
9,308,911	8,994,322	9,690,445	12,926,158	13,444,005	14,470,095	Queensland. (*b*)
59,850,111	65,896,190	68,065,729	79,121,641	79,574,847	84,212,392	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
(*n*) 1,720,027	1,648,627	1,609,046	1,547,242	1,430,065	1,551,429	Tasmania. (*a*)
(*h*) 14,056,266	(*h*) 14,624,547	(*m*)16,564,595	(*m*)16,564,595	(*h*)15,122,133	(*h*) 15,503,263	New Zealand.
5,869	6,350	6,055	6,508	6,996	(*s*) 6,996	Fiji Islands. (*c*)
75,632,273	82,175,714	86,245,425	97,239,986	96,134,041	101,274,080	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA (*b*) :—
1,890,733	1,755,605	1,610,949	1,396,161	(*o*) 1,349,044	1,344,180	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nova Scotia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	New Brunswick.
6,431	10,337	13,187	12,540	—	31,341	Manitoba.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	British Columbia.
—	—	19,398	—	31,435	—	The N.W. Territories.

LXVIII.

COLONIES, and in each of the PROVINCES of CANADA.

1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	POSSESSIONS.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	AUSTRALASIA :—
211,656	208,697	209,576	263,900	248,583	238,585	New South Wales. (*a*)
234,347	239,837	240,957	243,461	245,818	249,673	Victoria. (*a*)
(*i*) 163,807	(*k*)163,807	(*k*) 163,807	(*k*) 163,807	(*k*)163,807	(*p*)106,856	South Australia. (*a*)
20,039	24,280	24,655	23,627	25,083	27,079	Western Australia. (*a*)
51,796	55,843	61,861	73,663	68,094	80,730	Queensland. (*b*)
681,645	692,464	700,856	768,458	752,285	702,923	AUSTRALIA.—TOTAL.
57,303	67,395	73,118	52,408	43,227	58,632	Tasmania. (*a*)
(*g*) 200,083	(*m*) 277,901	(*m*) 277,901	(*m*) 277,901	(*m*) 277,901	(*m*) 277,901	New Zealand.
1,578	(*l*) 1,578	2,103	1,711	1,903	(*s*) 1,903	Fiji Islands. (*c*)
940,609	1,039,338	1,053,978	1,100,478	1,075,316	1,041,359	AUSTRALASIA.—TOTAL.
						CANADA (*b*) :—
916,158	822,262	860,125	832,817	(*o*) 819,079	835,469	Ontario.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Quebec.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Nova Scotia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	New Brunswick.
44,901	66,071	58,779	35,713	—	51,657	Manitoba.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Prince Edward Island.
—	—	—	—	—	—	British Columbia.
—	—	22,542	—	—	—	The N.W. Territories.

December. (*c*) The figures given for the Fiji Islands relate only to animals owned by Europeans.
(*f*) Census of 1880. (*g*) Figures for March 1881.
there is no breeding in the interval, and large numbers are killed for food, meat preserving, and freezing purposes.
for 1884. (*m*) Census of March 1886. (*n*) Inclusive of Sheep on Islands in Bass's Straits.
(*r*) Figures for 1879. (*s*) Figures for 1888.

TABLE LXIX.

Acreage and Produce of CROPS in each of the under-mentioned British Possessions.

Possessions.	Years.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Vines.
ACREAGE.							
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Cape of Good Hope	1865	202,257	34,569	99,609	50,126	—	16,177
	1875	188,340	29,179	114,651	§ 131,304	9,012	18,177
Cyprus	1880	170,243	162,811	1,377	—	—	51,186
Malta *	1880	8,752	2,539	—	—	—	—
	1881	9,041	2,709	—	—	—	—
	1882	8,285	2,824	—	—	—	—
	1883	9,156	2,515	—	—	—	—
	1884	9,793	2,910	—	—	—	—
Natal †	1870	3,221	354	2,051	18,229	¶ 1,691	—
	1880	519	1,090	6,612	40,243	¶ 18,329	—
	1881	529	109	4,172	21,935	¶ 2,408	—
	1882	615	204	4,707	31,998	¶ 3,168	—
	1883	2,313	419	7,836	40,389	¶ 4,519	—
	1884	983	431	8,029	40,638	¶ 4,407	—
PRODUCE.							
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Gallons of Wine.*
Cape of Good Hope	1865	1,389,769	308,318	433,342	324,683	—	3,237,428
	1875	1,687,936	447,992	918,494	§ 1,113,007	371,524	4,485,665
	1887 ‡	3,579,722	1,042,829	1,359,441	2,678,517	—	—
	1888 ‡	3,811,938	747,049	1,229,543	‖ 2,214,217	748,763	5,610,932
	1889 ‡	3,659,780	863,259	1,430,182	‖ 2,716,952	854,019	5,646,426
	1890	1,983,108	520,205	942,026	‖ 3,107,571	844,495	4,680,323
Cyprus	1879	438,400	894,400	34,960	—	—	—
	1880	995,480	1,714,760	36,280	—	—	—
	1881	1,390,704	1,817,312	59,480	—	—	—
	1882	1,594,320	2,004,144	80,984	—	—	—
	1883	1,384,664	1,615,120	67,640	—	—	—
	1884	1,850,240	1,725,480	63,264	—	—	—
	1885	1,395,944	1,309,592	68,896	—	—	—
	1886	1,617,736	1,790,864	97,056	—	—	—
	1887	874,240	1,346,056	50,088	—	—	—
	1888	1,389,256	2,279,856	99,016	—	—	—
	1889	1,930,720	2,754,584	123,648	—	—	—
Malta *	1880	298,112	76,888	—	—	—	—
	1881	79,648	29,976	—	—	—	—
	1882	147,600	64,600	—	—	—	—
	1883	182,080	63,952	—	—	—	—
	1884	160,400	59,248	—	—	—	—
Natal †	1870	44,562	3,840	9,822	309,635	¶ 256,941	—
	1880	5,127	1,094	3,557	608,113	¶ 490,778	—
	1881	8,185	1,379	2,387	416,615	¶ 172,334	—
	1882	7,712	2,538	2,615	534,353	¶ 184,448	—
	1883	11,998	3,890	5,159	723,239	¶ 196,946	—
	1884	11,805	3,867	5,201	637,542	¶ 233,961	—

* Including Gozo and Comino.

† The figures given for Natal relate to cultivation by European population only.

‡ Including the Transkeian Territories. § Including Millet. ‖ Excluding Millet.

¶ Including Sweet Potatoes.

TABLE LXX.

NUMBER of HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS in each of the under-mentioned BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

POSSESSIONS.	YEARS.	HORSES.	HORNED CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	1875 (*b*)	241,342	1,329,445	11,279,743	132,373
	1888 (*c*)	(*f*) 266,120	(*f*) 1,292,039	(*f*) 13,177,285	(*f*) 142,479
	1889 (*c*)	(*f*) 295,370	(*f*) 1,502,845	13,953,445	159,835
	1890	313,747	1,524,213	13,202,779	143,609
CEYLON	1870	6,556	902,536	65,318	—
	1880	3,916	1,027,242	62,316	—
	1885	3,983	951,305	46,634	—
	1887	4,825	1,182,041	75,065	—
	1888	5,684	1,051,438	108,396	—
	1889	5,891	1,037,216	75,373	—
CYPRUS	1882	(*g*) 43,137	36,601	(*h*) 261,912	—
	1884 (*d*)	(*g*) 49,816	44,994	(*h*) 352,370	—
	1885 (*d*)	(*g*) 47,057	53,711	(*h*) 342,229	—
	1886 (*d*)	(*g*) 53,243	54,658	(*h*) 289,837	—
FALKLAND ISLANDS	1880	2,420	16,450	410,800	—
	1885	3,009	7,934	516,975	—
	1887	2,751	6,210	562,821	—
	1888	2,173	8,169	582,419	—
	1889	3,025	6,521	589,722	67
JAMAICA	1881	42,505	81,533	—	—
	1885	62,845	130,532	13,390	—
	1887 (*e*)	65,900	116,000	11,626	—
	1888	67,635	113,649	14,399	—
	1889	68,040	112,767	15,044	—
MALTA (*a*)	1870	(*g*) 4,427	4,312	9,053	—
	1880	(*g*) 4,937	8,570	10,478	—
	1885	(*g*) 6,125	9,005	10,529	—
	1887	(*g*) 7,171	10,673	14,609	—
MAURITIUS	1864	(*g*) 19,867	16,680	(*i*) 23,220	24,550
	1874 (*f*)	(*g*) 18,969	30,000	(*i*) 28,000	30,318
	1884 (*f*)	(*g*) 12,000	15,000	(*i*) 30,000	30,000
NATAL	1870	19,974	500,145	346,137	14,473
	1880	32,789	474,213	401,156	13,967
	1885	48,729	600,984	535,482	23,419
	1887	54,326	611,794	484,288	46,306
	1888	49,548	655,932	609,805	45,569
	1889	61,224	745,931	652,506	40,950
NEWFOUNDLAND	1869	3,764	14,726	23,044	6,417
	1875	4,057	13,938	28,766	—
	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	—

(*a*) Including Gozo and Comino.
(*b*) Including 35,357 Horses, 217,732 Cattle, 303,080 Sheep, and 15,635 Pigs, in Basutoland.
(*c*) Including the Transkeian Territories. (*d*) Year ended 31st March in the subsequent year to that stated.
(*e*) Year ended 30th September. (*f*) Approximate. (*g*) Including Mules and Asses.
(*h*) Exclusive of Sheep under 1 Year old. (*i*) Including Goats.

TABLE LXXI.

ACREAGE and PRODUCE of WHEAT in INDIA in each of the Years 1888–89 and 1889–90, together with the AVERAGE of the Five Years ending 1888–89.

(Taken from the "Final Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the Season, 1889–90," published by the Government of India.)

PROVINCES and NATIVE STATES.	ACREAGE.			PRODUCE.		
	Average of the Five Years ending 1888–89.	1888–89.	1889–90.	**Average of the Five Years ending 1888–89.**	1888–89.	1889–90.
Provinces in which statistics are based on Annual Survey.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
PUNJAB	6,679,000	6,919,100	6,222,900	1,727,400	2,054,100	1,603,200
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and OUDH.	5,045,000	4,771,200	4,490,600	1,805,000	1,440,000	1,458,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES	4,090,800	3,866,300	4,085,900	1,260,300	705,000	832,600
BOMBAY	2,045,500	2,078,300	1,878,100	487,100	323,000	420,000
SINDH	256,300	283,700	444,900	96,000	103,200	162,000
BERAR	911,300	942,000	830,000	133,500	116,900	122,000
ANNUAL SURVEYS:—TOTAL	19,027,900	18,860,600	17,952,400	5,509,300	4,742,200	4,597,800
Provinces and Native States in which statistics are based on Rough Estimates.						
MADRAS	27,000	27,000	27,000	6,800	6,800	6,800
NATIVE STATES IN BOMBAY and SINDH.	631,500	633,900	551,000	250,000	273,700	249,700
BENGAL	1,179,500	1,041,300	1,071,100	346,000	350,000	401,500
RAJPUTANA	1,850,600	1,567,000	1,600,200	538,400	381,600	440,200
AJMERE	12,000	12,000	12,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
CENTRAL INDIA	2,634,000	2,634,000	2,634,000	513,000	513,000	513,000
HYDERABAD	1,111,000	1,111,000	1,111,000	87,000	87,000	87,000
MYSORE	12,000	4,300	3,800	1,300	400	400
KASHMIR	20,600	20,600	20,600	4,500	4,500	4,500
ROUGH ESTIMATES:—TOTAL	7,478,200	7,051,100	7,030,700	1,750,000	1,620,000	1,706,100
TOTAL	26,506,100	25,911,700	24,983,100	7,259,300	6,362,200	6,303,900

Tables LXXII. to LXXXVII.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

FOR

Such Years as they can be given.

(Furnished by the Board of Trade.)

TABLE LXXII.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (1.—AUSTRIA).

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Total Area (inclusive of Lakes, Rivers, &c.)	74,106,022 *Statute Acres.*			—		
Total Productive Area	69,596,034 *Statute Acres.*			—		
Woods and Forests	24,150,213 *Statute Acres.*			—		
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass*	45,445,821 „ „			—		
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	2,899,555	2,875,245	2,928,738	43,267,400	50,737,362	50,244,755
Barley	2,761,460	2,797,715	2,794,662	51,611,340	56,563,072	55,577,913
Oats	4,614,316	4,630,684	4,628,955	109,257,929	101,843,583	101,971,677
Rye and Spelt	4,985,283	4,984,747	4,994,167	74,369,388	88,461,725	79,274,453
Maize	895,526	891,601	896,872	18,407,820	15,459,923	16,074,164
Buckwheat	507,326	503,783	504,406	5,584,177	4,703,985	5,956,330
Pulse	653,142	661,790	651,151	8,375,455	7,761,957	7,696,986
Mixed Corn	51,267	50,190	51,959	870,513	1,067,660	1,144,330
Other Kinds	273,799	270,312	—	4,262,353	4,111,305	—
Total of Corn Crops	17,641,674	17,666,067	—	316,206,377	330,710,572	—
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Cwts.*
Potatoes	2,693,431	2,757,649	2,734,100	323,373,022	327,482,567	159,764,024
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	
Beetroot, Sugar	444,919	380,427	479,743	64,909,512	48,326,911	78,899,953
„ Other	† 366,417	† 381,985	400,357	38,735,182	37,409,791	46,931,976
				Cwts. of Fibre.	*Cwts. of Fibre.*	*Cwts. of Fibre.*
Flax	207,687	215,379	224,614	831,691	938,534	722,406
Hemp	102,814	103,169	104,049	349,360	381,107	325,163
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Hops	35,963	36,077	35,687	96,868	123,243	114,002
				Gallons of Wine.	*Gallons of Wine.*	*Gallons of Wine.*
Vineyards	574,507	574,930	575,075	81,886,970	103,442,526	91,404,720
				Cwts. of Oil.	*Cwts. of Oil.*	*Cwts. of Oil.*
Olive Yards	115,655	115,655	115,665	161,219	156,986	291,327
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Tobacco	5,456	4,636	5,217	61,832	58,292	60,132
Clover	1,969,116	2,008,387	2,054,615	45,283,175	48,426,032	50,054,178
Grass — Under Rotation	331,462	334,875	334,754	*Cwts. of Hay.*	*Cwts. of Hay.*	*Cwts. of Hay.*
Grass — Meadows	14,182,938	14,182,938	14,182,938	137,979,314	138,288,602	150,437,129
Grass — High Grazing Lands	3,457,457	3,457,457	3,457,457			

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.						
1869	3,829,136	3,592,779	7,421,915	5,026,392	2,551,973	1,384,623	11,723	31,851	979,104
1880	4,138,625	4,445,452	8,584,077	3,841,340	2,721,541	1,463,232	12,710	36,903	1,006,675

* Including Vineyards and Gardens. † Exclusive of the acreage in the provinces of Tyrol-Vorarlberg and Silesia.

TABLE LXXIII.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (2.—HUNGARY).

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)		
	1887.	1888.†	1889.†	1887.	1888.†	1889.†
Total Area	79,617,286 *Statute Acres.*			———		
Woods and Forests	22,552,646 *Statute Acres.* *			———		
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	7,272,189	6,841,999	7,189,755	146,610,753	131,670,278	90,636,637
Spelt	24,085	6,849	12,051	340,373	123,571	179,476
Barley	2,647,203	2,423,996	2,486,058	56,171,263	43,721,436	33,449,630
Oats	2,855,745	2,581,451	2,514,023	63,725,445	54,771,651	42,290,938
Rye	3,033,834	2,731,203	2,672,770	52,631,354	40,894,216	35,655,210
Maize	5,287,838	4,606,498	4,785,877	81,756,004	92,435,618	99,228,201
Buckwheat	64,617	30,191	33,805	791,689	410,264	461,181
Beans and Peas	129,692	109,715	112,488	1,512,995	1,447,116	1,393,100
Mixed Corn	617,752	436,096	421,196	11,175,247	7,587,415	5,541,597
Total of Corn Crops	21,932,955	19,767,998	20,228,023	414,765,123	373,061,565	308,835,970
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Potatoes	1,134,261	1,085,427	1,085,175	99,048,631	103,257,993	110,277,571
Rape	108,766	120,538	141,743	1,344,800	2,094,188	1,194,358
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Beetroot, Sugar	85,390	104,753	135,089	9,918,913	15,855,078	21,826,558
„ Other	268,850	262,591	281,219	41,365,575	47,760,294	57,582,761
				Bushels of Seed.	*Bushels of Seed.*	*Bushels of Seed.*
Flax	43,899	28,447	34,051	† 241,090	291,987	325,012
				Cwts. of Fibre. 159,977	*Cwts. of Fibre.* 113,173	*Cwts. of Fibre.* 169,055
				Bushels of Seed.	*Bushels of Seed.*	*Bushels of Seed.*
Hemp	194,629	178,704	183,146	† 1,843,119	2,292,386	2,050,683
				Cwts. of Fibre. 1,083,894	*Cwts. of Fibre.* 978,358	*Cwts. of Fibre.* 962,632
				Gallons of Wine.	*Gallons of Wine.*	*Gallons of Wine.*
Vineyards	1,039,991	846,024	824,812	137,167,008	86,001,850	99,489,500
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Tobacco	139,073	123,305	112,630	1,120,724	1,128,784	1,116,247
				Cwts. of Hay.	*Cwts. of Hay.*	*Cwts. of Hay.*
Grass Meadows	7,499,204	6,497,562	6,529,203	130,519,033	116,853,628	106,624,783

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.				
1870	2,052,488	3,226,705	5,279,193	15,076,997	4,443,279	2,158,819	572,951
1880	2,035,217	3,276,161	5,311,378	9,838,133	4,160,127	2,078,528	333,233
1884 †	1,806,177	3,072,861	4,879,038	10,594,831	4,803,639	1,748,859	270,192

* According to the most recent survey. † Excluding Croatia and Slavonia.

TABLE LXXIV.

BELGIUM.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)		Estimated Quantities of the Crops produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)			
	1866.	1880.	1880.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Total Area (inclusive of Lakes and Rivers) - -	7,275,916 *Statute Acres.*		—			
Woods and Forests - -	*Acres.* 1,073,452	*Acres.* 1,208,875	—	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass	5,506,020	5,472,369	—	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat - - - -	700,348	681,552	17,649,989	16,504,183	14,933,440	18,970,325
Spelt - - -	158,930	129,710	5,272,537	5,675,450	4,260,116	5,198,787
Barley - - - -	107,734	99,250	3,453,139	3,587,952	3,261,393	3,535,928
Oats - - - -	567,465	616,230	26,572,101	23,601,375	27,916,859	27,443,460
Rye - - - -	713,741	685,771	17,385,123	17,621,810	14,582,714	17,560,667
Buckwheat - - - -	52,944	32,564	702,642	893,530	783,128	833,888
Beans and Peas - - -	93,632	81,737	1,843,776	2,023,967	2,027,548	2,138,570
Mixed Corn - - -	87,652	63,543	1,627,876	1,461,622	1,371,774	1,697,916
Total of Corn Crops - -	2,482,446	2,390,357	74,507,183	71,369,889	69,137,472	77,379,541
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Potatoes - - - -	423,351	492,412	56,464,616	58,245,686	26,849,429	57,037,383
Beetroot, Sugar - -	44,136	80,589	22,491,108	19,582,609	13,113,285	—
„ Other - -	43,484	64,684	12,353,809	16,356,969	16,246,275	20,360,926
Flax - - - -	140,901	98,993	405,380	398,282	344,652	441,660
Hops - - - -	9,781	10,337	—	—	—	—
Grass { Under Rotation - -	438,581	458,872	—	—	—	—
Grass { Meadows and Permanent Pasture -	903,538	961,082	—	—	—	—
Bare Fallow - - -	133,111	103,745	—	—	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.				
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1856	—	—	1,257,649	583,485	458,418	277,311	—
1866	738,732	503,713	1,242,445	586,097	632,301	283,163	197,138
1880	796,178	586,637	1,382,815	365,400	646,375	271,974	248,755

TABLE LXXV.

DENMARK.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)		
	1871.	1876.	1881.	1881.	1888.	1889.
Total Area (exclusive of Lakes and Rivers) - -	9,347,443 *Statute Acres.*			———		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Woods and Forests - - -	433,979	* 433,979	507,016	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass	6,398,151	6,674,362	6,914,753	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat - - - -	140,200	152,701	137,818	2,986,732	3,662,809	4,791,268
Barley - - - -	750,430	760,492	781,408	20,471,136	22,608,013	19,187,287
Oats - - - -	914,257	940,448	991,394	28,047,811	32,400,772	25,576,861
Rye - - - -	611,029	625,608	660,065	15,788,012	15,098,126	16,680,111
Buckwheat - - -	49,159	54,167	49,814	747,506	688,623	922,724
Beans and Peas - -	87,488	89,461	70,409	1,578,535	1,081,909	1,062,670
Mixed Corn - - - -	134,617	179,618	226,772	3,629,900	7,631,772	6,774,203
Total of Corn Crops - -	2,687,130	2,802,555	2,917,680	73,249,632	83,171,429	74,995,124
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Potatoes - - -	105,882	104,240	110,306	11,435,621	11,037,909	16,794,503
Beet, Turnips, and other Roots	13,876	23,157	46,688	12,218,205	23,893,879	28,662,067
Spergula - - - -	4,689	5,074	29,159	—	—	—
Flax, Hemp, Hops, Caraway Seeds, and Tobacco	14,553	8,935	7,045	—	—	—
Colza - - - - -	4,284	1,384	2,743	31,468	62,141	67,264
Clover and Grass under Rotation - - - -	334,516	403,158	396,418	—	*Cwts. of Clover.* 8,941,726	*Cwts. of Clover.* 8,758,726
Grass Meadows and Permanent Pasture	2,647,492	2,664,445	2,766,603	—	*Cwts. of Hay.* 11,467,619	*Cwts. of Hay.* 11,735,168
Bare Fallow - - - -	585,729	610,887	638,116	—	—	—
Garden Land - - -	—	50,527	† 61,428	—	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.			
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1866	811,831	382,030	1,193,861	1,875,052	381,512	352,603
1871	807,513	431,385	1,238,898	1,842,481	442,421	316,570
1876	898,012	450,309	1,348,321	1,719,249	503,667	352,262
1881	898,790	571,288	1,470,078	1,548,613	527,417	347,561
1888	954,250	505,277	1,459,527	1,225,196	770,785	375,533

* In 1871. † These figures do not appear to be included in the Total Acreage under Crops, &c., as given above.

FRANCE.

ACREAGE under CROPS, ESTIMATED

DESCRIPTION of CROPS, &c.	ACREAGE under CROPS and GRASS. (*In English Statute Acres.*)					
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
TOTAL AREA (inclusive of Lakes and Rivers)	130,557,281 *Statute Acres.*					
WOODS and FORESTS	*Acres.* *20,740,914	*Acres.* *20,740,914	*Acres.* *20,740,914	*Acres.* *20,740,914	*Acres.* *20,740,914	*Acres.* *20,740,914
TOTAL ACREAGE under all KINDS of CROPS, FALLOW, and GRASS	†90,055,580	†90,055,580	†90,055,580	†90,055,580	†90,055,580	†90,055,580
CORN CROPS:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat and Spelt	16,959,153	17,418,986	17,183,210	17,181,733	17,209,641	17,235,991
Barley	2,510,264	2,612,040	2,360,371	2,338,349	2,308,008	2,207,439
Oats	9,082,499	9,131,874	9,113,381	9,228,152	9,188,706	9,223,664
Rye	4,256,292	4,262,039	4,132,189	4,036,679	4,012,013	4,023,240
Maize and Millet	1,579,908	1,627,380	1,506,962	1,481,318	1,504,556	1,530,634
Buckwheat	1,553,558	1,562,608	1,551,496	1,501,735	1,537,787	1,501,483
Beans and Peas	634,271	685,791	—	—	—	—
Mixed Corn	878,871	888,982	817,454	832,452	808,876	756,779
TOTAL ACREAGE of CORN CROPS	37,454,816	38,189,700	—	—	—	—
GREEN and OTHER CROPS:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Potatoes	3,326,176	3,497,179	3,550,040	3,614,230	3,674,528	3,571,455
Beetroot, Sugar	643,349	577,679	478,306	526,945	480,230	497,411
„ Other	645,517	670,711	744,759	784,193	818,219	809,733
Flax	107,902	110,014	104,713	104,022	108,845	87,282
Hemp	179,868	160,291	158,480	148,657	147,886	137,567
Hops	8,568	8,215	9,542	8,536	7,672	6,956
Vineyards	5,373,450	5,422,668	4,869,067	4,711,649	4,742,099	4,540,749
Olive Yards	269,504	271,737	—	—	—	—
Colza	259,278	283,924	208,930	179,236	153,735	145,350
Tobacco	30,979	32,802	34,899	37,156	40,688	40,718
Clover	2,778,715	2,794,790	2,520,413	2,248,342	2,318,816	2,320,921
Grass Under Rotation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grass Meadows and Permanent Pasture	11,095,535	10,945,723	12,474,416	12,353,927	11,804,770	11,839,673

NUMBER OF

YEARS.	CATTLE.			SHEEP and LAMBS.		
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	TOTAL.	Indigenous.	Rare Breeds.	TOTAL.
1880	‖ 7,113,242	¶ 4,333,011	11,446,253	19,861,748	2,654,336	22,516,084
1884	‖ 7,672,045	¶ 4,345,748	12,017,793	19,540,534	2,587,163	22,127,697
1885	6,414,487	6,690,483	13,104,970	—	—	22,880,130
1886	6,319,771	6,955,250	13,275,021	—	—	22,616,547
1887	6,401,942	6,993,317	13,395,259	—	—	22,880,190
1888	6,438,701	6,938,667	13,377,368	—	—	22,630,620

* In 1882. † In 1877. ‡ Tons of *2,204 lbs.*

FRANCE.

Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)						Description of Crops, &c.
1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bushels. 288,124,614	*Bushels.* 314,135,187	*Bushels.* 302,120,120	*Bushels.* 295,039,475	*Bushels.* 309,254,294	*Bushels.* 271,537,002	Corn Crops:— Wheat and Spelt.
52,731,179	53,464,364	47,892,457	49,206,152	46,497,049	43,453,124	Barley.
247,501,812	242,215,957	235,208,119	245,544,010	220,312,054	233,633,881	Oats.
70,369,398	72,203,794	66,204,402	62,178,251	65,110,961	61,016,510	Rye.
28,624,318	28,658,495	26,827,710	26,324,117	30,232,867	28,646,371	Maize and Millet.
29,333,268	29,089,539	23,722,375	27,645,354	23,316,904	27,142,055	Buckwheat.
8,919,392	10,180,475	—	—	—	—	Beans and Peas.
15,960,277	16,387,822	14,274,620	14,216,735	14,076,323	12,060,851	Mixed Corn.
741,564,758	766,335,633	—	—	—	—	Total Produce of Corn Crops
Bushels. 371,081,040	*Cwts.* 205,673,397	*Cwts.* 221,302,343	*Cwts.* 222,127,076	*Cwts.* 230,350,664	*Cwts.* 203,576,766	Green and other Crops:— Potatoes.
Cwts. 177,976,804	139,338,637	107,919,200	135,611,843	100,831,163	107,408,347	Beetroot, Sugar.
150,858,859	144,186,624	144,309,116	160,244,311	140,018,199	147,025,177	„ Other.
377,946	298,597	442,288	434,186	426,204	338,853	Seed } Flax.
632,331	715,107	748,028	593,490	568,185	433,198	Fibre }
326,058	337,287	388,321	393,243	366,285	361,531	Seed } Hemp.
820,419	816,407	923,063	855,433	837,486	761,986	Fibre }
81,255	89,602	97,220	80,975	73,582	61,159	Hops
Gallons. 1,015,630,132	*Gallons.* 783,098,734	*Gallons.* 692,584,728	*Gallons.* 668,497,148	*Gallons.* 556,832,342	*Gallons.* 674,391,366	Wine.
Bushels. 4,258,903	*Bushels.* 5,448,226	*Cwts.* 4,429,631	*Cwts.* 3,307,352	*Cwts.* 3,048,038	*Cwts.* 4,611,159	Olives.
Cwts. 206,675	*Cwts.* 198,889	—	—	—	—	Olive Oil.
Bushels. 3,780,458	2,864,265	2,123,210	1,353,287	1,284,206	1,718,085	Colza.
Cwts. 294,319	320,029	421,725	436,943	443,947	451,310	Tobacco.
Tons.‡ 4,823,793	*Tons.*‡ 4,480,809	*Tons.*‡ 4,249,020	*Tons.*‡ 3,786,500	*Tons.*‡ 3,720,996	*Tons.*‡ 3,774,632	Clover.
17,365,469	16,271,975	17,075,392	16,515,963	15,615,451	15,162,100	Hay.

Live Stock.

Pigs.	Horses.§	Mules.	Asses.	Goats.	Years.
5,565,620	2,848,800	273,819	392,859	1,522,360	1880
5,880,599	2,885,710	255,692	398,408	1,552,599	1884
5,881,088	2,911,392	238,620	387,227	1,483,342	1885
5,774,924	2,938,489	242,763	382,110	1,420,112	1886
5,978,916	2,903,527	237,376	386,478	1,544,546	1887
5,846,578	2,891,919	230,338	375,301	1,545,580	1888

§ Employed on Farms. ‖ Including Heifers. ¶ Not Including Heifers.

TABLE LXXVII.

GERMANY.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Cwts., &c.*)		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Total Area (inclusive of Lakes and Rivers)	133,441,960 *Statute Acres.*			———		
Under Cultivation	* 64,990,561 *Statute Acres.*			———		
Grass Meadows, Permanent Pasture, and Waste Land	* 27,033,088 „ „			———		
Woods and Forests	* 34,353,743 „ „			———		
All Other (incl'g Lakes & Rivers)	* 7,064,568 „ „			———		
Corn Crops :—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Wheat	4,741,615	4,775,342	4,832,409	55,706,179	49,803,355	46,685,699
Spelt	915,668	902,800	904,292	8,994,662	6,612,334	5,901,958
Barley	4,275,869	4,256,094	4,161,950	43,401,168	44,485,182	38,145,317
Oats	9,411,303	9,466,245	9,599,968	84,645,545	91,457,794	82,593,404
Rye	14,430,432	14,361,205	14,330,666	125,465,337	108,679,634	105,544,561
Buckwheat	525,129	516,171	498,918	2,019,454	2,203,331	2,422,373
Total of Corn Crops	34,300,016	34,277,857	34,328,203	320,232,345	303,241,630	281,293,312
Green and other Crops :—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Potatoes	7,207,823	7,213,215	7,206,768	497,336,496	431,177,100	523,528,026
Turnips, Carrots, & Kohl-Rabi	1,118,448	1,122,497	1,134,513	52,746,758	57,427,129	72,964,286
Beetroot, Sugar	—	—	—	137,040,804	155,385,601	193,342,732
„ Other	948,440	960,889	980,044	111,997,874	121,319,573	145,379,815
Hops	115,971	114,727	113,119	480,019	439,600	704,158
Vineyards	296,919	297,852	298,709	*Gallons of Wine.* 52,624,924	*Gallons of Wine.* 62,919,956	*Gallons of Wine.* 44,474,518
Tobacco	53,021	44,539	42,990	*Cwts.* 804,184	*Cwts.* 518,688	*Cwts.* —
Clover	4,458,204	4,470,396	4,476,407	99,903,207	98,030,870	114,586,924
Grass Meadows	14,601,309	14,579,652	14,596,062	*Cwts. of Hay.* 321,985,469	*Cwts. of Hay.* 304,426,142	*Cwts. of Hay.* 362,542,847

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.						
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1873	8,961,221	6,815,481	15,776,702	24,999,406	7,124,088	3,352,231	1,626	11,689	2,320,002
1883	9,087,293	6,699,471	15,786,764	19,189,715	9,206,195	3,522,545	1,009	8,786	2,640,994

* In 1883.

TABLE LXXVIII.

HOLLAND.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)		
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Total Area (exclusive of Lakes and Rivers)	*Acres.* 7,800,505	*Acres.* 7,802,742	*Acres.* 7,821,243	—	—	—
Woods and Forests	557,785	560,512	562,009	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass	4,935,932	4,929,352	4,937,821	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	209,364	199,203	210,429	6,138,544	5,076,500	6,677,421
Spelt	724	729	551	34,853	33,000	28,121
Barley	122,512	110,090	111,340	5,305,743	4,565,000	5,076,833
Oats	282,951	300,258	285,157	12,635,697	14,192,750	11,750,183
Rye	503,574	503,230	503,924	11,216,485	10,384,000	13,349,911
Buckwheat	127,627	125,575	118,752	1,274,238	2,046,000	1,173,997
Beans and Peas	153,266	149,280	146,637	3,310,893	3,701,500	4,143,004
Total of Corn Crops	1,400,018	1,388,365	1,376,790	39,916,503	39,998,750	42,199,470
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Potatoes	349,577	353,106	364,043	65,809,653	61,941,000	74,393,368
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Beetroot, Sugar	41,614	45,036	47,263	7,901,814	7,706,975	8,698,283
„ Other	19,540	23,181	23,458	—	—	—
Other Roots	36,319	32,693	31,752	—	—	—
				Bushels of Seed.	*Bushels of Seed.*	*Bushels of Seed.*
Flax	31,710	37,754	38,488	295,576	437,250	398,475
				Cwts. of Fibre.	*Cwts. of Fibre.*	*Cwts. of Fibre.*
				126,353	152,686	162,515
				Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Hops	521	538	450	3,600	6,336	3,130
Orchards	58,695	59,915	60,374	—	—	—
Tobacco	3,218	3,238	3,211	53,219	56,556	55,456
Grass — Under Rotation	141,995	152,740	154,271	—	—	—
Grass — Meadows & Permanent Pasture	2,810,240	2,803,687	2,813,162	—	—	—
Bare Fallow	46,298	41,849	37,500	—	—	—
Garden Land	68,115	68,901	69,901	—	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.				
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1880	908,000	561,600	1,469,600	847,633	334,820	278,438	157,658
1885	901,400	608,700	1,510,100	774,100	442,000	270,100	158,900
1886	908,000	622,800	1,530,800	802,700	458,200	272,700	161,200
1887	907,200	618,400	1,525,600	804,300	490,254	274,300	161,240

TABLE LXXIX.

ITALY.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.*

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)		Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)			
	1876–81. (Average.)	1879–83. (Average.)	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Total Area (including Lakes) -	70,787,236 *Statute Acres.*					
Woods and Forests - -	*Acres.* ‡ 9,031,310	*Acres.* 10,266,310	—	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops † - -	27,416,780	§ 27,416,780	—	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat - - -	11,699,662	10,951,340	107,194,351	109,733,526	115,633,158	101,032,822
Barley - - -	1,179,835	856,552	8,420,217	8,674,253	7,720,575	6,566,736
Rye - - -		396,894	3,975,592	4,118,554	4,204,904	3,536,316
Oats - - -	939,319	1,099,051	15,242,227	14,339,361	16,157,034	13,722,101
Maize - - -	4,240,261	4,675,999	73,010,501	75,190,585	72,452,845	62,863,243
Beans and Peas - -	1,608,960	1,779,929	13,135,911	12,866,944	12,157,414	11,259,358
Total of above Corn Crops -	19,668,037	19,759,765	220,978,799	224,923,223	228,325,930	198,980,576
Green and other Crops :—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Potatoes - - - -	173,196	372,829	14,738,510	13,861,460	13,651,631	12,806,670
Flax and Hemp - -	536,790	463,532	1,735,569	1,829,735	1,840,242	1,530,042
Vineyards - - -	4,759,275	7,645,374	*Gallons of Wine.* 523,796,922	*Gallons of Wine.* 809,634,694	*Gallons of Wine.* 726,341,374	*Gallons of Wine.* 715,250,779
Olive Yards - -	2,210,981	2,242,938	*Gallons of Olive Oil.* 41,793,048	*Gallons of Olive Oil.* 57,374,724	*Gallons of Olive Oil.* 34,838,034	*Gallons of Olive Oil.* 56,988,756
Chestnuts - - -	1,108,319	1,005,581	*Cwts.* 6,963,172	*Cwts.* 6,341,364	*Cwts.* 6,050,440	*Cwts.* 6,409,344
Rice - - - -	574,692	498,463	*Bushels.* 17,987,346	*Bushels.* 19,865,051	*Bushels.* 18,282,223	*Bushels.* 11,700,554
Tobacco - - - -	—	12,061	*Cwts.* 120,679	*Cwts.* 104,062	*Cwts.* 79,993	*Cwts.* 42,445
Clover - - - -	—	—	172,120,812	163,010,998	175,017,103	154,169,330
Grass — Under Rotation -	—	—	*Cwts. of Hay.* 129,805,334	*Cwts. of Hay.* 134,201,842	*Cwts. of Hay.* 121,176,546	*Cwts. of Hay.* 126,229,989
Grass — Meadows and Permanent Pasture	—	—	*Cwts. of Grass.* 163,563,604	*Cwts. of Grass.* 168,159,098	*Cwts. of Grass.* 169,113,532	*Cwts. of Grass.* 147,033,363

Number of Live Stock.

Years	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Mules.	Asses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.						
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1875	1,380,380	2,108,745	3,489,125	6,977,104	1,553,582	—	—	493,766	1,688,478
1878	—	—	—	—	—	657,544	293,868	—	—
1881	¶ 2,366,556	2,416,676	4,783,232	8,596,108	1,163,916	—	—	674,246	2,016,307
1882	—	—	—	—	—	660,128	—	—	—

* The figures given in this Table are approximate only. † Arable land only. ‡ In 1874.
§ Average of 1876–81. ¶ Including 501,729 calves under 1 year old.

TABLE LXXX.

NORWAY.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)		Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels.*)		
	1865.	1875.	1855.	1865.	1875.
Total Area (exclusive of Lakes) -	76,716,965 *Statute Acres.*		———		
	Acres.	*Acres.*			
Woods and Forests - - -	—	19,167,200	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass -	2,795,052	* 2,795,052	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat - - - -	12,226	11,203	204,050	271,700	275,924
Barley - - - -	123,253	138,065	3,510,100	3,417,700	4,285,206
Oats - - - -	225,511	223,851	8,134,225	7,886,450	8,896,052
Rye - - - -	30,257	36,647	685,575	651,750	1,015,847
Beans and Peas - - -	9,756	11,478	234,025	186,725	231,140
Mixed Corn - - -	47,177	51,054	2,042,975	1,742,400	1,920,985
Total of Corn Crops - - -	448,180	472,298	14,810,950	14,156,725	16,625,154
Green Crops:—					
Potatoes - - - -	78,299	86,151	16,495,500	18,048,250	19,591,000

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Goats.	Reindeer.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.					
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1835	—	—	644,414	1,028,945	79,874	113,163	184,518	82,225
1845	—	—	842,568	1,447,274	88,637	131,894	290,952	90,273
1855	—	—	949,935	1,596,199	113,320	154,447	357,102	116,891
1865	690,777	262,259	953,036	1,705,394	96,166	149,167	290,985	101,768
1875	741,598	275,019	1,016,617	1,686,306	101,020	151,903	322,861	96,567

Note.—The latest figures are those for 1875, the year of the last census. No further Agricultural Census will, it is stated, be taken until the end of 1890.

* In 1865.

TABLE LXXXI.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE (Exclusive of Poland).

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)		
	1870–79. (Average.)	1881.	1883–87. (Average.)	1887.	1888.	1889.
Total Area (exclusive of Lakes)	1,244,367,351 *Statute Acres.*			—		
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Woods and Forests	*527,426,510	425,564,842	†425,564,842	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops	269,464,316	287,999,423	†287,999,423	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	28,604,000	28,947,011	28,882,440	269,994,456	286,476,461	172,909,590
Barley	15,317,000	12,454,436	12,442,950	162,599,754	152,881,920	112,(30,320
Oats	34,190,000	34,889,743	34,886,700	599,025,244	527,109,695	474,044,159
Rye	64,170,000	64,609,501	64,611,810	720,951,691	684,578,765	534,321,618
Maize	24,853,000	18,896,924	1,487,970	12,593,602	20,298,860	11,037,433
Millet			6,579,630	50,825,622	53,060,920	32,362,199
Buckwheat			9,893,880	60,421,709	61,442,422	62,741,826
Other Kinds			3,168,180	27,493,473	20,681,457	24,622,898
Total of Corn Crops	167,134,000	159,797,615	161,953,560	1,903,905,551	1,815,530,500	1,424,070,043
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Potatoes	5,453,617	3,712,975	3,713,310	305,353,016	283,419,515	293,604,719
Flax	—	3,776,288	—	—	—	—
Hemp	—	1,387,905	—	—	—	—
Grass — Under Rotation	—	1,545,601	—	—	—	—
Grass — Meadows and Permanent Pasture	—	174,976,883	—	—	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Goats.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1870	21,408,800	45,296,700	9,050,800	15,611,400	1,180,400
1877	27,323,219	51,822,238	10,830,093	17,589,118	1,547,587
1882	23,846,104	47,508,906	9,207,666	20,015,659	1,374,805
1883	23,628,031	46,724,736	9,361,990	17,880,792	1,067,137
1888	24,609,264	44,465,454	9,242,997	19,663,336	—

* In 1872. † In 1881.

TABLE LXXXII.

SWEDEN.

Acreage under Crops, Estimated Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass. (*In English Statute Acres.*)			Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced. (*In English Bushels, &c.*)		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Total Area (exclusive of Lakes and Rivers)	100,260,443 *Statute Acres.*					
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*			
Woods and Forests	44,826,294	44,438,301	43,953,504	—	—	—
Total Acreage under all Kinds of Crops, Fallow, and Grass	12,174,289	12,302,996	12,349,355	—	—	—
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	1,078,464	1,088,279	1,095,954	4,191,000	3,698,475	3,593,700
Rye				21,712,350	19,339,925	20,279,325
Barley	2,646,005	2,741,127	2,767,104	14,688,350	13,102,925	13,665,300
Oats				54,766,525	60,863,275	48,056,800
Mixed Corn				7,855,925	7,937,875	6,556,550
Beans and Peas *	137,648	141,484	136,734	2, 593,525	1,995,675	2,262,975
Other Kinds	4,130	4,108	3,418	13,964	21,090	4,031
Total of Corn Crops	3,866,247	3,974,998	4,003,210	105,822,139	106,959,240	94,418,681
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Potatoes	391,628	384,194	380,294	59,151,400	41,278,325	68,554,200
Turnips and other Roots	46,014	49,365	51,215	10,908,648	10,222,129	—
Beetroot, Sugar				*Cwts.* 1,716,298	*Cwts.* 1,832,988	—
Flax	18,676	17,001	16,267	*Bushels of Flax Seed.* 110,927	*Bushels of Flax Seed.* 101,934	—
Hemp				*Cwts. of Hemp Fibre.* 46,095	*Cwts. of Hemp Fibre.* 45,099	—
Grass: Under Rotation	2,314,825	2,431,866	2,479,532	*Cwts. of Clover.* 81,399	*Cwts. of Clover.* 91,626	—
Grass: Meadows and Permanent Pasture	4,396,370	4,361,879	4,326,613	*Cwts. of Hay.* 33,736,646	*Cwts. of Hay.* 41,435,383	—
Bare Fallow	997,554	1,001,872	1,007,557	—	—	—

Number of Live Stock.

Years.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.	Goats.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.				
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1880	1,409,236	818,521	2,227,757	1,457,462	419,197	464,820	107,663
1885	1,525,477	840,809	2,366,286	1,442,396	515,556	480,330	96,891
1886	1,551,301	830,166	2,381,467	1,443,676	548,210	484,885	93,367
1887	1,532,690	798,016	2,330,706	1,377,685	571,114	481,257	90,548
1888	1,545,573	803,525	2,349,098	1,349,807	610,469	482,096	87,077

* Including Vetches.

TABLE

UNITED STATES

Acreage under Crops, Estimated

Description of Crops, &c.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Total Area	2,291,355,048 *Statute Acres.*					
Corn Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Wheat	39,475,885	34,189,246	36,806,184	37,641,783	37,336,138	38,123,859
Barley	2,608,818	2,729,359	2,652,957	2,901,953	2,996,382	—
Oats	21,300,917	22,783,630	23,658,474	25,920,906	26,998,282	27,462,316
Rye	2,343,963	2,129,301	2,129,918	2,053,447	2,364,805	—
Maize	69,683,780	73,130,150	75,694,208	72,392,720	75,672,763	78,326,058
Buckwheat	879,403	914,394	917,915	910,506	912,630	—
Total Acreage under Corn Crops	136,292,766	135,876,080	141,859,656	141,821,315	146,281,000	—
Green and other Crops:—	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
Potatoes	2,220,980	2,265,823	2,287,136	2,357,322	2,533,280	—
Sugar Cane	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton	17,439,612	18,300,865	18,454,603	18,641,067	19,058,591	—
Tobacco	724,668	752,520	750,210	598,620	747,326	—
Grass {Rotation / Meadows †}	38,571,593	39,849,701	36,501,688	37,664,739	38,591,903	—

Number of

Years ended 31st of December.	Cattle.			Sheep and Lambs.
	Cows.	Other Kinds.	Total.	
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
1870 ‡	8,935,332	14,885,276	23,820,608	§ 28,477,951
1875	11,085,400	16,785,300	27,870,700	35,935,300
1880 ‡	12,443,120	23,482,391	35,925,511	§ 35,192,074
1885	14,235,388	31,275,242	45,510,630	48,322,331
1886	14,522,083	33,511,750	48,033,833	44,759,314
1887	14,856,414	34,378,363	49,234,777	43,544,755
1888	15,298,625	35,032,417	50,331,042	42,599,079
1889	15,952,883	36,849,024	52,801,907	44,336,072

* The *Winchester Bushel* for Grain is ·969447 of the *Imperial Bushel*, or

† Excluding pasturage, but including "wet meadows" mown for hay.

§ Not including Lambs.

OF AMERICA.

Produce, and Number of Live Stock.

Estimated Quantities of the Crops Produced.						Description of Crops, &c.
1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
*Winchester Bushels.**	*Winchester Bushels.**	*Winchester Bushels.**	*Winchester Bushels.**	*Winchester Bushels.**	*Winchester Bushels.**	Corn Crops:—
512,765,000	357,112,000	457,218,000	456,329,000	415,868,000	490,560,000	Wheat.
61,203,000	58,360,000	59,428,000	56,812,000	63,884,000	—	Barley.
583,628,000	629,409,000	624,134,000	659,618,000	701,735,000	751,515,000	Oats.
28,640,000	21,756,000	24,489,000	20,693,000	28,415,000	—	Rye.
1,795,528,000	1,936,176,000	1,665,441,000	1,456,161,000	1,987,790,000	2,112,892,000	Maize.
11,116,000	12,626,000	11,869,000	10,844,000	12,050,000	—	Buckwheat.
2,992,880,000	3,015,439,000	2,842,579,000	2,660,457,000	3,209,742,000	—	Total Produce of Corn Crops.
Winchester Bushels.	*Winchester Bushels.*	*Winchester Bushels.*	*Winchester Bushels.*	*Winchester Bushels.*		Green and other Crops:—
190,642,000	175,029,000	168,051,000	134,103,000	202,365,000	—	Potatoes.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	
302,944,230	235,962,963	302,754,486	191,282,272	375,904,197	398,162,564	Cane Sugar.
Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*			
5,682,000	6,575,300	6,306,150	7,020,209	3,438,188,060	—	Cotton.
Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*			
541,504,000	562,736,000	532,537,000	386,240,000	565,795,000	—	Tobacco.
Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
48,470,460	44,731,550	41,796,499	41,454,458	46,643,094	—	Clover and Hay.

Live Stock.

Pigs.	Horses.	Mules.	Years ended 31st of December.
No.	*No.*	*No.*	
25,134,569	7,145,370	¶ 1,125,415	1870 ‡
25,726,800	9,735,300	1,414,500	1875
47,681,700	10,357,488	¶ 1,812,808	1880 ‡
46,092,043	12,077,657	2,052,593	1885
44,612,836	12,496,744	2,117,141	1886
44,346,525	13,172,936	2,191,727	1887
50,301,592	13,663,294	2,257,574	1888
51,602,780	14,213,837	2,331,027	1889

98 *Winchester Bushels* may be considered equivalent to 95 *Imperial Bushels.*

‡ According to the Census Returns of these years

¶ Including Asses.

TABLE LXXXIV.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—Quantity of WHEAT Produced, and of Wheat and Wheat Flour Imported, Exported, and Retained for Consumption in the United States in 1849–50, in 1859–60, and in each Year from 1868–69 to 1888–89, inclusive.

(*In Winchester Bushels.**)

Years.†	Production.‡	Imports.	Total Production and Imports.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exports. (Domestic and Foreign.)	Per-centage Exported.
1849–50	100,485,944	1,237,856	101,723,800	100,931,032	792,768	0·78
1859–60	173,104,924	9,623	173,114,547	168,959,394	4,155,153	2·40
1868–69	224,036,600	1,830,393	225,866,993	195,723,006	30,143,987	13·35
1869–70	260,146,900	1,285,976	261,432,876	207,021,141	54,411,735	20·81
1870–71	235,884,700	867,489	236,752,189	183,683,269	53,068,920	22·42
1871–72	230,722,400	2,410,738	233,133,138	193,135,873	39,997,265	17·16
1872–73	249,997,100	1,841,049	251,838,149	199,292,418	52,545,731	20·86
1873–74	281,254,700	2,116,777	283,371,477	190,836,698	92,534,779	32·65
1874–75	309,102,700	367,987	309,470,687	236,258,073	73,212,614	23·66
1875–76	292,136,000	1,664,138	293,800,138	217,628,495	76,171,643	25·93
1876–77	289,356,500	366,061	289,722,561	232,208,972	57,513,589	19·85
1877–78	364,194,146	1,390,713	365,584,859	272,165,828	93,419,031	25·55
1878–79	420,122,400	2,068,018	422,190,418	272,681,865	149,508,553	35·41
1879–80	448,756,630	486,106	449,242,736	268,308,258	180,964,478	40·28
1880–81	498,549,868	211,402	498,761,270	312,286,019	186,475,251	37·39
1881–82	380,280,090	865,467	381,145,557	258,547,560	122,597,997	32·17
1882–83	504,185,470	1,087,011	505,272,481	356,486,785	148,785,696	29·45
1883–84	421,086,160	32,474	421,118,634	309,482,332	111,636,302	26·51
1884–85	512,765,000	212,311	512,977,311	380,125,476	132,851,835	25·90
1885–86	357,112,000	388,415	357,500,415	262,587,020	94,913,395	26·55
1886–87	457,218,000	282,400	457,500,400	303,336,985	154,163,415	33·70
1887–88	456,329,000	593,860	456,922,860	336,795,196	120,127,664	26·29
1888–89	415,868,000	135,851	416,003,851	327,181,389	88,822,462	21·35

* The *Winchester Bushel* for Grain is ·969447 of the *Imperial Bushel*, or 98 *Winchester Bushels* may be considered equivalent to 95 *Imperial Bushels*.

† *Fiscal Years*, ending June 30th.

‡ The *Production* is given for the Twelve Months ending 31st December in the first of the two years quoted in the preceding column.

TABLE LXXXV.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:—QUANTITY of MAIZE PRODUCED, and of MAIZE and MAIZE MEAL IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for CONSUMPTION in the UNITED STATES in each Year, from 1868–69 to 1888–89, inclusive.

(*In Winchester Bushels.**)

YEARS.†	PRODUCTION.‡	IMPORTS.	TOTAL Production and Imports.	RETAINED for Home Consumption.	EXPORTS. (Domestic and Foreign.)	PER-CENTAGE EXPORTED.
1868–69	906,527,000	90,833	906,617,833	898,329,148	8,288,685	0·91
1869–70	874,320,000	89,528	874,409,528	872,269,041	2,140,487	0·24
1870–71	1,094,255,000	111,344	1,094,366,344	1,083,692,791	10,673,553	0·98
1871–72	991,898,000	58,568	991,956,568	956,229,558	35,727,010	3·60
1872–73	1,092,719,000	61,536	1,092,780,536	1,052,626,162	40,154,374	3·67
1873–74	932,274,000	76,003	932,350,003	896,364,169	35,985,834	3·86
1874–75	850,148,500	38,098	850,186,598	820,161,562	30,025,036	3·53
1875–76	1,321,069,000	51,796	1,321,120,796	1,270,210,264	50,910,532	3·85
1876–77	1,283,827,000	30,902	1,283,857,902	1,211,205,291	72,652,611	5·66
1877–78	1,342,558,000	13,423	1,342,571,423	1,255,379,313	87,192,110	6·49
1878–79	1,388,218,750	33,869	1,388,252,619	1,300,367,727	87,884,892	6·33
1879–80	1,547,901,790	58,876	1,547,960,666	1,448,388,337	99,572,329	6·43
1880–81	1,717,434,543	75,155	1,717,509,698	1,623,861,551	93,648,147	5·45
1881–82	1,194,916,000	69,621	1,194,985,621	1,150,644,938	44,340,683	3·71
1882–83	1,617,025,100	25,989	1,617,051,089	1,575,395,436	41,655,653	2·58
1883–84	1,551,066,895	4,894	1,551,071,789	1,505,824,279	45,247,510	2·92
1884–85	1,795,528,000	4,507	1,795,532,507	1,742,656,051	52,876,456	2·94
1885–86	1,936,176,000	16,104	1,936,192,104	1,871,362,487	64,829,617	3·35
1886–87	1,665,441,000	30,536	1,665,471,536	1,624,102,952	41,368,584	2·48
1887–88	1,456,161,000	37,493	1,456,198,493	1,430,877,624	25,320,869	1·74
1888–89	1,987,790,000	2,401	1,987,792,401	1,916,950,727	70,841,674	3·56

* The *Winchester Bushel* for Grain is ·969447 of the *Imperial Bushel*, or 98 *Winchester Bushels* may be considered equivalent to 95 *Imperial Bushels*.

† *Fiscal Years*, ending June 30th.

‡ The *Production* is given for the Twelve Months ending 31st December in the first of the two years quoted in the preceding column.

TABLE

ACREAGE, ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD each of the Years 1887, 1888, and 1889,

(Compiled from statistics principally

COUNTRIES.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
ACREAGE.						
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
UNITED KINGDOM (*a*)	2,384,505	2,663,250	2,539,099	(*i*) 2,247,583	(*i*) 2,256,870	(*i*) 2,307,784
AUSTRALASIA (*b*)	(*r*) 2,038,265	(*r*) 1,965,146	3,877,748	(*r*) 84,163	(*r*) 141,831	169,420
AUSTRIA-H'Y { Austria	2,875,245	2,928,788	—	2,797,715	2,794,652	—
AUSTRIA-H'Y { Hungary	7,272,189	6,841,999	7,189,755	2,647,203	2,423,996	2,486,058
BELGIUM	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA (*c*)	1,314,698	—	1,843,970	823,456	—	955,524
DENMARK	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE	(*g*) 17,209,641	(*g*) 17,235,991	—	2,308,008	2,207,439	—
GERMANY	4,741,615	4,775,342	4,832,409	4,275,869	4,256,094	4,161,950
HOLLAND	210,429	—	—	111,340	—	—
INDIA (*p*)	26,854,882	25,911,700	24,988,100	—	—	—
ITALY	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN	(*h*) 1,088,279	(*h*) 1,095,954	—	(*k*) 2,741,127	(*k*) 2,767,104	—
U. STATES of AMERICA	37,641,783	37,336,138	38,123,859	2,901,953	2,996,382	—
ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
UNITED KINGDOM (*a*)	76,224,940	74,493,133	75,883,611	(*i*) 69,948,266	(*i*) 74,545,549	(*i*) 74,703,755
AUSTRALASIA (*b*)	(*r*) 28,575,661	(*r*) 20,018,977	42,480,131	(*r*) 1,955,326	(*r*) 2,761,765	3,759,184
AUSTRIA-H'Y { Austria	50,737,362	50,244,755	—	56,563,072	55,577,913	—
AUSTRIA-H'Y { Hungary	146,610,753	131,670,278	90,636,637	56,171,263	43,721,436	33,449,630
BELGIUM	16,504,183	14,933,440	18,970,325	3,587,952	3,261,893	3,535,928
CANADA (*c*)	32,425,452	—	25,901,091	19,060,061	—	24,437,939
DENMARK	5,798,823	3,662,809	4,791,268	22,113,047	22,608,013	19,187,287
FRANCE	(*g*) 309,254,294	(*g*) 271,537,002	—	46,497,049	43,453,124	—
GERMANY (*e*)	103,984,867	92,966,263	87,146,638	97,218,616	99,646,808	85,445,510
HOLLAND	6,677,421	—	—	5,076,833	—	—
INDIA (*p*)	266,882,112	237,522,133	235,345,600	—	—	—
ITALY	115,643,158	101,032,822	—	7,720,575	6,566,736	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE (*d*)	269,994,456	286,476,461	172,909,590	162,599,754	152,881,920	112,030,320
SWEDEN	4,191,000	3,698,475	3,593,700	14,688,850	13,102,925	13,665,300
U. STATES of AMERICA (*f*)	442,386,780	403,161,985	475,571,920	55,076,223	61,932,152	—
ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD						
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
UNITED KINGDOM (*a*)	31·97	27·97	29·89	(*i*) 31·12	(*i*) 33·03	(*i*) 32·37
AUSTRALASIA (*b*)	(*r*) 13·88	(*r*) 10·19	10·95	(*r*) 23·23	(*r*) 19·47	22·19
AUSTRIA-H'Y { Austria	17·65	17·16	—	20·22	19·89	—
AUSTRIA-H'Y { Hungary	20·16	19·24	12·61	21·22	18·04	13·45
BELGIUM	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA (*c*)	17·87	—	14·05	23·15	—	25·58
DENMARK	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE	(*g*) 17·97	(*g*) 15·75	—	20·15	19·68	—
GERMANY	21·93	19·47	18·03	22·74	23·41	20·53
HOLLAND	31·73	—	—	45·60	—	—
INDIA (*p*)	9·94	9·17	9·42	—	—	—
ITALY	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. STATES of AMERICA	11·75	10·80	12·47	18·98	20·67	—

(*a*) Exclusive of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The figures relating to Acreage vary somewhat from those appearing in other parts of these Returns, for the reasons stated in Note (*b*) to Table I., in the "Agricultural Produce Statistics of Great Britain" for 1889, but the differences do not appreciably affect the comparative results.

(*b*) In most of the Australasian Colonies the returns are for the twelve months ending in March of the Years subsequent to those stated.

(*c*) Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only. (*d*) Exclusive of Poland.

(*e*) The produce for Germany, which is originally given in *Cwts.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel of Wheat, 50 *lbs.* to the bushel of Barley, and 39 *lbs.* to the bushel of Oats.

LXXXVI.

PER ACRE of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, and MAIZE, in certain COUNTRIES, in so far as the particulars can be given.

(furnished by the Board of Trade.)

OATS.			MAIZE.			COUNTRIES.
1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
(In English Statute Acres.)						
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	
4,403,044	4,163,110	4,127,656	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM. (*a*)
(*r*) 578,302	(*r*) 608,991	738,216	(*m*) 244,965	(*m*) 252,128	(*m*) 271,614	AUSTRALASIA. (*b*)
4,630,684	4,628,955	—	891,601	896,872	—	Austria. } AUSTRIA-H'Y.
2,855,745	2,581,451	2,514,023	5,287,838	4,606,498	4,785,877	Hungary }
—	—	—	—	—	—	BELGIUM.
1,837,639	—	2,142,188	(*n*) 163,893	(*n*) 222,971	(*n*) 187,116	CANADA. (*c*)
—	—	—	—	—	—	DENMARK.
9,188,706	9,223,664	—	(*o*) 1,504,556	(*o*) 1,530,634	—	FRANCE.
9,411,303	9,466,245	9,599,968	—	—	—	GERMANY.
285,157	—	—	—	—	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	—	—	—	—	INDIA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	ITALY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE.
(*l*) —	(*l*) —	—	—	—	—	SWEDEN.
25,920,906	26,998,282	27,462,316	72,392,720	75,672,763	78,326,056	U. STATES of AMERICA.
(In English Imperial Bushels.)						
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
150,789,416	157,975,675	164,078,736	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM. (*a*)
(*r*) 15,893,373	(*r*) 14,882,628	21,198,228	(*m*) 6,586,777	(*m*) 7,093,854	(*m*) 7,099,078	AUSTRALASIA. (*b*)
101,843,583	101,971,677	—	15,459,923	16,074,164	—	Austria. } AUSTRIA-H'Y.
63,725,445	54,771,651	42,290,938	81,756,004	92,435,618	99,228,201	Hungary }
23,601,375	27,916,859	27,443,460	—	—	—	BELGIUM.
57,113,338	—	67,761,405	—	—	—	CANADA. (*c*)
29,444,099	32,400,772	25,576,861	—	—	—	DENMARK.
220,312,054	233,633,891	—	(*o*) 30,232,867	(*o*) 28,646,371	—	FRANCE.
243,084,642	262,648,024	237,191,314	—	—	—	GERMANY. (*e*)
11,750,183	—	—	—	—	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	—	—	—	—	INDIA.
16,157,034	13,722,101	—	72,452,845	62,863,243	—	ITALY.
599,025,244	527,109,095	474,044,159	12,593,602	20,298,860	11,037,433	RUSSIA IN EUROPE. (*d*)
54,766,525	36,863,275	48,056,800	—	—	—	SWEDEN.
639,464,691	680,294,891	728,553,962	1,411,670,913	1,927,057,052	2,048,336,811	U.STATES of AMERICA. (*f*)
PER ACRE. *(In English Imperial Bushels.)*						
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
34·25	37·95	39·75	—	—	—	UNITED KINGDOM. (*a*)
(*r*) 27·48	(*r*) 24·44	28·72	(*m*) 26·89	(*m*) 28·14	(*m*) 26·14	AUSTRALASIA. (*b*)
21·99	22·03	—	17·34	17·92	—	Austria. } AUSTRIA-H'Y.
22·31	21·32	16·82	15·46	20·07	20·73	Hungary }
—	—	—	—	—	—	BELGIUM.
31·08	—	31·68	—	—	—	CANADA. (*c*)
—	—	—	—	—	—	DENMARK.
23·98	25·33	—	(*o*) 20·09	(*o*) 18·72	—	FRANCE.
25·83	27·75	24·71	—	—	—	GERMANY.
41·21	—	—	—	—	—	HOLLAND.
—	—	—	—	—	—	INDIA.
—	—	—	—	—	—	ITALY.
—	—	—	—	—	—	RUSSIA IN EUROPE.
—	—	—	—	—	—	SWEDEN.
24·67	25·20	26·53	19·50	25·47	26·15	U. STATES of AMERICA.

(*f*) The produce for the United States of America, which is given in Table LXXXIII., in *Winchester* Bushels has been converted into the equivalent quantities in *Imperial* Bushels.

(*g*) Including Spelt. (*h*) Including Rye. (*i*) Including Bere. (*k*) Including Oats and Mixed Corn.

(*l*) Included with Barley. (*m*) Colonies of New South Wales, Western Australia, and Queensland only.

(*n*) Province of Ontario only. (*o*) Including Millet.

(*p*) The figures given for India for 1887, 1888, and 1889 are those relating to the years 1887-8, 1888-9, and 1889-9 respectively, and are approximate estimates. The produce of Wheat, which is originally given in *Tons*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel.

(*r*) Exclusive of South Australia, figures for that Colony not being available for the Years 1887 and 1888.

TABLE

NUMBER of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS in certain COUNTRIES,

(Compiled from statistics principally

COUNTRIES.	HORSES.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
UNITED KINGDOM (*b*) (*c*)	1,904,515	1,909,200	1,927,527	1,936,925	1,936,702	1,946,386
AUSTRALASIA	1,279,199	1,328,396	1,373,823	1,438,551	1,485,923	1,543,641
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1.—AUSTRIA	(*g*)1,463,282	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 2.—HUNGARY	1,748,859	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM	(*g*) 271,974	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA (*d*)	556,024	584,872	593,251	605,276	—	664,541
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	—	—	—	—	(*m*) 266,120	(*m*) 295,370
DENMARK	—	—	—	—	375,533	—
FRANCE (*e*)	2,885,710	2,911,392	2,938,489	2,908,527	2,891,919	—
GERMANY	(*h*)3,522,545	—	—	—	—	—
HOLLAND	269,074	270,100	272,700	274,300	—	—
ITALY	(*i*) 660,123	—	—	—	—	—
NORWAY	(*l*) 151,903	—	—	—	—	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE (*f*)	—	—	—	—	19,663,336	—
SWEDEN	476,008	480,330	484,885	481,257	482,096	—
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	11,564,572	12,077,657	12,496,744	13,172,936	13,663,294	14,213,837

COUNTRIES.	CATTLE.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
UNITED KINGDOM (*b*)	10,422,762	10,868,760	10,872,811	10,839,960	10,268,600	10,272,765
AUSTRALASIA	8,273,164	8,228,844	8,229,516	8,873,574	9,136,178	9,462,316
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. 1.—AUSTRIA	(*g*)8,584,077	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. 2.—HUNGARY	4,879,038	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM	(*g*)1,382,815	—	—	—	—	—
CANADA (*d*)	1,989,681	2,068,853	2,105,563	2,049,945	—	2,040,108
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	—	—	—	—	(*m*) 1,292,039	(*m*)1,502,845
DENMARK	—	—	—	—	1,459,527	—
FRANCE	12,017,793	13,104,970	13,275,021	13,395,259	13,377,868	—
GERMANY	(*h*)15,786,764	—	—	—	—	—
HOLLAND	1,474,412	1,510,100	1,530,800	1,525,600	—	—
ITALY	(*k*)4,783,232	—	—	—	—	—
NORWAY	(*l*)1,016,617	—	—	—	—	—
RUSSIA IN EUROPE (*f*)	—	—	—	—	24,609,264	—
SWEDEN	2,327,003	2,366,286	2,381,467	2,330,706	2,349,098	—
UNITED STATES of AMERICA	43,771,295	45,510,630	48,033,833	49,234,777	50,331,042	52,801,907

(*a*) Including Lambs. (*b*) Including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
(*c*) Horses used solely for Agriculture, Unbroken Horses, and Mares kept solely for breeding.
(*d*) Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba only.

in each Year from 1884 to 1889 inclusive, so far as the particulars can be given.
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SHEEP (*a*).						Countries.
1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	
29,376,787	30,086,200	28,955,240	29,401,750	28,938,716	29,484,774	United Kingdom. (*b*)
75,632,273	82,175,714	86,245,425	97,239,986	96,134,041	101,274,080	Australasia.
(*g*) 3,841,340	—	—	—	—	—	1.—Austria } Austria-Hungary.
10,594,831	—	—	—	—	—	2.—Hungary }
(*g*) 365,400	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium.
1,897,164	1,765,942	1,624,136	1,408,701	—	1,375,521	Canada. (*d*)
—	—	—	—	(*m*)13,177,285	13,953,445	Cape of Good Hope.
—	—	—	—	1,225,196	—	Denmark.
22,127,697	22,880,130	22,616,547	22,880,190	22,630,620	—	France.
(*h*) 19,189,715	—	—	—	—	—	Germany.
752,949	774,100	802,700	804,300	—	—	Holland.
(*k*) 8,596,108	—	—	—	—	—	Italy.
(*l*) 1,686,306	—	—	—	—	—	Norway.
—	—	—	—	44,465,454	—	Russia in Europe. (*f*)
1,410,177	1,442,396	1,443,676	1,377,685	1,349,807	—	Sweden.
50,360,243	48,322,331	44,759,314	43,544,755	42,599,079	44,336,072	United States of America.

PIGS.						Countries.
1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	
3,906,205	3,686,628	3,497,165	3,720,957	3,815,643	3,905,865	United Kingdom. (*b*)
940,609	1,039,338	1,053,978	1,100,478	1,075,316	1,041,359	Australasia.
(*g*) 2,721,541	—	—	—	—	—	1.—Austria } Austria-Hungary.
4,803,639	—	—	—	—	—	2.—Hungary }
(*g*) 646,375	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium.
961,059	888,333	918,904	868,530	—	887,126	Canada. (*d*)
—	—	—	—	(*m*) 142,479	159,835	Cape of Good Hope.
—	—	—	—	770,785	—	Denmark.
5,880,599	5,881,088	5,774,924	5,978,916	5,846,578	—	France.
(*h*) 9,206,195	—	—	—	—	—	Germany.
426,914	442,000	458,200	490,254	—	—	Holland.
(*k*) 1,163,916	—	—	—	—	—	Italy.
(*l*) 101,020	—	—	—	—	—	Norway.
—	—	—	—	9,242,997	—	Russia in Europe. (*f*)
476,889	515,556	548,210	571,114	610,469	—	Sweden.
45,142,657	46,092,043	44,612,836	44,346,525	50,301,592	51,602,780	United States of America.

(*a*) Employed on Farms. (*f*) Exclusive of Poland.
(*g*) In 1880. (*h*) In 1883. (*i*) In 1882. (*k*) In 1881. (*l*) In 1875.
(*m*) Approximate.

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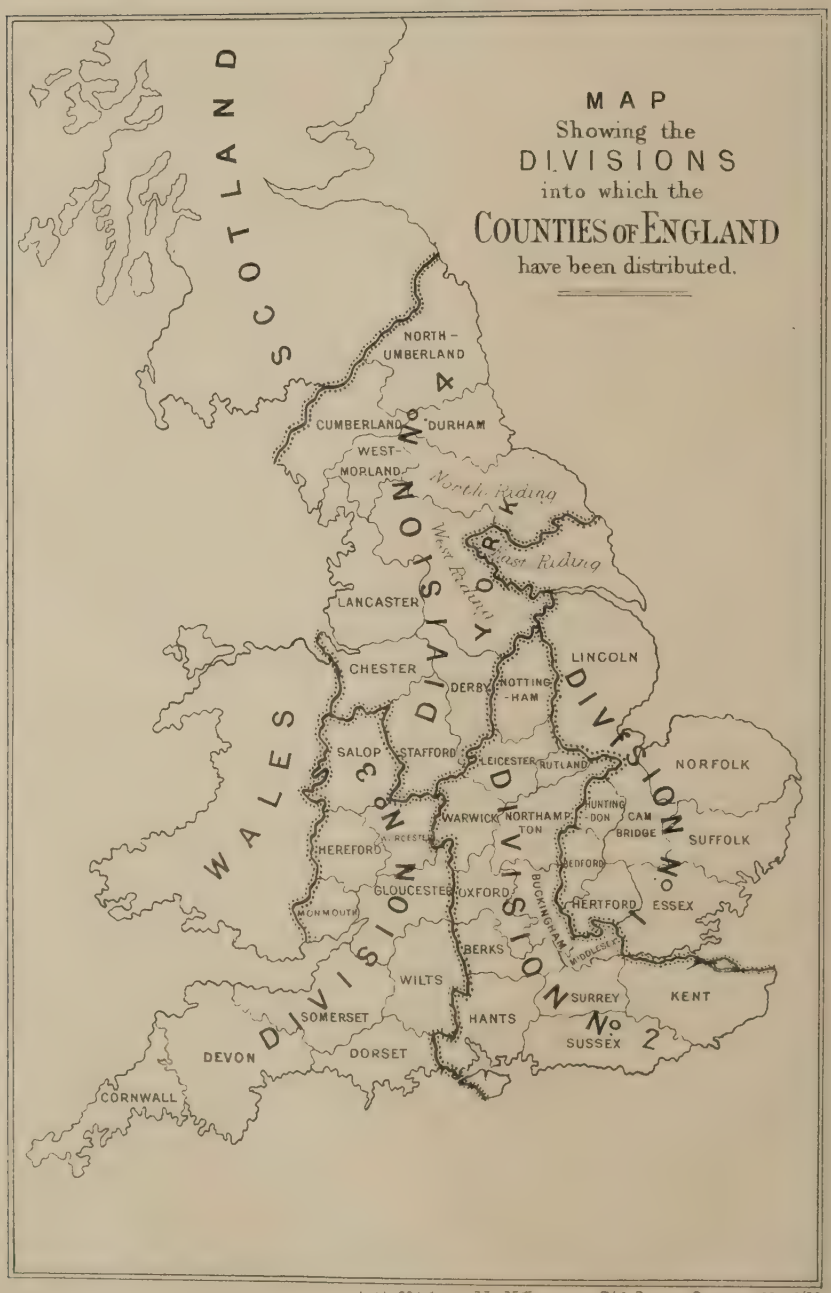

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE STATISTICS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN

SHOWING THE

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE

THE

EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES

AND THE

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS

FOR THE YEAR

1889

WITH

ABSTRACT RETURNS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty

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Collection of Returns.

THE accompanying Tables, relating to the yield of the Cereal and other principal Crops in the year 1889, present the results shown by the Returns collected throughout Great Britain in regard to the estimated average rate of produce per acre, the acreage under each of those Crops, and the total produce computed therefrom.

A Return relating to the Produce of Hops in 1889 was published on the 2nd of November, and a summary relating to Wheat, Barley, and Oats in Great Britain, subject to correction in the completed Returns, was issued to the London Newspapers on the 16th of December.

The particulars have been as usual obtained through Estimators specially selected for the purpose, on account of their practical experience in agricultural matters, as well as for local knowledge of the Crops in the Districts in which they were employed. The majority of them had already acted in this capacity in preceding years, but are not otherwise officials of the Government, and the estimates which had been formed by them before and during harvest were, as hitherto, in many districts afterwards tested by comparison with the results shown by the actual yield of Corn and certain other Crops, in order to ascertain whether their estimates were in practical agreement with those results.

In the course of the analysis to which the returns were subjected during compilation, any important disparities apparent in the yield or omissions in the estimates furnished for each district were carefully inquired into by the Department, and, when necessary, adjusted, before being finally dealt with. It may here be desirable also again to refer to the fact that the results shown are derived from Returns received, in respect of the estimated yield per acre, in nearly 13,500 Parishes in Great Britain, of which 11,574 are in England, 974 in Wales, and 935 in Scotland.

Number of Parishes included in Returns.

The information which has thus been collected has been arranged so as to give the details for each County in Great Britain.

Divisions into which the Counties have been distributed.

As regards the Corn and Pulse Crops, in England, the plan hitherto adopted, of distributing the Counties into four great Divisions or groups, according to their relative Corn-growing Acreage, has been followed, and for facility of reference, an outline Map showing these Divisions with the Counties in England included within each group, is again appended to the Tables. The results for Wales and Scotland are also separately distinguished,

Ireland.

and, through the courtesy of the Registrar-General for Ireland, who supplied the information, figures relating to that Division of the United Kingdom have been again inserted; the weight given as the produce for Ireland in each of the two years shown having been converted into imperial bushels, according to the scale laid down for the Inspectors in the Corn Returns Act of 1882, in regard to Wheat, Barley, and Oats. The rate of conversion adopted for each of the Pulse Crops is stated in a foot-note in Table I.

Standard Yield per acre.

The average rate of Produce taken as the standard in each Parish or group of Parishes in Great Britain, where similarity as to soil and situation appeared to admit of such classification is, with the exception of the estimate for Hay, that representing the result of the inquiry of 1885, in respect to the ordinary average yield of each Crop in each Parish or group for which the estimates were furnished. It has been considered well to follow the method which will not disturb comparison with the Produce Statistics previously issued by the Department until actual official estimates have been collected for a number of years that might be held to form a better basis of comparison in regard to recent production, particularly of Wheat.

The standard given in these Tables as the ordinary average rate of yield for Hay is the one obtained for the Department in 1886.

It may be useful also again to explain that in calculating the rate of yield per acre in 1889, the estimated yield and acreage respectively under the various Crops in each Parish have, as in preceding years, been separately dealt with; the average has next been worked out for each County, and the total Produce of each

Division having been thus obtained in connexion with the acreage thereof, its average yield has been calculated. The final results for England, Wales, and Scotland have been similarly ascertained. Standard Yield per acre —*cont.*

The figures for the year 1889 in Table I., show that England produced a Wheat Crop of 69,336,374 bushels, or 1·73 per cent. more than in 1888, at an estimated average rate in 1889 of 29·87 bushels per acre, against 28·18 in 1888, being an increase of 1·69 bushels per acre. The acreage of Wheat in 1889 in England was smaller as compared with 1888 by 4 per cent. The estimated average rate of production in 1889 in England exceeds that of the estimated ordinary average yearly yield by 0·93 of a bushel per acre, or nearly 3·21 per cent. Wheat in England.

Taking the four groups into which England has, for the purposes of these Returns, been divided in the arrangement of Counties before alluded to, the average rates of yield per acre of Wheat in 1889, stated according to their numerical order, are shown in Table III. to have been 29·86, 30·46, 28·79, and 30·62 bushels respectively, the ordinary yield having been thus augmented in three of the groups by quantities varying from 0·95 of a bushel to 4·78 bushels per acre; while in the other group (No. 1) containing the largest acreage, the estimated ordinary rate has been diminished by 1·25 bushels.

For Wales the estimated total produce for Wheat in 1889 amounts to 1,672,557 bushels, at an average rate of 24·43 bushels per acre, being 2·90 bushels above the estimated normal standard. In 1888 the quantity produced was 1,641,149 bushels, at an estimated rate of 21·36 bushels per acre. Wheat in Wales.

For Scotland the total produce of Wheat in 1889 is shown to be 2,193,842 bushels, at an average rate of 36·94 bushels per acre, as compared with 2,139,282 bushels in 1888, when the rate per acre was 31·12 bushels. The estimated average rate for Scotland in 1889 exceeds that of the estimated ordinary yield per acre by 4·09 bushels. Wheat in Scotland.

The aggregate results therefore for Wheat in Great Britain in the year 1889 are thus brought up altogether to 73,202,773 bushels, as compared with 71,939,647 bushels in the preceding year, the estimated average yield per acre in 1889 being 29·89 bushels, Wheat in Great Britain.

Wheat in Great Britain —*cont.*

against 28·05 bushels in 1888, showing an increase in the total production of 1,263,126 bushels, or 1·76 per cent., and an increase in the yield per acre of 1·84 bushels, or 6·56 per cent.

The total acreage under Wheat in Great Britain was 4·5 per cent. below that of 1888. The rate of yield for this grain in 1889 exceeded the result shown in Table IV. as the estimated normal standard of production by 1·09 bushels per acre. Passing further to a comparison between the result shown by the total produce of Wheat in the present year and that of the average yield of the five preceding years (1884 to 1888), it will be found that, as compared with such average, the year 1889 shows an increase of 96,006 bushels, while the diminution in the extent of land under this Crop, as compared with the average acreage of the five years, has been 15,000 acres. The estimated yield per acre has, however, this year only exceeded that of the average rate of those five years by 0·23 of a bushel per acre.

Among the Counties of England it will be seen in the Returns that there are altogether 12 in number, which, in 1889, exhibit less than the ordinary average production of Wheat, eight of them being included in the No. 1 Division and four in No. 2. In the first of these Divisions the East Riding of Yorkshire is the only County which appears in 1889 with an augmented yield for Wheat, the increased rate there having been 5·64 bushels per acre, and it may here be noted that for the other two principal Corn Crops this County is the only one in the No. 1 Division which shows a rate of production higher than that of the estimated average yield. The 12 Counties above referred to contain, however, about 48 per cent. of the total acreage under Wheat grown in England in 1889, some of them, namely, Cambridge, Essex, Lincoln, and Suffolk, figuring with lessened rates of production varying from 1·84 to 2·93 bushels per acre, while the several remaining Counties in those two Divisions which show decreased yields are from 0·19 of a bushel to 1·37 bushels per acre lower, as compared with the standard.

In Wales the rate for Wheat was higher than the average in all Counties except Pembrokeshire. In Scotland there are seven Counties where diminished rates of production are shown when similarly compared with the estimated average yield per acre, but the total acreage of Wheat in these is relatively unimportant.

Wheat in Great Britain – *cont.*

The Reports of the Estimators in many Districts refer to the excellence of the Wheat Crop of 1889, and even in cases where the ordinary average yield per acre has not been attained the superior quality of the grain is sometimes noticed. The statements are, however, modified by others to the effect that the Crop was in some localities considerably laid by storms and secured in indifferent condition, discolouration being there occasionally referred to. It is added that the Straw is not so bulky as in 1888, though the Crop has been generally far more satisfactory in every respect than in that year. The low price obtainable for it is frequently alluded to as neutralising otherwise favourable results, and in some localities the Crop has not been equal to the anticipations formed before Harvest. The cutting here and there appears to have been tedious and expensive, as, where Cereals were heavy, they were much laid and twisted. One Estimator states that machines in certain districts had, for the time, to be discarded, and scythes and reaping hooks to be used instead. On some farms cutting thus cost about 1*l.* an acre more than in an ordinary season, it having been quite common in the localities referred to for Reapers to be paid 25*s.* to 27*s.* per acre, together with their food, while, in ordinary seasons, Wheat can, it is mentioned, be cut at from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per acre.

Barley in Great Britain.

The Barley Crop falls short of the average yield per acre of ordinary years by 2·24 bushels, the rate of the present year in Great Britain being 31·78 bushels per acre, with an aggregate produce of 67,426,754 bushels, as compared with 68,482,089 bushels in 1888, at the rate of 32·84 bushels per acre. As was previously noticed in the Report on the Agricultural Returns relating to the present year the acreage was smaller in 1888 by nearly 36,000 acres. The decline in yield has been entirely due to the deficiency of the Crop in England, for Wales and Scotland both show increases upon the estimated ordinary average. The yield has, it appears, varied greatly, and, while the quality in a few districts is alluded to as being superior to that of some years past, it is noticed that where Crops were laid it was found, like Wheat, to be a good deal stained at Harvest. On certain highly farmed lands, particularly in the East of Scotland, it is said, even to have been a fine Crop, and threshing has proved the weight there to vary from 15 stones and 10 lbs. to 16 stones and 8 lbs.

Barley in Great Britain —*cont.*

per *four* bushels in the best districts, and 14 stones and 12 lbs. up to 16 stones per *four* bushels in other quarters. Generally, however, it suffered more from climatic causes than Wheat, and has not been at all equal to its promise before Harvest, while in many parts of England, and occasionally also in Scotland, it seems to have turned out a poor Crop.

Oats in Great Britain.

With regard to Oats in Great Britain, the estimated average yield per acre in the present year has exceeded the ordinary average shown in the Tables by 0·23 of a bushel per acre, the rate having been for 1889, 39·27 bushels, with a total produce of 113,441,397 bushels, of which 37,182,053 bushels were grown in Scotland; the average yield there being this year 36·61 bushels per acre, or 0·86 of a bushel above the normal standard. The estimated production for Great Britain in 1888 was 107,344,099 bushels, at an average rate of yield of 37·24 bushels per acre. The breadth covered by Oats in Great Britain in 1889 was only 6,452 acres greater than in the preceding year, the acreage for Scotland showing hardly any difference in the two years. In all three Divisions of Great Britain the yield per acre has been better than that of last year by quantities varying from 1·83 bushels to 2·71 bushels per acre. The Crop was reported as having been unusually heavy in many Counties, and almost uniformly good in quality, this cereal having been generally less affected by the unpropitious weather which prevailed about harvest time than Barley and Wheat.

Considerable variation in the quantity produced has occurred, particularly in parts of many Southern Counties, and instances of some extraordinarily high yields are here and there given. In the East of Scotland also they have been generally good on rich land, though now and then damaged by the weather. Upon the whole, in that district, they are said to be yielding remarkably well on the barn floor, and their weight is a high one, ranging from 11 stones and 7 lbs. to 13 stones and 8 lbs. per *four* bushels. Oat straw, however, will not be of ordinary value.

Range of average Yield of Cereals.

Comparing now the average rate of yield in 1889 as shown in the several Counties of Great Britain, the lowest average of Wheat is found to be 18·03 bushels per acre for the County of Brecon,

while the highest average rate was 47·75 bushels per acre for that of Renfrew. Range of average Yield of Cereals.—*cont.*

For Barley the lowest average yield was 19·09 bushels in the County of Brecon, the highest being 45·87 bushels per acre in Renfrew.

In Oats the estimated quantities range from 16·23 bushels to 61·82 bushels per acre, the lower quantity being the average rate for the County of Shetland, while the higher is the rate for the County of Cambridge.

As regards the Pulse Crops in Great Britain, Beans and Peas are again both deficient crops when compared with the normal rate of yield. They have, like the Corn Crops, varied widely, for there are many Counties in England, where the lessened production chiefly occurs, in which the season appears to have been extremely favourable, while in a very few Counties this has been the case also with the Peas. Scotland shows satisfactory results in respect to both Crops, and the rate of produce for Beans in Wales has been likewise higher than the estimated ordinary average. Where winter sown they have shown good results both as to quantity and quality, but in districts in which they were harvested late the Crop was frequently much injured by rain. Pulse Crops in Great Britain.

The rate below the standard was for Great Britain, in 1889, for Beans 1·55 bushels per acre, and for Peas 2·20 bushels. It exceeded the yield of the previous year, however, by 0·13 of a bushel per acre for Beans, the rate for Peas being higher by 2·07 bushels. Their total produce in 1889 is shown to be 9,249,371 bushels and 5,906,101 bushels respectively.

Among the Root Crops the rate of yield for Potatoes in 1889 has exceeded the estimated ordinary average in Wales and Scotland, but was lower in England by 0.24 of a ton per acre; the result for the whole of Great Britain being in 1889, 0·08 of a ton higher than the standard. The gross produce in 1889 amounted to 3,587,765 tons, against 3,059,124 tons in the previous year, when the area so planted was, however, 10,900 acres more. Root Crops in Great Britain. Potatoes.

In a large number of districts they are reported as being a bulky Crop and generally of excellent quality. Mention is made of yields of fully nine tons per acre having been grown even on inferior sand land, but which had been well manured.

Root Crops in Great Britain —*cont.*

In a few parts of the country disease had shown itself since the Crop was raised, and in one or two Southern Counties modifications were accordingly made by the Estimators. The prices even for the best sorts are said to be so low, however, as to discourage present sales.

Turnips.

With respect to the yield of Root Crops, other than Potatoes, in 1889, that of Turnips and Swedes in Great Britain, although frequently referred to as being a good Crop and excellent in quality, has not reached the estimated ordinary average, the rate this year being 14·63 tons, against the standard of 15·27 tons. For Scotland, however, an increased rate of 0·36 of a ton per acre is shown. The result presents an important increase over the production of the two preceding years, 1887 and 1888, when the rates per acre in Great Britain were only 10·01 and 12·69 tons respectively. Comparing the total produce in Great Britain with that of 1888, it amounts this year to 28,097,263 tons, against 24,674,981 tons in 1888, notwithstanding the diminished extent of 23,500 acres as shown in the Agricultural Returns for 1889. In some few parts of the country they were, it appears, injured by mildew.

Mangold.

For Mangold in Great Britain in 1889 a decrease appears of 1·05 tons below the ordinary standard, and comparing the results with those of 1888, the total produce amounts in 1889 to 6,118,639 tons, against 6,239,267 tons in the previous year, when the total acreage was more by some 35,000 acres.

Hay Crop in Great Britain.

As regards the Hay Crop, it is in most of the reports mentioned as one of the best on record, and generally secured in prime condition throughout the country. Almost universally indeed it is reported to have been of excellent quality, though no doubt its abundance has tended to lower market prices. From several districts it is mentioned that a good deal of it was too quickly stacked, and that consequent loss of considerable quantities was occasioned by fire in the ricks.

The production in Great Britain both of Hay from Clover and of that from Grass on permanent Pasture land, is shown to be above the ordinary average yield per acre, by 0·20 of a ton in the case of the former Crop, and by 0·18 of a ton for the latter, the total produce for 1889 amounting to 4,146,999 tons of Hay from

Clover, &c., and to 7,283,879 tons of Hay from permanent Grass, against 3,214,114 tons and 6,737,525 respectively in 1888, when the rate of yield per acre was 1·40 and 1·41 tons, compared with 1·67 and 1·46 tons in the present year. The acreage of 1888 has been this year largely exceeded, Clover intended for Hay occupying 184,200 acres, and Permanent Grass, similarly reserved, 210,500 acres more. The after-crop of the last-mentioned description is stated also to have been heavy in several localities, and where farmers had not sufficient live stock to consume it, a large quantity of it was cut and stacked in a green state for ensilage.

Hay Crop in Great Britain —*cont.*

From the figures published early in November last, as to the produce of Hops in 1889, it will have been seen that the yield has been 0·78 of a cwt. in excess of the estimated ordinary average, the total produce having been 497,811 cwts. against 281,291 cwts. in 1888, when the extent of land upon which Hops were grown was 760 acres more.

Hops.

Turning now to the differences shown by a comparison of the figures relating to the various Crops in Great Britain in 1889 with the estimated ordinary average yield per acre, the results show an increase in Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Hops, and Hay of both descriptions given in the Returns, while Barley, Beans, Peas, Turnips, and Swedes, and Mangold have respectively decreased.

Comparison of Results of 1889 with estimated ordinary average Yield.

For Ireland there are, in respect to the Crops there grown, the following differences in the average rate of produce per acre in 1889, as compared with the preceding year. The yield of Wheat per acre increased by 4·08 bushels, Barley by 3·68 bushels, Oats by 1·34 bushels, Beans by 10·58 bushels, and Peas by 0·35 of a bushel per acre. Potatoes increased by 0·48 of a ton, and Turnips and Mangold by 1·81 and 1·22 tons per acre respectively.

Ireland.

Yield per acre, and Gross Produce in 1888 and 1889.

The production of Hay from Clover, &c. was at the same rate in both years, but that from permanent Pasture was less than in 1888 by 0·16 of a ton per acre.

The Gross Produce in Ireland in 1889, as compared with 1888, shows in Cereal Crops an increase on Wheat of 127,352 bushels. In Barley there are 1,213,541 bushels, and in Oats 5,763 bushels,

more than in 1888. Potatoes show an increase of 324,415 tons, and Turnips and Mangold 583,171 tons and 31,584 tons respectively. In Hay from Clover, &c. there was an increase of 91,586 tons, while that from permanent Grass was 418,531 tons less.

In reviewing the production of the season taken as a whole, the Reports of several of the Collectors, dealing with the local results of production merely, are highly satisfactory. With reference to several Counties in the East of Scotland it is stated by one Collector that altogether it may be considered the best season since 1878, and although it is accompanied by the qualification that prices of several kinds of farm produce remain lower than last year, it is added that agriculturists generally are there in better spirits than they have been for some years.

The Cereal Crops have, it appears, varied greatly in their yield throughout Great Britain, though the reports as to quality, except as to Barley, are generally favourable. Root Crops are referred to in many of them as being conspicuous both in regard to abundance and quality, while the Hay Crop is almost universally mentioned as being one of the finest Crops obtained for a long time.

It is intended to supplement the Statistics relating to Corn Crops by further particulars giving the results obtained from a fairly extensive inquiry as to the actual weight per bushel of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, respectively, in Great Britain in 1889. The information will be prepared for publication as soon as possible after it is received.

Board of Agriculture,
December 1889.

BLES.

RETURN of the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of each of the PRINCIPAL CROPS, the **ENGLAND**, in **WALES**, in **SCOTLAND**, in **GREAT BRITAIN**, in 1889 and 1888; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the figures

CROPS, &c.		ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						—
		1889.	1888.	1889 COMPARED with 1888.				
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.		
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.	
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%	
WHEAT	ENGLAND	69,336,374	68,159,216	1,177,158	...	1·73	...	1.
	WALES	1,672,557	1,641,149	31,408	...	1·91	...	2.
	SCOTLAND	2,193,842	2,139,282	54,560	...	2·55	...	3.
	GREAT BRITAIN	73,202,773	71,939,647	1,263,126	...	1·76	...	4.
	IRELAND	2,680,838	2,553,486	127,352	...	4·99	...	5.
	UNITED KINGDOM	75,883,611	74,493,133	1,390,478	...	1·87	...	6.
BARLEY (*c*)	ENGLAND	56,036,582	57,740,453	...	1,703,871	...	2·95	7.
	WALES	3,548,138	3,110,975	437,163	...	14·05	...	8.
	SCOTLAND	7,842,034	7,630,661	211,373	...	2·77	...	9.
	GREAT BRITAIN	67,426,754	68,482,089	...	1,055,335	...	1·54	10.
	IRELAND	7,277,001	6,063,460	1,213,541	...	20·01	...	11.
	UNITED KINGDOM	74,703,755	74,545,549	158,206	...	0·21	...	12.
OATS	ENGLAND	68,109,136	64,836,319	3,272,817	...	5·05	...	13.
	WALES	8,150,208	7,521,038	629,170	...	8·37	...	14.
	SCOTLAND	37,182,053	34,986,742	2,195,311	...	6·27	...	15.
	GREAT BRITAIN	113,441,397	107,344,099	6,097,298	...	5·68	...	16.
	IRELAND	50,637,339	50,631,576	5,763	...	0·01	...	17.
	UNITED KINGDOM	164,078,736	157,975,675	6,103,061	...	3·86	...	18.
BEANS	ENGLAND	8,692,774	9,267,500	...	574,726	...	6·20	19.
	WALES	47,109	47,974	...	865	...	1·80	20.
	SCOTLAND	509,488	409,535	99,953	...	24·41	...	21.
	GREAT BRITAIN	9·249,371	9,725,009	...	475,638	...	4·89	22.
	IRELAND	125,571	119,465	6,106	...	5·11	...	23.
	UNITED KINGDOM	9,374,942	9,844,474	...	469,532	...	4·77	24.

(*a*) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage entered
The Produce of the above Crops in Ireland, which is originally given in *Cwts.*, has been converted into *Bushels*, at the
to the bushel

(*b*) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns of
Produce Statistics, and partly for the reason

(*c*) Including Bere. (*d*) This acreage is 128 less than appeared in the "Agricultural

ACREAGE under each Crop, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE in **IRELAND** (*a*), and in the **UNITED KINGDOM** (*b*), in the Years of the two years, and the PROPORTION PER CENT. of such differences.

	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
			1889 COMPARED with 1888.						1889 COMPARED with 1888.			
	1889.	1888.	NUMBERS.		PROPORTION PER CENT.		1889.	1888.	QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	%	%
1.	2,321,504	2,418,674	...	97,170	...	4·02	29·87	28·18	1·69	...	6·00	...
2.	68,464	76,828	...	8,364	...	10·89	24·43	21·36	3·07	...	14·37	...
3.	59,386	68,735	...	9,349	...	13·60	36·94	31·12	5·82	...	18·70	...
4.	2,449,354	2,564,237	...	114,883	...	4·48	29·89	28·05	1·84	...	6·56	...
5.	89,745	99,013	...	9,268	...	9·36	29·87	25·79	4·08	...	15·82	...
6.	2,539,099	2,663,250	...	124,151	...	4·66	29·89	27·97	1·92	...	6·86	...
7.	1,776,011	1,742,338	33,673	...	1·93	...	31·55	33·14	...	1·59	...	4·80
8.	122,051	117,866	4,185	...	3·55	...	29·07	26·39	2·68	...	10·16	...
9.	223,468	225,357	...	1,889	...	0·84	35·09	33·86	1·23	...	3·63	...
10.	2,121,530	2,085,561	35,969	...	1·72	...	31·78	32·84	...	1·06	...	3·23
11.	186,254	171,309	14,945	...	8·72	...	39·07	35·39	3·68	...	10·40	...
12.	2,307,784	2,256,870	50,914	...	2·26	...	32·37	33·03	...	0·66	...	2·00
13.	1,623,967	1,616,344	7,623	...	0·47	...	41·94	40·11	1·83	...	4·56	...
14.	249,022	250,513	...	1,491	...	0·60	32·73	30·02	2·71	...	9·03	...
15.	1,015,715	1,015,395	320	...	0·03	...	36·61	34·46	2·15	...	6·24	...
16.	2,888,704	2,882,252	6,452	...	0·22	...	39·27	37·24	2·03	...	5·45	...
17.	1,238,952	1,280,858	...	41,906	...	3·27	40·87	39·53	1·34	...	3·39	...
18.	4,127,656	4,163,110	...	35,454	...	0·85	39·75	37·95	1·80	...	4·74	...
19.	*d*304,523	321,458	...	16,935	...	5·27	28·55	28·83	...	0·28	...	0·97
20.	1,629	1,860	...	231	...	12·42	28·92	25·79	3·13	...	12·14	...
21.	14,940	15,738	...	798	...	5·07	34·10	26·02	8·08	...	31·05	...
22.	*d*321,092	339,056	...	17,964	...	5·30	28·81	28·68	0·13	...	0·45	...
23.	3,688	5,091	...	1,403	...	27·56	34·05	23·47	10·58	...	45·08	...
24.	324,780	344,147	...	19,367	...	5·63	28·87	28·61	0·26	...	0·91	...

for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c." rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel of Wheat, 50 *lbs.* to the bushel of Barley, 39 *lbs.* to the bushel of Oats, and 60 *lbs.* of Beans.

Great Britain, &c.," partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the given in Note (*a*), with reference to Ireland.

Returns of Great Britain," the produce of that number of Acres having been picked green.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE I. (*Continued*).—RETURN of the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of each of the PER ACRE in **ENGLAND**, in **WALES**, in **SCOTLAND**, in **GREAT BRITAIN**, 1889 and 1888; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the figures

CROPS, &c.— (*Continued*).		ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						—
		1889.	1888.	1889 COMPARED with 1888.				
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.		
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.	
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%	
PEAS	ENGLAND	5,840,262	5,783,894	56,368	...	0·97	...	1.
	WALES	30,701	35,283	...	4,582	...	12·99	2.
	SCOTLAND	35,138	26,740	8,398	...	31·41	...	3.
	GREAT BRITAIN	5,906,101	5,845,917	60,184	...	1·03	...	4.
	IRELAND	(*a*) 15,006	(*a*) 16,182	...	1,176	...	7·27	5.
	UNITED KINGDOM	5,921,107	5,862,099	59,008	...	1·01	...	6.
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	%	%	
POTATOES	ENGLAND	2,337,290	2,103,692	233,598	...	11·10	...	7.
	WALES	237,877	188,161	49,716	...	26·42	...	8.
	SCOTLAND	1,012,598	767,271	245,327	...	31·97	...	9.
	GREAT BRITAIN	3,587,765	3,059,124	528,641	...	17·28	...	10.
	IRELAND	2,847,622	2,523,207	324,415	...	12·86	...	11.
	UNITED KINGDOM	6,435,387	5,582,331	853,056	...	15·28	...	12.
TURNIPS (*c*)	ENGLAND	19,224,669	17,549,347	1,675,322	...	9·55	...	13.
	WALES	1,083,577	906,729	176,848	...	19·50	...	14.
	SCOTLAND	7,789,017	6,218,905	1,570,112	...	25·25	...	15.
	GREAT BRITAIN	28,097,263	24,674,981	3,422,282	...	13·87	...	16.
	IRELAND (*d*)	3,909,822	3,326,651	583,171	...	17·53	...	17.
	UNITED KINGDOM	32,007,085	28,001,632	4,005,453	...	14·30	...	18.
MANGOLD	ENGLAND	5,977,677	6,112,069	...	134,392	...	2·20	19.
	WALES	122,013	109,426	12,587	...	11·50	...	20.
	SCOTLAND	18,949	17,772	1,177	...	6·62	...	21.
	GREAT BRITAIN	6,118,639	6,239,267	...	120,628	...	1·93	22.
	IRELAND (*e*)	621,639	590,055	31,584	...	5·35	...	23.
	UNITED KINGDOM	6,740,278	6,829,322	...	89,044	...	1·30	24.

(*a*) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage entered
The Produce of Peas in Ireland, which is originally given in *Cwts.*,

(*b*) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns of
Produce Statistics, and partly for the reason

(*c*) Including Swedes. (*d*) Turnips only.

(*f*) This Acreage is 162 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns of

PRINCIPAL CROPS, the ACREAGE under each Crop, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD in **IRELAND** (*a*), and in the **UNITED KINGDOM** (*b*), in the Years of the two years, and the PROPORTION PER CENT. of such differences.

	ACREAGE.						STIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
			1889 COMPARED with 1888.						1889 COMPARED with 1888.			
	1889.	1888.	NUMBERS.		PROPORTION PER CENT.		1889.	1888.	QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	*Bushels*	%	%
1.	*f* 221,899	237,978	...	16,079	...	6·76	26·32	24·30	2·02	...	8·31	...
2.	1,451	2,107	...	656	...	31·13	21·16	16·75	4·41	...	26·33	...
3.	1,414	1,423	...	9	...	0·63	24·85	18·79	6·06	...	32·25	...
4.	*f* 224,764	241,508	...	16,744	...	6·93	26·28	24·21	2·07	...	8·55	...
5.	668	732	...	64	...	8·74	22·46	22·11	0·35	...	1·58	...
6.	225,432	242,240	...	16,808	...	6·94	26·27	24·20	2·07	...	8·55	...
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	%	%
7.	384,508	390,718	...	6,210	...	1·59	6·08	5·38	0·70	...	13·01	...
8.	39,968	41,837	...	1,869	...	4·47	5·95	4·50	1·45	...	32·22	...
9.	154,746	157,605	...	2,859	...	1·81	6·54	4·87	1·67	...	34·29	...
10.	579,222	590,160	...	10,938	...	1·85	6·19	5·18	1·01	...	19·50	...
11.	787,234	804,566	...	17,332	...	2·15	3·62	3·14	0·48	...	15·29	...
12.	1,366,456	1,394,726	...	28,270	...	2·03	4·71	4·00	0·71	...	17·75	...
13.	1,370,406	1,391,427	...	21,021	...	1·51	14·03	12·61	1·42	...	11·26	...
14.	72,280	72,125	155	...	0·21	...	14·99	12·57	2·42	...	19·25	...
15.	477,955	480,626	...	2,671	...	0·56	16·30	12·94	3·36	...	25·97	...
16.	1,920,641	1,944,178	...	23,537	...	1·21	14·63	12·69	1·94	...	15·29	...
17.	297,913	294,237	3,676	...	1·25	...	13·12	11·31	1·81	...	16·00	...
18.	2,218,554	2,238,415	...	19,861	...	0·89	14·43	12·51	1·92	...	15·35	...
19.	318,065	352,050	...	33,985	...	9·65	18·79	17·36	1·43	...	8·24	...
20.	6,962	7,790	...	828	...	10·63	17·53	14·05	3·48	...	24·77	...
21.	1,101	1,345	...	244	...	18·14	17·21	13·21	4·00	...	30·28	...
22.	326,128	361,185	...	35,057	...	9·71	18·76	17·27	1·49	...	8·63	...
23.	44,021	45,749	...	1,728	...	3·78	14·12	12·90	1·22	...	9·46	...
24.	370,149	406,934	...	36,785	...	9·04	18·21	16·78	1·43	...	8·52	...

for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c." has been converted into *Bushels*, at the rate of 60 *lbs.* to the bushel.

Great Britain, &c.," partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the given in Note (*a*), with reference to Ireland.

(*c*) Including Beet-Root.

Great Britain," the produce of that number of Acres having been picked green.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE I. (*Continued*).—RETURN of the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of each of the PER ACRE in **ENGLAND**, in **WALES**, in **SCOTLAND**, in **GREAT BRITAIN**, 1889 and 1888; showing also the DIFFERENCES between the figures

CROPS, &c.— (*Continued*).		ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						—
		1889.	1888.	1889 COMPARED with 1888.				
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.		
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.	
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	%	%	
HAY *from CLOVER, SAINFOIN, &c.*	ENGLAND	3,184,924	2,267,450	917,474	...	40·46	...	*1.*
	WALES	236,321	218,135	18,186	...	8·34	...	*2.*
	SCOTLAND	725,754	728,529	...	2,775	...	0·38	*3.*
	GREAT BRITAIN	4,146,999	3,214,114	932,885	...	29·02	...	*4.*
	IRELAND	1,478,344	1,386,758	91,586	...	6·60	...	*5.*
	UNITED KINGDOM	5,625,343	4,600,872	1,024,471	...	22·27	...	*6.*
HAY *from PERMANENT PASTURE.*	ENGLAND	6,506,918	6,005,880	501,038	...	8·34	...	*7.*
	WALES	544,840	503,035	41,805	...	8·31	...	*8.*
	SCOTLAND	232,121	228,610	3,511	...	1·54	...	*9.*
	GREAT BRITAIN	7,283,879	6,737,525	546,354	...	8·11	...	*10.*
	IRELAND	3,375,657	3,794,188	...	418,531	...	11·03	*11.*
	UNITED KINGDOM	10,659,536	10,531,713	127,823	...	1·21	...	*12.*
ALL KINDS of **HAY.**	ENGLAND	9,691,842	8,273,330	1,418,512	...	17·15	...	*13.*
	WALES	781,161	721,170	59,991	...	8·32	...	*14.*
	SCOTLAND	957,875	957,139	736	...	0·08	...	*15.*
	GREAT BRITAIN	11,430,878	9,951,639	1,479,239	...	14·86	...	*16.*
	IRELAND	4,854,001	5,180,946	...	326,945	...	6·31	*17.*
	UNITED KINGDOM	16,284,879	15,132,585	1,152,294	...	7·61	...	*18.*
		Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	%	%	
HOPS.	ENGLAND	497,811	281,291	216,520	...	76·97	...	*19.*
	WALES	...	...	...	...	...	...	*20.*
	SCOTLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	*21.*
	GREAT BRITAIN	497,811	281,291	216,520	...	76·97	...	*22.*
	IRELAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	*23.*
	UNITED KINGDOM	497,811	281,291	216,520	...	76·97	...	*24.*

(*a*) The particulars for Ireland have been furnished by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and the Acreage entered

(*b*) The Acreage given for the United Kingdom does not agree with that shown in the "Agricultural Returns of Produce Statistics, and partly for the reason

(*c*) This Acreage is 4 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns of

PRINCIPAL CROPS, the ACREAGE under each Crop, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD in **IRELAND** (*a*), and in the **UNITED KINGDOM** (*b*), in the Years of the two years, and the PROPORTION PER CENT. of such differences.

—	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
			1889 COMPARED with 1888.						1889 COMPARED with 1888.			
	1889.	1888.	NUMBERS.		PROPORTION PER CENT.		1889.	1888.	QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.			Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	%	%
1.	1,842,989	1,659,940	183,049	...	11·03	...	1·73	1·37	0·36	...	26·28	...
2.	185,747	177,759	7,988	...	4·49	...	1·27	1·23	0·04	...	3·25	...
3.	447,998	454,800	...	6,802	...	1·50	1·62	1·60	0·02	...	1·25	...
4.	2,476,734	2,292,499	184,235	...	8·04	...	1·67	1·40	0·27	...	19·29	...
5.	670,242	627,732	42,510	...	6·77	...	2·21	2·21	...	...	...	...
6.	3,146,976	2,920,231	226,745	...	7·76	...	1·79	1·58	0·21	...	13·29	...
7.	4,324,959	4,127,662	197,297	...	4·78	...	1·50	1·46	0·04	...	2·74	...
8.	509,564	501,696	7,868	...	1·57	...	1·07	1·00	0·07	...	7·00	...
9.	152,963	147,596	5,367	...	3·64	...	1·52	1·55	...	0·03	...	1·94
10.	4,987,486	4,776,954	210,532	...	4·41	...	1·46	1·41	0·05	...	3·55	...
11.	1,517,280	1,594,248	...	76,968	...	4·83	2·22	2·38	...	0·16	...	6·72
12.	6,504,766	6,371,202	133,564	...	2·10	...	1·64	1·65	...	0·01	...	0·61
13.	6,167,948	5,787,602	380,346	...	6·57	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	695,311	679,455	15,856	...	2·33	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	600,961	602,396	...	1,435	...	0·24	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	7,464,220	7,069,453	394,767	...	5·58	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	2,187,522	2,221,980	...	34,458	...	1·55	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	9,651,742	9,291,433	360,309	...	3·88	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	%	%
19.	57,724	(*c*)58,490	...	766	...	1·31	8·62	4·81	3·81	...	79·21	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	57,724	(*c*)58,490	...	766	...	1·31	8·62	4·81	3·81	...	79·21	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	57,724	(*c*)58,490	...	766	...	1·31	8·62	4·81	3·81	...	79·21	...

for that country varies somewhat from that shown in Table I. of the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c."

Great Britain, &c.," partly in consequence of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man not being included in the given in Note (*a*), with reference to Ireland.

Great Britain, &c.," that number of Acres having been originally returned in error.

TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the ACREAGE, and the
in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in IRELAND,

CROPS.	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
WHEAT.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	2,348,261	80,215,877	1,851,087	82,066,964	*1.*
	1885	74,021,248	1,672,917	1,893,501	77,587,666	2,048,103	79,635,769	*2.*
	1886	58,071,171	1,501,075	1,895,652	61,467,898	1,879,987	63,347,885	*3.*
	1887	70,874,902	1,621,957	1,825,888	74,322,747	1,902,193	76,224,940	*4.*
	1888	68,159,216	1,641,149	2,139,282	71,939,647	2,553,486	74,493,133	*5.*
	1889	69,336,374	1,672,557	2,193,842	73,202,773	2,680,838	75,883,611	*6.*
BARLEY. (*b*)	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	7,901,209	73,912,739	6,004,376	79,917,115	*7.*
	1885	67,502,643	3,502,795	8,245,820	79,251,258	6,470,374	85,721,632	*8.*
	1886	61,201,292	3,302,808	7,586,169	72,090,269	6,219,338	78,309,607	*9.*
	1887	55,112,560	3,154,151	7,034,283	65,300,994	4,647,272	69,948,266	*10.*
	1888	57,740,453	3,110,975	7,630,661	68,482,089	6,063,460	74,545,549	*11.*
	1889	56,036,582	3,548,138	7,842,034	67,426,754	7,277,001	74,703,755	*12.*
OATS.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	36,713,321	109,397,129	52,006,620	161,403,749	*13.*
	1885	66,933,934	8,023,645	33,407,127	108,364,706	52,076,201	160,440,907	*14.*
	1886	70,960,039	8,003,431	37,733,011	116,596,481	52,779,607	169,376,088	*15.*
	1887	64,441,920	7,915,271	34,926,201	107,283,392	43,506,024	150,789,416	*16.*
	1888	64,836,319	7,521,038	34,986,742	107,344,099	50,631,576	157,975,675	*17.*
	1889	68,109,136	8,150,208	37,182,053	113,441,397	50,637,339	164,078,736	*18.*
BEANS.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	705,398	11,518,284	220,005	11,738,289	*19.*
	1885	8,134,857	63,067	709,577	8,907,501	214,527	9,122,028	*20.*
	1886	9,655,318	55,724	596,145	10,307,187	183,260	10,490,447	*21.*
	1887	7,822,537	55,470	461,011	8,339,018	133,989	8,473,007	*22.*
	1888	9,267,500	47,974	409,535	9,725,009	119,465	9,844,474	*23.*
	1889	8,692,774	47,109	509,488	9,249,371	125,571	9,374,942	*24.*

(*a*) The Acreages given for Ireland and for the United Kingdom vary somewhat from those shown in the
(*c*) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops
(*d*) This Acreage is 128 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns of

ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the PRINCIPAL CROPS, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year, from **1884 to 1889** inclusive.

	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM. (a)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
1.	2,530,711	77,611	68,716	2,677,038	67,890	2,744,928	(c)—	(c)—	34·17	29·96	27·27	29·90
2.	2,349,305	73,858	55,155	2,478,318	71,017	2,549,335	31·51	22·65	34·33	31·31	28·84	31·24
3.	2,161,126	68,653	56,126	2,285,905	69,546	2,355,451	26·87	21·86	33·77	26·89	27·03	26·89
4.	2,197,580	69,407	50,337	2,317,324	67,181	2,384,505	32·25	23·37	36·27	32·07	28·31	31·97
5.	2,418,674	76,828	68,735	2,564,237	99,013	2,663,250	28·18	21·36	31·12	28·05	25·79	27·97
6.	2,321,504	68,464	59,386	2,449,354	89,745	2,539,099	29·87	24·43	36·94	29·89	29·87	29·89
7.	1,808,408	129,858	230,554	2,168,820	167,407	2,336,227	(c)—	(c)—	34·27	34·08	35·87	34·21
8.	1,894,350	125,524	237,472	2,257,346	179,477	2,436,823	35·63	27·91	34·72	35·11	36·05	35·18
9.	1,898,713	124,723	217,728	2,241,164	181,896	2,423,060	32·23	26·48	34·84	32·17	34·19	32·32
10.	1,759,636	118,920	206,600	2,085,156	162,427	2,247,583	31·32	26·52	34·05	31·32	28·61	31·12
11.	1,742,338	117,866	225,357	2,085,561	171,309	2,256,870	33·14	26·39	33·86	32·84	35·39	33·03
12.	1,776,011	122,051	223,468	2,121,530	186,254	2,307,784	31·55	29·07	35·09	31·78	39·07	32·37
13.	1,620,264	249,204	1,045,895	2,915,363	1,348,444	4,263,807	(c)—	(c)—	35·10	37·52	38·57	37·85
14.	1,647,549	246,656	1,046,285	2,940,490	1,328,869	4,269,359	40·63	32·53	31·93	36·85	39·19	37·58
15.	1,772,260	250,460	1,058,876	3,081,596	1,321,983	4,403,579	39·98	31·95	35·63	37·84	39·92	38·46
16.	1,768,123	255,434	1,064,432	3,087,989	1,315,055	4,403,044	36·45	30·99	32·81	34·74	33·08	34·25
17.	1,616,344	250,513	1,015,395	2,882,252	1,280,858	4,163,110	40·11	30·02	34·46	37·24	39·53	37·95
18.	1,623,967	249,022	1,015,715	2,888,704	1,238,952	4,127,656	41·94	32·73	36·61	39·27	40·87	39·75
19.	421,758	3,183	21,883	446,824	7,756	454,580	(c)—	(c)—	32·23	25·78	28·37	25·82
20.	408,890	2,628	23,135	434,653	6,401	441,054	19·89	24·00	30·67	20·49	33·51	20·68
21.	359,698	1,861	19,627	381,186	6,019	387,205	26·84	29·94	30·37	27·04	30·45	27·09
22.	349,673	2,078	18,963	370,714	6,355	377,069	22·37	26·69	24·31	22·49	21·08	22·47
23.	321,458	1,860	15,738	339,056	5,091	344,147	28·83	25·79	26·02	28·68	23·47	28·61
24.	*d* 304,523	1,629	14,940	(*d*) 321,092	3,688	324,780	28·55	28·92	34·10	28·81	34·05	28·87

'Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c." See Notes (*a*) and (*b*) to Table I. (*b*) Including Bere.
cannot be separately given for England and Wales, for the Year 1884.
Great Britain," the produce of that number of Acres having been picked green.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued*).—TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS— (*Continued.*)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.						—
		ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	
PEAS.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	38,551	5,657,347	22,954	5,680,301	*1.*
	1885	4,240,494	42,831	37,464	4,320,789	18,471	4,339,260	*2.*
	1886	5,779,215	40,376	35,791	5,855,382	17,935	5,873,317	*3.*
	1887	5,537,025	39,736	30,936	5,607,697	15,529	5,623,226	*4.*
	1888	5,783,894	35,283	26,740	5,845,917	16,182	5,862,099	*5.*
	1889	5,840,262	30,701	35,138	5,906,101	15,006	5,921,107	*6.*
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
POTATOES.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	986,808	3,743,203	3,040,352	6,783,555	*7.*
	1885	2,182,712	212,269	803,523	3,198,504	3,175,738	6,374,242	*8.*
	1886	2,111,862	214,791	841,110	3,167,763	2,667,724	5,835,487	*9.*
	1887	2,300,338	282,268	982,288	3,564,894	3,569,402	7,134,296	*10.*
	1888	2,103,692	188,161	767,271	3,059,124	2,523,207	5,582,331	*11.*
	1889	2,337,290	237,877	1,012,598	3,587,765	2,847,622	6,435,387	*12.*
TURNIPS. (*b*)	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	7,532,779	27,073,322	*d* 3,507,924	30,581,246	*13.*
	1885	13,189,875	824,761	6,496,189	20,510,825	*d* 3,551,783	24,062,608	*14.*
	1886	21,073,138	993,585	7,916,217	29,982,940	*d* 3,974,475	33,957,415	*15.*
	1887	11,419,514	730,668	7,597,544	19,747,726	*d* 2,719,151	22,466,877	*16.*
	1888	17,549,347	906,729	6,218,905	24,674,981	*d* 3,326,651	28,001,632	*17.*
	1889	19,224,669	1,083,577	7,789,017	28,097,263	*d* 3,909,822	32,007,085	*18.*
MANGOLD.	1884	(*c*)—	(*c*)—	25,351	5,557,662	(*e*)439,477	5,997,139	*19.*
	1885	5,335,964	110,826	23,003	5,469,793	(*e*)499,730	5,969,523	*20.*
	1886	7,145,122	113,606	21,495	7,280,223	(*e*)505,588	7,785,811	*21.*
	1887	5,290,569	108,388	24,534	5,423,491	(*e*)454,837	5,878,328	*22.*
	1888	6,112,069	109,426	17,772	6,239,267	(*e*)590,055	6,829,322	*23.*
	1889	5,977,677	122,013	18,949	6,118,639	(*e*)621,639	6,740,278	*24.*

(*a*) The Acreages given for Ireland and for the United Kingdom vary somewhat from those shown in the "Agricultural

(*c*) The Total Produce and Yield per Acre of each of the above Crops cannot be separately given for

(*f*) This Acreage is 162 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns of

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year, from **1884 to 1889** inclusive.

—	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM. (a)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Ac r*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
1.	226,202	1,835	1,558	229,645	973	230,618	(c)—	(c)—	24·74	24·64	23·59	24·63
2.	226,602	2,008	1,750	230,360	740	231,100	18·71	21·33	21·41	18·76	24·96	18·78
3.	210,907	1,937	1,544	214,388	684	215,072	27·40	20·84	23·18	27·31	26·22	27·31
4.	226,002	2,142	1,407	229,551	671	230,222	24·50	18·55	21·99	24·43	23·14	24·43
5.	237,978	2,107	1,423	241,508	732	242,240	24·30	16·75	18·79	24·21	22·11	24·20
6.	f221,899	1,451	1,414	(f)224,764	668	225,432	26·32	21·16	24·85	26·28	22·46	26·27
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
7.	360,025	41,176	163,847	565,048	798,952	1,364,000	(c)—	(c)—	6·02	6·62	3·81	4·97
8.	359,026	40,711	148,994	548,731	797,292	1,346,023	6·08	5·21	5·39	5·83	3·98	4·74
9.	363,782	40,499	149,680	553,961	799,847	1,353,808	5·81	5·30	5·62	5·72	3·34	4·31
10.	369,243	40,570	149,839	559,652	796,939	1,356,591	6·23	6·96	6·56	6·37	4·48	5·26
11.	390,718	41,837	157,605	590,160	804,566	1,394,726	5·38	4·50	4·87	5·18	3·14	4·60
12.	384,508	39,968	154,746	579,222	787,234	1,366,456	6·08	5·95	6·54	6·19	3·62	4·71
13.	1,472,124	70,488	484,998	2,027,610	(d)304,031	2,331,641	(c)—	(c)—	15·53	13·35	d11·54	13·12
14.	1,461,425	69,320	484,213	2,014,958	(d)296,984	2,311,942	9·03	11·90	13·42	10·18	d11·96	10·41
15.	1,447,992	69,121	485,723	2,002,836	(d)299,323	2,302,159	14·55	14·37	16·30	14·97	d13·28	14·75
16.	1,419,268	70,487	482,532	1,972,287	(d)300,123	2,272,410	8·05	10·37	15·75	10·01	d 9·06	9·89
17.	1,391,427	72,125	480,626	1,944,178	(d)294,237	2,238,415	12·61	12·57	12·94	12·69	d11·31	12·51
18.	1,370,406	72,280	477,955	1,920,641	(d)297,913	2,218,554	14·03	14·99	16·30	14·63	d13·12	14·43
19.	319,379	6,689	1,296	327,364	(e)34,541	361,905	(c)—	(c)—	19·56	16·98	e12·72	16·57
20.	345,766	7,262	1,495	354,523	(e)37,179	391,702	15·43	15·26	15·39	15·43	e13·44	15·24
21.	341,184	6,767	1,344	349,295	(e)37,413	386,708	20·94	16·79	15·99	20·84	e13·51	20·13
22.	351,588	7,764	1,338	360,690	(e)41,733	402,423	15·05	13·96	18·34	15·04	e10·90	14·61
23.	352,050	7,790	1,345	361,185	(e)45,749	406,934	17·36	14·05	13·21	17·27	e12·90	16·78
24.	318,065	6,962	1,101	326,128	(e)44,021	370,149	18·79	17·53	17·21	18·76	e14·12	18·21

Returns of Great Britain, &c." See Notes (a) and (b) to Table I. (b) Including Swedes.
England and Wales, for the Year 1884. (d) Turnips only. (e) Including Beet-Root.
Great Britain," the produce of that number of Acres having been picked green.

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE II. (*Continued*).—TABLE showing the ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE, the PRINCIPAL CROPS, in ENGLAND, in WALES, in SCOTLAND, in GREAT BRITAIN, in

CROPS— (*Continued.*)	YEARS.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE. ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.	—
		Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	
HAY *from CLOVER, SAINFOIN, &c.*	1884 (*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.
	1885 (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.
	1886	2,449,055	233,955	628,439	3,311,449	(*c*) —	(*c*) —	3.
	1887	2,364,275	188,806	616,137	3,169,218	1,136,583	4,305,801	4.
	1888	2,267,450	218,135	728,529	3,214,114	1,386,758	4,600,872	5.
	1889	3,184,924	236,321	725,754	4,146,999	1,478,344	5,625,343	6.
HAY *from PERMANENT PASTURE.*	1884 (*b*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.
	1885 (*c*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.
	1886	5,131,998	421,201	210,036	5,763,235	(*c*) —	(*c*) —	9.
	1887	4,159,060	368,934	206,319	4,724,313	2,462,602	7,186,915	10.
	1888	6,005,880	503,035	228,610	6,737,525	3,794,188	10,531,713	11.
	1889	6,506,918	544,840	232,121	7,283,879	3,375,657	10,659,536	12.
ALL KINDS of **HAY.**	1884 (*b*)	—	—	—	—	3,822,775	—	13.
	1885	7,244,627	697,340	789,012	8,730,979	4,156,695	12,887,674	14.
	1886	7,581,053	655,156	838,475	9,074,684	4,428,732	13,503,416	15.
	1887	6,523,335	547,740	822,456	7,893,531	3,599,185	11,492,716	16.
	1888	8,273,330	721,170	957,139	9,951,639	5,180,946	15,132,585	17.
	1889	9,691,842	781,161	957,875	11,430,878	4,854,001	16,284,879	18.
HOPS.		*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	
	1884 (*d*)	—	...	...	—	...	—	19.
	1885	509,170	...	...	509,170	...	509,170	20.
	1886	776,144	...	...	776,144	...	776,144	21.
	1887	457,515	...	...	457,515	...	457,515	22.
	1888	281,291	...	...	281,291	...	281,291	23.
	1889	497,811	...	...	497,811	...	497,811	24.

(*a*) The Acreages given for Ireland and for the United Kingdom vary somewhat from those shown in the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c." See notes (*a*) and (*b*) to Table I.

(*b*) No figures can be given for the Year 1884, relating to Hay in Great Britain.

(*c*) Cannot be separately distinguished.—See "*All Kinds of* Hay."

(*d*) The produce of Hops in Great Britain cannot be given for the Year 1884.

ACREAGE, and the ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE of each of the IRELAND, and in the UNITED KINGDOM, in each Year, from **1884 to 1889** inclusive.

	ACREAGE.						ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.					
—	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND. (a)	UNITED KINGDOM. (a)	ENGLAND.	WALES.	SCOTLAND.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	1,635,410	185,973	430,182	2,251,565	(c) —	(c) —	1·50	1·26	1·46	1·47	—	—
4.	1,708,719	175,119	441,120	2,324,958	636,435	2,961,393	1·38	1·08	1·40	1·36	1·79	1·45
5.	1,659,940	177,759	454,800	2,292,499	627,732	2,920,231	1·37	1·23	1·60	1·40	2·21	1·58
6.	1,842,989	185,747	447,998	2,476,734	670,242	3,146,976	1·73	1·27	1·62	1·67	2·21	1·79
7.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	3,809,224	458,187	e147,140	e 4,414,551	(c) —	(c) —	1·35	0·92	1·43	1·31	—	—
10.	3,926,513	483,771	152,076	4,562,360	1,507,383	6,069,743	1·06	0·74	1·36	1·04	1·63	1·18
11.	4,127,662	501,696	147,596	4,776,954	1,594,248	6,371,202	1·46	1·00	1·55	1·41	2·38	1·65
12.	4,324,959	509,564	152,963	4,987,486	1,517,280	6,504,766	1·50	1·07	1·52	1·46	2·22	1·64
13.	—	—	—	—	1,962,487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	5,059,645	618,830	503,904	6,182,379	2,034,768	8,217,147	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	5,444,634	644,160	e577,322	e 6,666,116	2,094,209	8,760,325	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	5,635,232	658,890	593,196	6,887,318	2,143,818	9,031,136	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	5,787,602	679,455	602,396	7,069,453	2,221,980	9,291,433	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	6,167,948	695,311	600,961	7,464,220	2,187,522	9,651,742	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
19.	69,258	...	...	69,258	...	69,258	—	...	...	—	...	—
20.	71,327	...	...	71,327	...	71,327	7·14	...	...	7·14	...	7·14
21.	70,127	...	...	70,127	...	70,127	11·07	...	...	11·07	...	11·07
22.	63,706	...	...	63,706	...	63,706	7·18	...	...	7·18	...	7·18
23.	(f) 58,490	...	...	(f) 58,490	...	(f) 58,490	4·81	...	...	4·81	...	4·81
24.	57,724	...	...	57,724	...	57,724	8·62	...	...	8·62	...	8·62

(e) This Acreage is 3,768 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain," that number of Acres having been originally returned as "Grass for Hay," whereas it was subsequently stated that the greater portion had been used as *pasture*.

(f) This Acreage is 4 less than appeared in the "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, &c.," that number of Acres having been originally returned in error.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of each of the CEREAL CROPS, ACREAGE under each Crop, the Counties of **ENGLAND** have been distributed, in the Years 1889 and and the PROPORTION PER CENT. of such differences; Yield per Acre in 1889 with the

CROPS.	DIVISIONS. (*See Map.*)	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.					
		1889.	1888.	1889 COMPARED with 1888.			
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%
WHEAT	Division No. 1	29,845,996	31,789,376	...	1,943,380	...	6·11
	„ No. 2	18,192,766	17,751,807	440,959	...	2·48	...
	„ No. 3	13,978,571	11,721,981	2,256,590	...	19·25	...
	„ No. 4	7,319,041	6,896,052	422,989	...	6·13	...
	TOTAL	69,336,374	68,159,216	1,177,158	...	1·73	...
BARLEY*	Division No. 1	26,679,230	30,004,017	...	3,324,787	...	11·08
	„ No. 2	11,405,127	11,639,629	...	234,502	...	2·01
	„ No. 3	10,209,294	9,343,259	866,035	...	9·27	...
	„ No. 4	7,742,931	6,753,548	989,383	...	14·65	...
	TOTAL	56,036,582	57,740,453	...	1,703,871	...	2·95
OATS	Division No. 1	17,863,269	17,498,429	364,840	...	2·08	...
	„ No. 2	16,141,803	16,351,543	...	209,740	...	1·28
	„ No. 3	13,443,791	12,269,972	1,173,819	...	9·57	...
	„ No. 4	20,660,273	18,716,375	1,943,898	...	10·39	...
	TOTAL	68,109,136	64,836,319	3,272,817	...	5·05	...
BEANS†	Division No. 1	4,474,444	5,185,076	...	710,632	...	13·71
	„ No. 2	2,332,290	2,349,425	...	17,135	...	0·73
	„ No. 3	1,485,572	1,382,353	103,219	...	7·47	...
	„ No. 4	400,468	350,646	49,822	...	14·21	...
	TOTAL	8,692,774	9,267,500	...	574,726	...	6·20
PEAS†	Division No. 1	2,859,265	3,049,217	...	189,952	...	6·23
	„ No. 2	2,030,662	1,822,884	207,778	...	11·40	...
	„ No. 3	592,713	576,549	16,164	...	2·80	...
	„ No. 4	357,622	335,244	22,378	...	6·68	...
	TOTAL	5,840,262	5,783,894	56,368	...	0·97	...

* Including Bere.

† The Acreages of Beans and Peas in the year 1889 are less than appeared in the been picked green. (See

and Estimated Average Yield per Acre, in each of the **DIVISIONS** into which
1888; showing also the Differences between the figures of the two years,
together with a similar comparison of the Estimated
Estimated Ordinary Average.

ACREAGE.						DIVISIONS. (*See Map.*)	CROPS.
1889.	1888.	1889 compared with 1888.					
		Numbers.		Proportion per Cent.			
		Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.		
Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	%	%		
999,630	1,021,554	...	21,924	...	2·15	Division No. 1 -	WHEAT.
597,208	623,080	...	25,872	...	4·15	„ No. 2 -	
485,601	503,338	...	17,737	...	3·52	„ No. 3 -	
239,065	270,702	...	31,637	...	11·69	„ No. 4 -	
2,321,504	2,418,674	...	97,170	...	4·02	TOTAL -	
865,214	861,338	3,876	...	0·45	...	Division No. 1 -	BARLEY.*
360,471	350,437	10,034	...	2·86	...	„ No. 2 -	
327,061	319,666	7,395	...	2·31	...	„ No. 3 -	
223,265	210,897	12,368	...	5·86	...	„ No. 4 -	
1,776,011	1,742,338	33,673	...	1·93	...	TOTAL -	
374,245	365,325	8,920	...	2·44	...	Division No. 1 -	OATS.
377,184	382,897	...	5,713	...	1·49	„ No. 2 -	
348,529	356,064	...	7,535	...	2·12	„ No. 3 -	
524,009	512,058	11,951	...	2·33	...	„ No. 4 -	
1,623,967	1,616,344	7,623	...	0·47	...	TOTAL -	
158,445	168,542	...	10,097	...	5·99	Division No. 1 -	BEANS.
80,756	81,602	...	846	...	1·04	„ No. 2 -	
51,113	53,301	...	2,188	...	4·10	„ No. 3 -	
14,209	18,013	...	3,804	...	21·12	„ No. 4 -	
† 304,523	321,458	...	16,935	...	5·27	TOTAL -	
109,515	115,733	...	6,218	...	5·37	Division No. 1 -	PEAS.
74,358	76,815	...	2,457	...	3·20	„ No. 2 -	
24,445	27,752	...	3,307	...	11·92	„ No. 3 -	
13,581	17,678	...	4,097	...	23·18	„ No. 4 -	
†221,899	237,978	...	16,079	...	6·76	TOTAL -	

"Agricultural Returns of Great Britain" by 128 and 162 respectively, the produce of such acreages having
Tables VII. and VIII.)

(*Continued on the next page.*)

TABLE III. (*Continued*).—ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE of each of the CEREAL CROPS, **DIVISIONS** into which the Counties of **ENGLAND** have been between the figures of the two years, and the PROPORTION of the Estimated Yield per Acre in 1889

CROPS.	DIVISIONS. (*See Map.*)	ESTIMATED AVERAGE **1889** and **1888**.					
		1889.	**1888.**	1889 COMPARED with 1888.			
				QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.	
				Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%
WHEAT	DIVISION No. 1	29·86	31·12	...	1·26	...	4·05
	„ No. 2	30·46	28·49	1·97	...	6·91	...
	„ No. 3	28·79	23·29	5·50	...	23·62	...
	„ No. 4	30·62	25·47	5·15	...	20·22	...
	TOTAL	29·87	28·18	1·69	...	6·00	...
BARLEY	DIVISION No. 1	30·84	34·83	...	3·99	...	11·46
	„ No. 2	31·64	33·21	...	1·57	...	4·73
	„ No. 3	31·22	29·23	1·99	...	6·81	...
	„ No. 4	34·68	32·02	2·66	...	8·31	...
	TOTAL	31·55	33·14	...	1·59	...	4·80
OATS	DIVISION No. 1	47·73	47·90	...	0·17	...	0·35
	„ No. 2	42·80	42·70	0·10	...	0·23	...
	„ No. 3	38·57	34·46	4·11	...	11·93	...
	„ No. 4	39·43	36·55	2·88	...	7·88	...
	TOTAL	41·94	40·11	1·83	...	4·56	...
BEANS	DIVISION No. 1	28·24	30·76	...	2·52	...	8·19
	„ No. 2	28·88	28·79	0·09	...	0·31	...
	„ No. 3	29·06	25·93	3·13	...	12·07	...
	„ No. 4	28·18	19·47	8·71	...	44·74	...
	TOTAL	28·55	28·83	...	0·28	...	0·97
PEAS	DIVISION No. 1	26·11	26·35	...	0·24	...	0·91
	„ No. 2	27·31	23·73	3·58	...	15·09	...
	„ No. 3	24·25	20·78	3·47	...	16·70	...
	„ No. 4	26·33	18·96	7·37	...	38·87	...
	TOTAL	26·32	24·30	2·02	...	8·31	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

ACREAGE under each Crop, and ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, in each of the distributed, in the Years 1889 and 1888; showing also the DIFFERENCES PER CENT. of such differences; together with a similar comparison with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.

YIELD PER ACRE.							
1889 and ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE.						DIVISIONS. (*See Map.*)	CROPS.
1889.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.					
		QUANTITIES.		PROPORTION PER CENT.			
		Above.	Below.	Above.	Below.		
Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	%	%		
29·86	31·11	...	1·25	...	4·02	DIVISION No. 1 -	**WHEAT.**
30·46	29·51	0·95	...	3·22	...	„ No. 2 -	
28·79	25·56	3·23	...	12·64	..	„ No. 3 -	
30·62	25·84	4·78	...	18·50	...	„ No. 4 -	
29·87	28·94	0·93	...	3·21	...	TOTAL -	
30·84	35·71	...	4·87	...	13·64	DIVISION No. 1 -	**BARLEY.***
31·64	35·01	...	3·37	...	9·63	„ No. 2 -	
31·22	31·06	0·16	...	0·52	...	„ No. 3 -	
34·68	32·91	1·77	...	5·38	...	„ No. 4 -	
31·55	34·35	...	2·80	...	8·15	TOTAL -	
47·73	50·27	...	2·54	...	5·05	DIVISION No. 1 -	**OATS.**
42·80	43·55	...	0·75	...	1·72	„ No. 2 -	
38·57	35·88	2·69	...	7·50	...	„ No. 3 -	
39·43	38·99	0·44	...	1·13	...	„ No. 4 -	
41·94	42·10	...	0·16	...	0·38	TOTAL -	
28·24	31·65	...	3·41	...	10·77	DIVISION No. 1 -	**BEANS.**
28·88	30·29	...	1·41	...	4·66	„ No. 2 -	
29·06	27·87	1·19	...	4·27	...	„ No. 3 -	
28·18	26·83	1·35	...	5·03	...	„ No. 4 -	
28·55	30·30	...	1·75	...	5·78	TOTAL -	
26·11	30·18	...	4·07	...	13·49	DIVISION No. 1 -	**PEAS.**
27·31	27·94	...	0·63	...	2·25	„ No. 2 -	
24·25	25·05	...	0·80	...	3·19	„ No. 3 -	
26·33	25·53	0·80	...	3·13	...	„ No. 4 -	
26·32	28·57	...	2·25	...	7·88	TOTAL -	

* Including Bere.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **WHEAT** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE. 1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average. Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	73,202,773	2,449,354	29·89	28·80	1·09	...
ENGLAND	69,336,374	2,321,504	29·87	28·94	0·93	...
WALES	1,672,557	68,464	24·43	21·53	2·90	...
SCOTLAND	2,193,842	59,386	36·94	32·85	4·09	...
ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1. Bedford	1,202,339	44,434	27·06	27·63	...	0·57
Cambridge	3,598,142	109,602	32·83	34·67	...	1·84
Essex	4,261,193	149,780	28·45	31·38	...	2·93
Hertford	1,603,980	57,274	28·00	29·46	...	1·37
Huntingdon	991,837	37,122	26·72	27·34	...	0·62
Lincoln	7,146,797	234,029	30·54	32·85	...	2·31
Norfolk	5,186,249	167,801	30·91	31·25	...	0·34
Suffolk	3,558,462	130,143	27·34	29·50	...	2·16
York, E. Riding	2,291,997	69,445	33·00	27·36	5·64	...
DIV. No. 2. Berks	1,494,750	48,972	30·52	28·53	1·99	...
Buckingham	1,279,396	44,761	28·58	27·06	1·52	...
Hants	2,405,576	82,376	30·29	27·70	2·59	...
Kent	2,428,459	74,063	32·79	33·57	...	0·78
Leicester	871,054	27,974	31·14	29·61	1·53	...
Middlesex	177,716	5,211	34·10	29·03	5·07	...
Northampton	1,625,051	55,814	29·12	30·27	...	1·15
Notts	1,445,869	49,220	29·38	29·27	0·11	...
Oxford	1,393,737	48,166	28·94	29·13	...	0·19
Rutland	188,742	6,305	29·94	30·16	...	0·22
Surrey	908,856	31,078	29·24	28·00	1·24	...
Sussex	2,512,208	76,238	32·95	31·66	1·29	...
Warwick	1,371,352	47,030	29·16	26·90	2·26	...
DIV. No. 3. Cornwall	1,027,623	35,038	29·33	24·19	5·14	...
Devon	2,323,621	88,662	26·21	21·45	4·76	...
Dorset	954,944	31,167	30·64	27·51	3·13	...
Gloucester	1,890,904	67,310	28·09	27·19	0·90	...
Hereford	992,350	38,346	25·88	23·60	2·28	...
Monmouth	251,665	10,809	23·28	22·29	0·99	...
Salop	1,617,840	51,828	31·22	27·23	3·99	...
Somerset	1,410,303	48,102	29·32	27·41	1·91	...
Wilts	2,274,805	70,035	32·48	27·41	5·07	...
Worcester	1,234,511	44,304	27·86	26·05	1·81	...
DIV. No. 4. Chester	623,366	19,940	31·26	27·94	3·32	...
Cumberland	268,928	7,810	34·43	25·51	8·92	...
Derby	529,296	17,318	30·56	29·10	1·46	...
Durham	601,918	21,643	27·80	23·78	4·02	...
Lancaster	338,479	25,473	32·92	28·48	4·44	...
Northumberland	425,841	13,556	31·41	25·32	6·09	...
Stafford	940,293	33,438	28·12	25·12	3·00	...
Westmorland	12,625	423	29·85	23·30	6·55	...
York, N. Riding	1,301,759	40,307	32·30	26·38	5·92	...
York, W. Riding	1,776,536	59,152	30·03	24·31	5·72	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	11,746	439	26·76	14·22	12·54	...
Brecon	97,324	5,397	18·03	15·97	2·06	...
Cardigan	177,911	6,391	27·84	25·21	2·63	...
Carmarthen	181,311	9,197	19·71	17·95	1·76	...
Carnarvon	15,440	640	24·12	23·02	1·10	...
Denbigh	249,768	8,946	27·92	23·30	4·62	...
Flint	226,718	7,635	29·69	25·57	4·12	...
Glamorgan	194,006	7,339	26·43	25·03	1·40	...
Merioneth	24,232	910	26·63	23·64	2·99	...
Montgomery	322,537	13,561	23·78	19·86	3·92	...
Pembroke	81,161	3,626	22·38	23·40	...	1·02
Radnor	90,403	4,383	20·63	18·23	2·40	...
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	978	29	33·72	36·92	...	3·20
Argyll	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ayr	111,368	2,649	42·04	31·89	10·15	...
Banff	5,258	152	34·59	35·77	...	1·18
Berwick	92,903	2,847	32·63	30·34	2·29	...
Bute	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caithness	52	2	26·00	21·14	4·86	...
Clackmannan	14,749	395	37·34	30·85	6·49	...
Dumbarton	41,445	971	42·68	30·72	11·96	...
Dumfries	4,177	120	34·81	33·56	1·25	...
Edinburgh	168,316	4,053	41·53	36·71	4·82	...
Elgin, or Moray	83,194	2,497	33·32	30·99	2·33	...
Fife	369,184	10,593	34·85	30·16	4·69	...
Forfar	281,300	8,651	32·52	33·45	...	0·93
Haddington	276,510	6,998	39·51	35·16	4·35	...
Inverness	1,984	62	32·00	26·00	6·00	...
Kincardine	18,316	526	34·82	34·12	0·70	...
Kinross	560	20	28·00	28·85	...	0·85
Kirkcudbright	2,875	98	29·34	33·31	...	3·97
Lanark	97,216	2,437	39·89	35·95	3·94	...
Linlithgow	46,779	1,255	37·27	34·71	2·56	...
Nairn	923	35	26·37	—	—	—
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	150	5	30·00	—	—	—
Perth	280,767	6,972	40·27	33·80	6·47	...
Renfrew	94,834	1,986	47·75	33·64	14·11	...
Ross and Cromarty	61,084	1,939	31·50	34·34	...	2·84
Roxburgh	22,635	642	35·26	30·77	4·49	...
Selkirk	48	2	24·00	26·00	...	2·00
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	80,194	2,329	34·43	30·17	4·26	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	36,043	1,121	32·15	30·11	2·04	...

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

Estimated Total Production of **BARLEY*** in the Year 1889, Acreage under that or Below an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the Counties of

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average. Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL for GREAT BRITAIN	67,426,754	2,121,530	31·78	34·02	...	2·24
ENGLAND	56,036,582	1,776,011	31·55	34·35	...	2·80
WALES	3,548,138	122,051	29·07	27·78	1·29	...
SCOTLAND	7,842,034	223,468	35·09	34·77	0·32	...
ENGLAND.						
Div. No. 1. Bedford	679,450	24,652	27·56	32·67	...	5·11
Cambridge	1,943,629	60,600	32·07	37·84	...	5·77
Essex	3,169,305	109,222	29·02	37·23	...	8·21
Hertford	985,872	37,911	26·00	35·35	...	9·35
Huntingdon	461,698	21,814	21·17	31·59	...	10·42
Lincoln	6,270,445	199,102	31·49	37·17	...	5·68
Norfolk	6,748,250	200,537	33·65	34·88	...	1·23
Suffolk	4,023,577	142,591	28·22	35·34	...	7·12
York, E. Riding	2,397,004	68,785	34·85	33·29	1·56	...
Div. No. 2. Berks	1,042,318	32,490	32·08	33·03	...	0·95
Buckingham	738,226	23,316	31·66	33·08	...	1·42
Hants	1,607,357	50,671	31·73	33·05	...	1·33
Kent	1,816,894	48,359	37·57	40·95	...	3·38
Leicester	516,299	18,045	28·61	32·64	...	4·03
Middlesex	64,631	1,754	36·85	39·67	...	2·82
Northampton	1,409,807	46,737	30·16	34·42	...	4·26
Notts	1,099,977	36,591	30·06	34·24	...	4·18
Oxford	1,385,416	46,368	29·88	36·38	...	6·50
Rutland	246,087	9,988	24·64	35·84	...	11·20
Surrey	404,821	12,690	31·90	34·70	...	2·80
Sussex	572,377	16,768	34·14	37·10	...	2·96
Warwick	500,917	16,694	30·01	31·63	...	1·62
Div. No. 3. Cornwall	1,261,911	40,259	31·34	31·60	...	0·26
Devon	1,677,121	54,628	30·70	28·50	2·20	...
Dorset	1,236,201	33,615	36·78	33·66	3·12	...
Gloucester	902,331	31,386	28·75	32·33	...	3·58
Hereford	511,596	20,987	24·38	28·77	...	4·39
Monmouth	152,867	6,879	22·22	25·45	...	3·23
Salop	1,543,356	48,704	31·69	31·24	0·45	...
Somerset	915,844	26,966	33·96	31·93	2·03	...
Wilts	1,670,873	51,943	32·17	31·82	0·35	...
Worcester	337,194	11,694	28·83	31·91	...	3·08
Div. No. 4. Chester	55,460	1,671	33·19	29·89	3·30	...
Cumberland	124,152	3,488	35·59	31·24	4·35	...
Derby	263,005	8,314	31·63	34·24	...	2·61
Durham	496,253	15,946	31·12	31·00	0·12	...
Lancaster	266,712	7,426	35·92	33·68	2·24	...
Northumberland	1,349,845	37,047	36·44	33·01	3·43	...
Stafford	584,437	19,363	30·18	31·62	...	1·44
Westmorland	41,743	1,258	33·18	32·81	0·37	...
York, N. Riding	2,526,830	69,419	36·40	33·39	3·01	...
York, W. Riding	2,034,494	59,333	34·29	33·21	1·08	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Yield per Acre. 1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average. Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	79,616	2,654	30·00	26·19	3·81	...
Brecon	115,830	6,068	19·09	19·74	...	0·65
Cardigan	562,606	18,736	30·03	30·58	...	0·55
Carmarthen	370,356	15,478	23·93	24·94	...	1·01
Carnarvon	212,935	7,106	29·97	29·73	0·24	...
Denbigh	536,869	16,122	33·30	26·34	6·96	...
Flint	198,829	6,090	32·65	29·28	3·37	...
Glamorgan	311,353	9,529	32·67	32·16	0·51	...
Merioneth	162,116	4,613	35·14	31·88	3·26	...
Montgomery	244,650	9,331	26·22	21·77	4·45	...
Pembroke	670,763	22,481	29·84	30·70	...	0·86
Radnor	82,215	3,843	21·39	21·74	...	0·35
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	557,444	17,091	32·62	32·41	0·21	...
Argyll	52,683	1,798	29·30	37·52	...	8·22
Ayr	66,463	1,757	37·83	40·34	...	2·51
Banff	283,803	8,136	34·88	35·43	...	0·55
Berwick	696,854	19,970	34·90	36·32	...	1·42
Bute	3,166	73	43·37	34·11	9·26	...
Caithness	53,459	1,552	34·45	29·96	4·49	...
Clackmannan	19,871	552	36·00	33·50	2·50	...
Dumbarton	8,897	266	33·45	33·21	0·24	...
Dumfries	20,837	565	36·88	36·16	0·72	...
Edinburgh	293,039	6,873	42·64	39·60	3·04	...
Elgin, or Moray	376,924	12,918	29·18	35·48	...	6·30
Fife	900,449	24,782	36·33	34·00	2·33	...
Forfar	1,081,811	28,663	37·74	35·26	2·48	...
Haddington	620,831	14,743	42·11	40·64	1·47	...
Inverness	239,156	7,841	30·50	30·95	...	0·45
Kincardine	369,959	10,874	34·02	32·16	1·86	...
Kinross	22,831	562	40·62	29·82	10·80	...
Kirkcudbright	1,599	51	31·35	31·92	...	0·57
Lanark	12,702	310	40·97	34·21	6·76	...
Linlithgow	123,787	3,033	41·80	42·65	...	0·85
Nairn	85,557	2,908	29·42	34·81	...	5·39
Orkney	141,211	5,607	25·18	36·13	...	10·95
Peebles	20,432	572	35·72	31·28	4·44	...
Perth	625,131	16,871	37·05	34·13	2·92	...
Renfrew	9,679	211	45·87	37·57	8·30	...
Ross and Cromarty	404,310	12,525	32·28	31·95	0·33	...
Roxburgh	469,776	13,407	35·04	35·51	...	0·47
Selkirk	8,370	279	30·00	29·11	0·89	...
Shetland	50,735	2,057	24·66	20·47	4·19	...
Stirling	134,731	3,727	36·15	31·32	4·83	...
Sutherland	53,265	1,965	27·11	30·33	...	3·22
Wigtown	29,272	929	31·51	30·57	0·94	...

* Including Bere.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **OATS** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.		ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
				1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
						Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN		113,441,397	2,888,704	39·27	39·04	0·23	...
ENGLAND		68,109,136	1,623,967	41·94	42·10	...	0·16
WALES		8,150,208	240,022	32·73	32·48	0·25	...
SCOTLAND		37,182,053	1,015,715	36·61	35·75	0·86	...
	ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	453,020	11,903	38·06	42·81	...	4·75
	CAMBRIDGE	2,330,136	37,690	61·82	65·11	...	3·29
	ESSEX	1,793,998	39,210	45·75	48·38	...	2·63
	HERTFORD	1,018,034	25,602	39·67	43·03	...	3·36
	HUNTINGDON	396,543	9,518	41·66	50·99	...	9·33
	LINCOLN	4,926,857	104,378	47·20	51·81	...	4·61
	NORFOLK	1,418,059	30,873	45·93	49·44	...	3·51
	SUFFOLK	710,617	18,219	39·00	42·37	...	3·37
	YORK, E. RIDING	4,816,005	96,792	49·76	48·49	1·27	...
DIV. No. 2.	BERKS	1,170,796	26,823	43·65	45·51	...	1·86
	BUCKINGHAM	1,022,148	25,392	40·25	39·42	0·83	...
	HANTS	2,893,333	65,931	43·88	42·67	1·21	...
	KENT	2,305,120	45,326	50·86	48·58	2·28	...
	LEICESTER	748,022	22,599	33·10	34·54	...	1·44
	MIDDLESEX	178,305	3,485	51·16	44·58	6·58	...
	NORTHAMPTON	825,004	21,576	38·24	42·50	...	4·26
	NOTTS	1,038,489	28,369	36·61	41·10	...	4·49
	OXFORD	1,133,224	27,231	41·62	47·22	...	5·60
	RUTLAND	106,554	3,727	28·59	42·40	...	[1]3·81
	SURREY	942,503	21,406	44·03	45·10	...	1·07
	SUSSEX	3,038,372	62,930	48·28	47·43	0·85	...
	WARWICK	739,933	22,389	33·05	34·22	...	1·17
DIV. No. 3.	CORNWALL	2,446,637	57,039	42·89	37·21	5·68	...
	DEVON	3,797,433	107,022	35·48	32·34	3·14	...
	DORSET	1,094,363	24,256	45·12	41·01	4·11	...
	GLOUCESTER	879,862	23,375	37·64	39·87	...	2·23
	HEREFORD	634,110	18,743	33·83	31·30	2·53	...
	MONMOUTH	289,779	8,819	32·86	30·83	2·03	...
	SALOP	1,240,361	35,131	35·31	32·79	2·52	...
	SOMERSET	892,650	24,214	36·87	34·77	2·10	...
	WILTS	1,785,320	38,010	46·97	44·49	2·48	...
	WORCESTER	383,276	11,920	32·15	31·93	0·22	...
DIV. No. 4.	CHESTER	1,978,822	55,509	35·65	37·08	...	1·43
	CUMBERLAND	3,062,356	79,783	38·38	44·11	...	5·73
	DERBY	1,034,756	27,758	37·28	37·91	...	0·63
	DURHAM	1,208,898	35,087	34·45	36·00	...	1·55
	LANCASTER	2,837,510	67,324	42·15	40·35	1·80	...
	NORTHUMBERLAND	2,098,578	53,247	39·41	37·08	2·33	...
	STAFFORD	1,194,564	36,362	32·85	34·90	...	2·05
	WESTMORLAND	558,464	17,379	32·13	33·81	...	1·68
	YORK, N. RIDING	3,294,003	75,080	43·87	39·06	4·81	...
	YORK, W. RIDING	3,392,322	76,480	44·36	40·18	4·18	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average. Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	863,232	23,693	36·39	40·95	...	4·56
Brecon	346,110	15,057	22·99	22·95	0·04	...
Cardigan	1,088,333	32,000	34·01	34·07	...	0·06
Carmarthen	1,026,212	37,126	27·64	28·95	...	1·31
Carnarvon	441,820	13,263	33·31	35·34	...	2·03
Denbigh	1,018,207	28,235	36·06	29·92	6·14	...
Flint	444,857	12,383	35·92	34·34	1·58	...
Glamorgan	469,322	12,784	36·71	36·62	0·09	...
Merioneth	513,035	11,004	46·62	45·75	0·87	...
Montgomery	697,747	23,986	29·09	26·72	2·37	...
Pembroke	899,095	26,820	33·52	35·45	...	1·93
Radnor	343,238	12,671	27·09	24·64	2·45	...
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	6,581,613	194,823	33·78	33·05	0·73	...
Argyll	597,673	19,476	30·69	32·96	...	2·27
Ayr	2,242,879	48,415	46·33	46·29	0·04	...
Banff	1,872,793	54,449	34·40	32·70	1·70	...
Berwick	1,450,235	35,816	40·49	39·56	0·93	...
Bute	229,811	5,241	43·85	31·12	12·73	...
Caithness	1,195,859	34,467	34·70	30·73	3·97	...
Clackmannan	149,229	3,424	43·58	33·74	9·84	...
Dumbarton	285,317	7,128	40·03	35·66	4·37	...
Dumfries	1,860,816	48,081	38·70	35·76	2·94	...
Edinburgh	944,978	23,406	40·37	39·75	0·62	...
Elgin, or Moray	695,246	22,709	30·62	35·09	...	4·47
Fife	1,592,603	39,507	40·31	36·87	3·44	...
Forfar	2,309,104	50,505	45·72	40·70	5·02	...
Haddington	725,013	16,904	42·89	44·44	...	1·55
Inverness	895,629	31,356	28·56	29·81	...	1·25
Kincardine	1,185,672	30,884	38·39	35·86	2·53	...
Kinross	217,784	5,477	39·76	32·13	7·63	...
Kirkcudbright	1,040,250	29,588	35·40	34·23	1·17	...
Lanark	1,511,328	39,931	37·85	35·03	2·82	...
Linlithgow	430,758	10,19	42·27	42·13	0·14	...
Nairn	171,625	5,741	29·89	35·25	...	5·36
Orkney	852,499	32,341	26·36	34·42	...	8·06
Peebles	298,205	8,655	34·45	34·02	0·43	...
Perth	2,513,817	68,478	36·71	36·30	0·41	...
Renfrew	573,575	12,778	44·89	42·09	2·80	...
Ross and Cromarty	995,638	31,071	32·04	36·17	...	4·13
Roxburgh	1,269,014	32,343	39·24	37·02	2·22	...
Selkirk	145,244	4,227	34·36	29·67	4·69	...
Shetland	121,573	7,492	16·23	20·29	...	4·06
Stirling	740,529	18,733	39·53	31·95	7·58	...
Sutherland	231,441	7,565	30·59	36·96	...	6·37
Wigtown	1,254,303	34,714	36·13	36·42	...	0·29

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **BEANS** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.		ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE. 1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE. Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN		9,249,371	*321,092	28·81	30·36	...	1·55
ENGLAND		8,692,774	*304,523	28·55	30·30	...	1·75
WALES		47,100	1,629	28·92	27·36	1·56	...
SCOTLAND		509,488	14,940	34·10	31·87	2·23	...
	ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	348,759	12,561	27·77	29·64	...	1·87
	CAMBRIDGE	590,382	19,189	30·77	32·79	...	2·02
	ESSEX	960,332	32,077	29·94	31·99	...	2·05
	HERTFORD	187,843	6,281	29·91	29·87	0·04	...
	HUNTINGDON	199,984	8,640	23·15	22·46	0·69	...
	LINCOLN	822,090	28,213	29·14	38·35	...	9·21
	NORFOLK	322,805	11,073	29·15	31·56	...	2·41
	SUFFOLK	884,263	34,951	25·30	28·60	...	3·30
	YORK, E. RIDING	157,986	5,460	28·94	26·15	2·79	...
DIV. No. 2.	BERKS	241,405	8,265	29·21	28·57	0·64	...
	BUCKINGHAM	271,743	8,933	30·42	31·37	...	0·95
	HANTS	1,221	2,995	23·78	24·00	...	0·22
	KENT	390,780	12,988	30·09	30·96	...	0·87
	LEICESTER	68,284	2,501	27·30	32·41	...	5·11
	MIDDLESEX	32,847	†904	36·34	27·85	8·49	...
	NORTHAMPTON	299,931	10,253	29·25	33·59	...	4·34
	NOTTS	129,115	5,457	23·66	31·88	...	8·22
	OXFORD	253,610	8,636	29·37	32·58	...	3·21
	RUTLAND	16,140	702	22·99	33·93	...	10·94
	SURREY	41,720	‡1,401	29·78	29·10	0·68	...
	SUSSEX	158,012	5,288	29·88	29·84	0·04	...
	WARWICK	357,482	12,433	28·75	25·01	3·74	...
DIV. No. 3.	CORNWALL	1,008	47	21·45	—	—	—
	DEVON	21,378	724	29·53	21·11	8·42	...
	DORSET	74,147	2,338	31·71	30·96	0·75	...
	GLOUCESTER	334,383	11,180	29·91	30·18	...	0·27
	HEREFORD	120,135	4,573	26·27	22·02	4·25	...
	MONMOUTH	4,300	162	26·54	23·30	3·24	...
	SALOP	56,897	2,090	27·22	24·47	2·75	...
	SOMERSET	336,899	10,142	33·22	29·98	3·24	...
	WILTS	220,518	6,824	32·32	29·03	3·29	...
	WORCESTER	315,907	13,033	24·24	27·10	...	2·86
DIV. No. 4.	CHESTER	26,529	901	29·44	28·15	1·29	...
	CUMBERLAND	1,781	58	30·71	32·36	...	1·65
	DERBY	9,197	353	26·05	31·83	...	5·78
	DURHAM	26,535	1,051	25·25	28·62	...	3·37
	LANCASTER	44,201	1,421	31·11	32·94	...	1·83
	NORTHUMBERLAND	80,195	2,523	31·79	26·31	5·48	...
	STAFFORD	22,350	961	23·26	26·66	...	3·40
	WESTMORLAND	391	15	26·07	28·60	...	2·53
	YORK, N. RIDING	87,940	3,048	28·85	25·46	3·39	...
	YORK, W. RIDING	101,349	3,878	26·13	25·05	1·08	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

* Exclusive of 128 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

† Exclusive of 106 Acres, the produce

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre. 1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average. Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	252	7	36·00	27·20	8·80	...
Brecon	72	3	24·00	13·00	11·00	...
Cardigan	650	31	20·97	24·07	...	3·10
Carmarthen	233	23	10·13	10·26	...	0·13
Carnarvon	701	28	25·04	24·97	0·07	...
Denbigh	16,380	556	29·46	28·53	0·93	...
Flint	22,558	764	29·53	27·11	2·42	...
Glamorgan	1,442	53	27·21	30·39	...	3·18
Merioneth	213	10	21·30	22·55	...	1·25
Montgomery	4,491	147	30·55	28·34	2·21	...
Pembroke	57	4	14·25	18·33	...	4·08
Radnor	60	3	20·00	19·00	1·00	...
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	8,590	291	29·52	28·26	1·26	...
Argyll	3,280	133	24·66	35·13	...	10·47
Ayr	27,413	841	32·60	34·47	...	1·87
Banff	4,450	141	31·56	27·29	4·27	...
Berwick	38,251	1,177	32·50	33·91	...	1·41
Bute	1,776	63	28·19	30·96	...	2·77
Caithness	63	3	21·00	—	—	—
Clackmannan	24,909	642	38·80	26·97	11·83	...
Dumbarton	5,898	220	26·81	27·74	...	0·93
Dumfries	642	21	30·57	29·97	0·60	...
Edinburgh	6,924	228	30·37	35·58	...	5·21
Elgin, or Moray	1,219	56	21·77	31·93	...	10·16
Fife	43,119	1,119	38·53	34·45	4·08	...
Forfar	23,898	676	35·35	33·35	1·50	...
Haddington	36,787	1,171	31·42	33·54	...	2·12
Inverness	40	2	20·00	35·50	...	15·50
Kincardine	18,538	505	36·71	31·33	5·38	...
Kinross	210	7	30·00	23·00	7·00	...
Kirkcudbright	3,182	93	34·22	31·26	2·96	...
Lanark	32,944	958	34·39	33·60	0·79	...
Linlithgow	14,550	465	31·29	34·07	...	2·78
Nairn	...	...	...	28·00	—	—
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	70	2	35·00	30·00	5·00	...
Perth	88,073	2,423	36·27	28·12	8·15	...
Renfrew	16,916	405	41·77	40·15	1·62	...
Ross and Cromarty	508	20	25·40	23·42	1·98	...
Roxburgh	10,540	320	32·94	33·03	...	0·09
Selkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	89,593	2,687	33·34	28·96	4·38	...
Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown	7,105	266	26·71	27·96	...	1·25

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.
of which was picked green. ‡ Exclusive of 22 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **PEAS** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.		ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
				1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
						Above.	Below.
		Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN		5,906,101	* 224,764	26·28	28·48	...	2·20
ENGLAND		5,840,262	* 221,899	26·32	28·57	...	2·25
WALES		30,701	1,451	21·16	22·23	...	1·07
SCOTLAND		35,138	1,414	24·85	23·61	1·24	...
	ENGLAND.						
DIV. No. 1.	BEDFORD	109,141	4,866	22·43	26·23	...	3·80
	CAMBRIDGE	223,625	7,688	29·09	33·11	...	4·02
	ESSEX	637,508	23,581	27·03	31·82	...	4·79
	HERTFORD	82,466	2,990	27·58	24·48	3·10	...
	HUNTINGDON	88,849	4,511	19·70	24·49	...	4·79
	LINCOLN	510,006	20,195	25·25	34·60	...	9·35
	NORFOLK	235,423	9,008	26·13	30·86	...	4·73
	SUFFOLK	656,085	25,913	25·32	28·59	...	3·27
	YORK, E. RIDING	316,162	10,763	29·37	25·23	4·14	...
DIV. No. 2.	BERKS	132,556	4,836	27·41	25·83	1·58	...
	BUCKINGHAM	127,972	4,982	25·69	24·56	1·13	...
	HANTS	164,816	6,532	25·23	25·21	0·02	...
	KENT	565,857	19,179	29·50	28·34	1·16	...
	LEICESTER	50,763	2,261	22·45	29·37	...	6·92
	MIDDLESEX	38,565	†1,127	34·22	34·47	...	0·25
	NORTHAMPTON	160,233	6,048	26·49	30·21	...	3·72
	NOTTS	90,645	4,431	20·46	28·78	...	8·32
	OXFORD	168,314	5,813	28·95	28·87	0·08	...
	RUTLAND	11,051	822	13·44	34·13	...	20·69
	SURREY	126,855	‡4,129	30·72	30·62	0·10	...
	SUSSEX	279,486	9,769	28·61	26·67	1·94	...
	WARWICK	113,549	4,429	25·64	27·73	...	2·09
DIV. No. 3.	CORNWALL	1,102	54	20·41	—	—	—
	DEVON	22,646	872	25·97	23·05	2·92	...
	DORSET	50,285	1,717	29·29	25·80	3·49	...
	GLOUCESTER	95,227	3,759	25·33	25·88	...	0·55
	HEREFORD	63,345	2,924	21·66	21·91	...	0·25
	MONMOUTH	7,710	398	19·37	20·74	...	1·37
	SALOP	74,312	2,941	25·27	23·29	1·98	...
	SOMERSET	41,078	1,615	25·44	24·88	0·56	...
	WILTS	87,227	3,105	28·09	27·65	0·44	...
	WORCESTER	149,781	7,060	21·22	26·11	...	4·89
DIV. No. 4.	CHESTER	6,580	214	30·75	29·96	0·79	...
	CUMBERLAND	947	32	29·59	27·70	1·89	...
	DERBY	10,719	483	22·19	28·00	...	5·81
	DURHAM	17,693	699	25·31	27·75	...	2·44
	LANCASTER	14,961	536	27·91	30·13	...	2·22
	NORTHUMBERLAND	21,801	807	27·01	23·40	3·61	...
	STAFFORD	33,040	1,303	25·36	25·87	...	0·51
	WESTMORLAND	557	20	27·85	28·08	...	0·23
	YORK, N. RIDING	129,249	4,543	28·45	27·24	1·21	...
	YORK, W. RIDING	122,075	4,944	24·69	25·01	...	0·32

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

* Exclusive of 162 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

† Exclusive of 124 Acres, the

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
	Bushels.	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	102	3	34·00	29·21	4·79	...
Brecon	1,991	97	20·53	18·67	1·86	...
Cardigan	7,140	426	16·76	19·41	...	2·65
Carmarthen	928	74	12·54	14·53	...	1·99
Carnarvon	1,307	58	22·53	24·74	...	2·21
Denbigh	4,484	164	27·34	25·03	2·31	...
Flint	3,679	145	25·37	23·28	2·09	...
Glamorgan	1,424	51	27·92	30·21	...	2·29
Merioneth	142	7	20·29	21·25	...	0·96
Montgomery	8,191	344	23·81	25·39	...	1·58
Pembroke	834	55	15·16	18·31	...	3·15
Radnor	479	27	17·74	17·83	...	0·09
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	10,560	451	23·41	23·27	0·14	...
Argyll	146	7	20·86	37·62	...	16·76
Ayr	299	6	49·83	34·96	14·87	...
Banff	1,700	67	25·37	23·02	2·35	...
Berwick	4,990	190	26·26	24·75	1·51	...
Bute	222	10	22·20	27·83	...	5·63
Caithness	694	31	22·39	—	—	—
Clackmannan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	447	19	23·53	27·24	...	3·71
Dumfries	56	2	28·00	33·73	...	5·73
Edinburgh	1,657	73	22·70	27·51	...	4·81
Elgin, or Moray	143	9	15·89	22·06	...	6·17
Fife	782	26	30·08	30·12	...	0·04
Forfar	1,288	46	28·00	25·97	2·03	...
Haddington	1,729	73	23·68	25·89	...	2·21
Inverness	882	33	26·73	27·31	...	0·58
Kincardine	1,960	63	31·11	24·00	7·11	...
Kinross	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright	138	4	34·50	31·00	3·50	...
Lanark	733	26	28·19	26·00	2·19	...
Linlithgow	165	7	23·57	—	—	—
Nairn	312	18	17·33	12·44	4·89	...
Orkney	403	38	10·61	—	—	—
Peebles	404	17	23·76	27·39	...	3·63
Perth	1,291	47	27·47	24·76	2·71	...
Renfrew	211	5	42·20	36·00	6·20	...
Ross and Cromarty	668	28	23·86	21·71	2·15	...
Roxburgh	1,987	70	28·39	24·96	3·43	...
Selkirk	550	22	25·00	24·00	1·00	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	338	9	37·56	22·04	15·52	...
Sutherland	233	12	19·42	—	—	—
Wigtown	150	5	30·00	26·33	3·67	...

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

produce of which was picked green. ‡ Exclusive of 38 Acres, the produce of which was picked green.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **POTATOES** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	3,587,765	579,222	6·19	6·11	0·08	...
ENGLAND	2,337,290	384,508	6·08	6·32	...	0·24
WALES	237,877	39,968	5·95	5·43	0·52	...
SCOTLAND	1,012,598	154,746	6·54	5·79	0·75	...
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	41,335	7,641	5·41	6·09	...	0·68
BERKS	12,545	2,470	5·08	5·49	...	0·41
BUCKINGHAM	7,965	1,696	4·70	5·26	...	0·56
CAMBRIDGE	118,977	17,146	6·94	7·93	...	0·99
CHESTER	175,538	27,451	6·39	7·06	...	0·67
CORNWALL	40,155	6,595	6·09	5·40	0·69	...
CUMBERLAND	100,762	13,106	7·69	7·11	0·58	...
DERBY	25,636	3,089	8·30	7·23	1·07	...
DEVON	84,239	15,129	5·57	5·48	0·09	...
DORSET	13,600	2,277	5·97	7·89	...	1·92
DURHAM	49,073	7,759	6·32	5·45	0·87	...
ESSEX	59,524	11,132	5·35	7·66	...	2·31
GLOUCESTER	32,467	5,864	5·54	5·61	...	0·07
HANTS	29,628	6,064	4·89	5·72	...	0·83
HEREFORD	13,433	2,327	5·77	5·00	0·77	...
HERTFORD	25,940	4,413	5·88	6·49	...	0·61
HUNTINGDON	22,978	5,972	3·85	4·38	...	0·53
KENT	98,949	15,343	6·45	5·97	0·48	...
LANCASTER	272,677	39,328	6·93	6·57	0·36	...
LEICESTER	13,114	2,217	5·92	5·81	0·11	...
LINCOLN	282,100	48,585	5·81	6·05	...	0·24
MIDDLESEX	20,433	3,428	5·96	7·22	...	1·26
MONMOUTH	8,109	1,722	4·71	4·64	0·07	...
NORFOLK	33,810	6,542	5·17	6·04	...	0·87
NORTHAMPTON	15,967	2,954	5·41	5·30	0·11	...
NORTHUMBERLAND	33,439	4,912	6·81	6·08	0·73	...
NOTTS	39,948	7,827	5·10	5·63	...	0·53
OXFORD	13,457	2,299	5·85	5·92	...	0·07
RUTLAND	1,315	185	7·11	8·64	...	1·53
SALOP	54,946	8,395	6·55	6·70	...	0·15
SOMERSET	40,533	7,333	5·53	5·17	0·36	...
STAFFORD	72,618	11,037	6·58	6·38	0·20	...
SUFFOLK	18,180	3,030	6·00	6·28	...	0·28
SURREY	27,395	6,478	4·23	5·55	...	1·32
SUSSEX	17,385	3,607	4·82	7·06	...	2·24
WARWICK	36,870	5,385	6·85	6·86	...	0·01
WESTMORLAND	15,516	2,162	7·18	6·09	1·09	...
WILTS	21,982	3,281	6·70	5·09	1·61	...
WORCESTER	51,123	8,282	6·17	6·34	...	0·17
YORK, EAST RIDING	82,980	13,409	6·19	7·25	...	1·06
" NORTH RIDING	72,466	11,781	6·15	6·44	...	0·29
" WEST RIDING	138,183	24,855	5·56	5·99	...	0·43

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	19,029	3,552	5·36	4·29	1·07	...
Brecon	5,567	1,346	4·14	3·11	1·03	...
Cardigan	40,147	6,657	6·03	6·30	...	0·27
Carmarthen	22,709	4,144	5·48	3·42	2·06	...
Carnarvon	31,058	5,728	5·42	4·19	1·23	...
Denbigh	26,741	4,142	6·46	5·40	1·06	...
Flint	20,674	3,339	6·19	5·27	0·92	...
Glamorgan	13,136	2,418	5·43	6·33	...	0·90
Merioneth	19,496	2,140	9·11	10·35	...	1·24
Montgomery	16,562	2,456	6·74	7·95	...	1·21
Pembroke	17,323	3,042	5·69	4·51	1·18	...
Radnor	5,435	1,004	5·41	5·71	...	0·30
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	44,962	7,729	5·82	5·40	0·42	...
Argyll	38,699	5,970	6·48	5·47	1·01	...
Ayr	59,331	8,698	6·82	7·03	...	0·21
Banff	14,316	2,490	5·75	4·62	1·13	...
Berwick	14,669	2,415	6·07	5·92	0·15	...
Bute	11,232	1,095	10·26	6·41	3·85	...
Caithness	12,608	1,879	6·71	5·52	1·19	...
Clackmannan	2,377	376	6·32	5·43	0·89	...
Dumbarton	19,427	2,286	8·50	6·70	1·80	...
Dumfries	37,126	5,250	7·07	6·24	0·83	...
Edinburgh	43,313	5,799	7·47	5·89	1·58	...
Elgin, or Moray	10,579	2,154	4·91	3·99	0·92	...
Fife	92,773	16,822	5·51	4·45	1·06	...
Forfar	102,949	15,760	6·53	5·74	0·79	...
Haddington	56,176	8,085	6·95	6·39	0·56	...
Inverness	42,477	7,482	5·68	4·90	0·78	...
Kincardine	21,805	3,240	6·73	6·46	0·27	...
Kinross	4,347	722	6·02	5·90	0·12	...
Kirkcudbright	15,973	2,236	7·14	6·10	1·04	...
Lanark	46,968	5,712	8·22	6·52	1·70	...
Linlithgow	11,960	1,858	6·44	4·95	1·49	...
Nairn	2,388	421	5·67	5·09	0·58	...
Orkney	19,188	3,005	6·38	7·54	...	1·16
Peebles	4,393	588	7·47	5·82	1·65	...
Perth	100,213	16,512	6·07	5·55	0·52	...
Renfrew	31,516	3,584	8·79	7·24	1·55	...
Ross and Cromarty	66,248	9,636	6·88	6·55	0·33	...
Roxburgh	10,775	1,712	6·29	5·78	0·51	...
Selkirk	1,520	252	6·03	5·13	0·90	...
Shetland	21,562	3,284	6·57	6·16	0·41	...
Stirling	28,126	3,870	7·27	5·60	1·67	...
Sutherland	10,142	1,844	5·50	5·00	0·50	...
Wigtown	12,460	1,980	6·29	6·98	...	0·69

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

Estimated Total Production of **TURNIPS*** in the Year 1889, Acreage under that or Below an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the Counties of

COUNTIES, &c.	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	28,097,263	1,920,641	14·63	15·27	...	0·64
ENGLAND	19,224,669	1,370,406	14·03	15·02	...	0·99
WALES	1,083,577	72,280	14·99	16·05	...	1·06
SCOTLAND	7,789,017	477,955	16·30	15·94	0·36	...
ENGLAND.						
Bedford	128,249	10,014	12·81	14·34	...	1·53
Berks	303,394	27,362	11·09	10·57	0·52	...
Buckingham	224,680	15,621	14·38	14·63	...	0·25
Cambridge	233,445	18,011	12·96	14·30	...	1·34
Chester	179,093	10,432	17·17	19·87	...	2·70
Cornwall	438,641	25,071	17·50	18·82	...	1·32
Cumberland	540,819	33,759	16·02	15·74	0·28	...
Derby	216,498	11,845	18·59	18·19	0·40	...
Devon	946,659	68,578	13·80	15·30	...	1·50
Dorset	402,833	35,852	11·24	15·59	...	4·35
Durham	304,496	20,928	14·55	12·09	2·46	...
Essex	279,348	24,111	11·59	14·49	...	2·90
Gloucester	559,255	33,914	16·49	14·54	1·95	...
Hants	910,307	69,055	13·18	16·23	...	3·05
Hereford	347,280	22,363	15·53	16·97	...	1·44
Hertford	252,625	18,892	13·37	13·28	0·09	...
Huntingdon	35,749	3,408	10·49	13·96	...	2·47
Kent	321,111	23,278	13·79	15·16	...	1·37
Lancaster	225,973	10,943	20·65	19·70	0·95	...
Leicester	175,961	12,426	14·16	15·62	...	1·46
Lincoln	1,625,656	131,546	12·36	14·33	...	1·97
Middlesex	17,577	1,394	12·61	15·36	...	2·75
Monmouth	100,557	7,428	13·54	14·06	...	0·52
Norfolk	1,865,388	130,822	14·26	13·46	0·80	...
Northampton	318,228	22,459	14·17	16·98	...	2·81
Northumberland	761,237	43,419	17·53	16·21	1·32	...
Notts	473,866	32,977	14·37	16·29	...	1·92
Oxford	395,298	30,589	12·92	14·94	...	2·02
Rutland	70,858	5,706	12·42	15·29	...	2·87
Salop	859,505	45,205	19·01	19·67	...	0·66
Somerset	433,082	28,188	15·36	15·94	...	0·58
Stafford	444,947	24,254	18·35	18·15	0·20	...
Suffolk	688,142	52,121	13·20	13·78	...	0·58
Surrey	145,806	14,196	10·27	14·23	...	3·96
Sussex	341,135	27,068	12·60	14·98	...	2·38
Warwick	240,898	15,511	15·53	14·65	0·88	...
Westmorland	166,320	7,949	20·92	15·30	5·62	...
Wilts	763,586	51,102	14·94	14·21	0·73	...
Worcester	174,126	11,941	14·58	17·28	...	2·70
York, East Riding	927,643	75,610	12·27	14·29	...	2·02
„ North Riding	692,543	56,263	12·31	13·32	...	1·01
„ West Riding	691,855	58,995	11·73	14·20	...	2·47

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	97,737	5,639	17·33	13·61	3·72	...
Brecon	65,542	5,682	11·54	13·15	...	1·61
Cardigan	68,767	5,287	13·01	12·22	0·79	...
Carmarthen	78,632	5,337	14·73	12·51	2·22	...
Carnarvon	45,288	3,086	14·68	21·59	...	6·91
Denbigh	170,577	9,452	18·05	18·43	...	0·38
Flint	77,038	4,444	17·34	15·57	1·77	...
Glamorgan	131,819	9,357	14·09	14·65	...	0·56
Merioneth	28,127	1,583	17·77	17·39	0·38	...
Montgomery	116,690	8,064	14·47	21·27	...	6·80
Pembroke	115,222	8,481	13·59	15·66	...	2·07
Radnor	88,138	5,868	15·02	16·46	...	1·44
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	1,408,926	91,048	15·47	15·13	0·34	...
Argyll	88,404	5,414	16·33	15·23	1·10	...
Ayr	143,407	7,607	18·85	16·61	2·24	...
Banff	383,192	25,038	15·30	14·58	0·72	...
Berwick	500,493	28,563	17·52	17·06	0·46	...
Bute	25,049	1,401	17·88	10·55	7·33	...
Caithness	249,736	14,415	17·32	15·83	1·49	...
Clackmannan	7,901	751	10·52	14·54	...	4·02
Dumbarton	22,915	1,464	15·65	10·96	4·69	...
Dumfries	380,596	19,898	19·13	17·13	2·00	...
Edinburgh	220,685	11,699	18·86	14·92	3·94	...
Elgin, or Moray	273,280	16,310	16·76	15·94	0·82	...
Fife	347,661	25,919	13·41	13·44	...	0·03
Forfar	612,971	33,337	18·39	17·41	0·98	...
Haddington	311,203	15,866	19·61	17·49	2·12	...
Inverness	153,565	11,253	14·09	14·82	...	0·73
Kincardine	263,574	17,842	14·77	14·37	0·40	...
Kinross	29,061	2,325	12·50	13·54	...	1·04
Kirkcudbright	250,371	13,791	18·15	17·92	0·23	...
Lanark	191,803	8,904	21·54	17·07	4·47	...
Linlithgow	63,425	3,808	16·66	15·29	1·37	...
Nairn	60,518	4,044	14·96	14·41	0·55	...
Orkney	159,909	14,265	11·21	16·81	...	5·60
Peebles	77,489	4,381	17·69	16·16	1·53	...
Perth	437,549	29,098	15·04	16·78	...	1·74
Renfrew	38,969	2,225	17·51	17·67	...	0·16
Ross and Cromarty	222,734	16,142	13·80	14·91	...	1·11
Roxburgh	428,403	24,399	17·56	16·23	1·33	...
Selkirk	36,907	2,350	15·71	15·93	...	0·22
Shetland	20,600	1,252	16·45	13·75	2·70	...
Stirling	58,696	4,242	13·84	14·55	...	0·71
Sutherland	45,214	2,982	15·16	17·30	...	2·14
Wigtown	268,811	15,922	16·88	19·91	...	3·03

* Including Swedes.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **MANGOLD** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN -	6,118,639	326,128	18·76	19·81	...	1·05
ENGLAND - - - - -	5,977,677	318,065	18·79	19·89	...	1·10
WALES - - - - -	122,013	6,962	17·53	16·47	1·06	...
SCOTLAND - - - -	18,949	1,101	17·21	17·78	...	0·57
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD - - - - -	40,942	3,097	13·22	16·18	...	2·96
BERKS - - - - -	89,489	5,524	16·20	15·66	0·54	...
BUCKINGHAM - - - -	77,482	4,047	19·15	17·57	1·58	...
CAMBRIDGE - - - -	346,757	16,566	20·93	19·93	1·00	...
CHESTER - - - - -	27,497	1,526	18·02	21·19	...	3·17
CORNWALL - - - - -	238,007	10,967	21·70	25·67	...	3·97
CUMBERLAND - - - -	14,517	792	18·33	17·45	0·88	...
DERBY - - - - -	31,775	1,500	21·18	19·98	1·20	...
DEVON - - - - -	550,819	28,478	19·34	18·00	1·34	...
DORSET - - - - -	145,830	5,444	26·79	26·61	0·18	...
DURHAM - - - - -	2,138	133	16·08	14·32	1·76	...
ESSEX - - - - -	442,351	26,979	16·40	18·78	...	2·38
GLOUCESTER - - - -	76,310	3,516	21·70	23·31	...	1·61
HANTS - - - - -	207,285	11,436	18·13	20·44	...	2·31
HEREFORD - - - - -	20,012	1,368	14·63	20·46	...	5·83
HERTFORD - - - - -	83,470	4,949	16·87	18·93	...	2·06
HUNTINGDON - - - -	54,581	3,674	14·86	15·14	...	0·28
KENT - - - - -	227,790	11,345	20·08	22·84	...	2·76
LANCASTER - - - -	23,753	1,023	23·22	21·49	1·73	...
LEICESTER - - - - -	63,524	3,740	16·99	21·01	...	4·02
LINCOLN - - - - -	423,494	18,875	22·44	20·21	2·23	...
MIDDLESEX - - - -	33,754	1,624	20·78	23·62	...	2·84
MONMOUTH - - - - -	14,777	803	18·40	17·47	0·93	...
NORFOLK - - - - -	861,797	47,637	18·09	19·30	...	1·21
NORTHAMPTON - - - -	85,788	4,849	17·69	21·17	...	3·48
NORTHUMBERLAND - - -	2,281	133	17·15	14·38	2·77	...
NOTTS - - - - -	59,013	3,224	18·30	19·90	...	1·60
OXFORD - - - - -	70,658	4,165	16·96	18·15	...	1·19
RUTLAND - - - - -	7,207	527	13·68	21·46	...	7·78
SALOP - - - - -	90,986	3,944	23·07	21·23	1·84	...
SOMERSET - - - - -	250,724	9,425	26·60	26·13	0·47	...
STAFFORD - - - - -	62,758	2,944	21·32	20·77	0·55	...
SUFFOLK - - - - -	548,873	34,538	15·89	18·11	...	2·22
SURREY - - - - -	146,876	8,419	17·45	19·07	...	1·62
SUSSEX - - - - -	219,917	11,583	18·99	23·17	...	4·18
WARWICK - - - - -	52,412	3,001	17·46	17·79	...	0·33
WESTMORLAND - - - -	5,222	224	23·31	18·47	4·84	...
WILTS - - - - -	104,840	5,243	20·00	22·85	...	2·85
WORCESTER - - - -	55,253	2,755	20·06	21·84	...	1·78
YORK, EAST RIDING - - -	57,003	4,004	14·24	16·02	...	1·78
„ NORTH RIDING - - -	26,984	1,647	16·38	15·94	0·44	...
„ WEST RIDING - - -	32,731	2,397	13·65	13·10	0·55	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was

Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Acre, and Estimated Yield per Acre Above England, Wales, and Scotland, and the Total for Great Britain.

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
Anglesey	13,222	728	18·16	9·30	8·86	...
Brecon	2,223	155	14·34	15·13	...	0·79
Cardigan	15,610	960	16·26	16·17	0·09	...
Carmarthen	12,442	854	14·57	11·81	2·76	...
Carnarvon	13,323	744	17·91	18·40	...	0·49
Denbigh	6,777	335	20·23	20·05	0·18	...
Flint	8,504	370	22·98	20·47	2·51	...
Glamorgan	24,212	1,280	18·92	17·17	1·75	...
Merioneth	2,834	154	18·40	25·26	...	6·86
Montgomery	2,253	117	19·26	24·67	...	5·41
Pembroke	20,402	1,249	16·33	17·23	...	0·90
Radnor	211	16	13·19	19·02	...	5·83
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	51	5	10·20	14·00	...	3·80
Argyll	658	49	13·43	15·49	...	2·06
Ayr	8,214	453	18·13	16·32	1·81	...
Banff	56	3	18·67	—	—	—
Berwick	1,082	72	15·03	21·02	...	5·99
Bute	31	2	15·50	6·50	9·00	...
Caithness	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clackmannan	59	4	14·75	10·50	4·25	...
Dumbarton	250	18	13·89	7·11	6·78	...
Dumfries	1,411	58	24·33	24·93	...	0·60
Edinburgh	166	14	11·86	16·00	...	4·14
Elgin, or Moray	121	6	20·17	19·89	0·28	...
Fife	204	18	11·33	10·00	1·33	...
Forfar	166	9	18·44	17·13	1·31	...
Haddington	1,212	92	13·17	15·31	...	2·14
Inverness	43	2	21·50	23·50	...	2·00
Kincardine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinross	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright	590	40	14·75	20·76	...	6·01
Lanark	233	19	12·26	13·06	...	0·80
Linlithgow	59	5	11·80	11·00	0·80	...
Nairn	...	...	...	18·00	—	—
Orkney	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peebles	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth	107	9	11·89	12·00	...	0·11
Renfrew	451	26	17·35	15·07	2·28	...
Ross and Cromarty	242	10	24·20	24·18	0·02	...
Roxburgh	159	9	17·67	23·91	...	6·24
Selkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shetland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling	71	6	11·83	11·33	0·50	...
Sutherland	276	12	23·00	—	—	—
Wigtown	3,037	160	18·98	22·73	...	3·75

computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **HAY** from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under* ACRE, and Estimated Yield per Acre ABOVE or BELOW an Ordinary and the Total for GREAT

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in **1889.**	ACREAGE in **1889.**	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1889.	ESTIMATED **Ordinary** AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	4,146,999	2,476,734	1·67	1·47	0·20	...
ENGLAND	3,184,924	1,842,989	1·73	1·47	0·26	...
WALES	236,321	185,747	1·27	1·18	0·09	...
SCOTLAND	725,754	447,998	1·62	1·58	0·04	...
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	32,534	18,972	1·71	1·90	...	0·19
BERKS	58,454	38,328	1·53	1·17	0·36	...
BUCKINGHAM	58,891	29,219	2·02	1·30	0·72	...
CAMBRIDGE	74,618	39,877	1·87	1·73	0·14	...
CHESTER	101,467	52,393	1·94	1·68	0·26	...
CORNWALL	94,726	53,982	1·75	1·51	0·24	...
CUMBERLAND	78,295	43,840	1·79	1·99	...	0·20
DERBY	33,948	20,924	1·62	1·56	0·06	...
DEVON	117,239	81,107	1·45	1·16	0·29	...
DORSET	54,971	36,071	1·52	1·30	0·22	...
DURHAM	71,940	41,701	1·73	1·57	0·16	...
ESSEX	131,639	75,764	1·74	1·48	0·26	...
GLOUCESTER	92,628	61,023	1·52	1·27	0·25	...
HANTS	142,292	95,922	1·48	1·42	0·06	...
HEREFORD	40,670	25,887	1·57	1·21	0·36	...
HERTFORD	74,256	38,309	1·94	1·42	0·52	...
HUNTINGDON	18,961	13,204	1·44	0·99	0·45	...
KENT	83,827	47,224	1·78	1·46	0·32	...
LANCASTER	177,838	72,866	2·44	2·10	0·34	...
LEICESTER	33,414	21,870	1·53	1·35	0·18	...
LINCOLN	184,210	99,187	1·86	1·43	0·43	...
MIDDLESEX	4,481	2,482	1·81	1·37	0·44	...
MONMOUTH	18,450	12,739	1·45	1·13	0·32	...
NORFOLK	296,779	149,258	1·99	1·58	0·41	...
NORTHAMPTON	47,687	29,525	1·62	1·38	0·24	...
NORTHUMBERLAND	99,554	50,551	1·97	1·60	0·37	...
NOTTS	57,098	34,327	1·66	1·47	0·19	...
OXFORD	62,762	41,471	1·51	1·23	0·28	...
RUTLAND	6,441	4,297	1·50	1·27	0·23	...
SALOP	79,666	46,290	1·72	1·79	...	0·07
SOMERSET	53,903	33,466	1·61	1·47	0·14	...
STAFFORD	54,003	33,978	1·59	1·28	0·31	...
SUFFOLK	122,746	74,791	1·64	1·38	0·26	...
SURREY	38,474	23,567	1·63	1·33	0·30	...
SUSSEX	89,062	53,325	1·67	1·58	0·09	...
WARWICK	42,726	28,770	1·49	1·36	0·13	...
WESTMORLAND	19,124	6,868	2·78	2·32	0·46	...
WILTS	114,184	66,734	1·71	1·19	0·52	...
WORCESTER	33,944	22,253	1·53	1·42	0·11	...
YORK, EAST RIDING	43,647	27,626	1·58	1·30	0·28	...
„ NORTH RIDING	61,861	40,521	1·53	1·41	0·12	...
„ WEST RIDING	81,514	52,480	1·55	1·33	0·22	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1886.

Rotation in the Year 1889, Acreage under that Crop, Estimated Average Yield per Average Crop, in each of the Counties of England, Wales, and Scotland, Britain. (*See Note* *.)

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	Estimated Total Produce in 1889.	Acreage in 1889.	Estimated Average Yield per Acre.			
			1889.	Estimated Ordinary Average. (*See Note.*)	1889 compared with the Estimated Ordinary Average.	
					Above.	Below.
WALES.	*Tons.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Anglesey	23,602	18,555	1·27	1·15	0·12	...
Brecon	4,887	8,186	0·60	0·70	...	0·10
Cardigan	31,544	21,881	1·44	1·18	0·26	...
Carmarthen	18,868	17,824	1·06	0·88	0·18	...
Carnarvon	19,827	16,411	1·21	1·51	...	0·30
Denbigh	28,967	22,614	1·28	1·20	0·08	...
Flint	17,223	12,238	1·41	1·34	0·07	...
Glamorgan	23,565	16,582	1·42	1·23	0·19	...
Merioneth	9,234	8,415	1·10	1·23	...	0·13
Montgomery	25,278	18,008	1·40	1·28	0·12	...
Pembroke	25,754	18,025	1·43	1·29	0·14	...
Radnor	7,572	7,008	1·08	0·86	0·22	...
SCOTLAND.						
Aberdeen	70,988	52,722	1·35	1·46	...	0·11
Argyll	17,038	11,974	1·42	1·54	...	0·12
Ayr	63,263	35,759	1·77	1·53	0·24	...
Banff	19,772	15,061	1·31	1·42	...	0·11
Berwick	22,193	11,267	1·97	1·95	0·02	...
Bute	5,157	2,603	1·98	1·67	0·31	...
Caithness	12,700	11,249	1·13	1·63	...	0·50
Clackmannan	3,910	1,993	1·96	1·55	0·41	...
Dumbarton	12,836	7,131	1·80	1·70	0·10	...
Dumfries	26,327	17,736	1·48	1·75	...	0·27
Edinburgh	32,018	13,459	2·38	1·88	0·50	...
Elgin, or Moray	9,152	8,692	1·05	1·44	...	0·39
Fife	56,461	28,400	1·99	1·57	0·42	...
Forfar	40,504	23,132	1·75	1·64	0·11	...
Haddington	22,185	9,791	2·27	1·89	0·38	...
Inverness	12,407	13,462	0·92	1·09	...	0·17
Kincardine	20,892	14,742	1·42	1·37	0·05	...
Kinross	4,426	2,544	1·74	1·59	0·15	...
Kirkcudbright	15,106	9,923	1·52	1·42	0·10	...
Lanark	66,074	33,405	1·98	1·56	0·42	...
Linlithgow	15,046	7,252	2·07	1·75	0·32	...
Nairn	3,775	3,586	1·05	1·40	..,	0·35
Orkney	5,618	9,167	0·61	1·69	...	1·08
Peebles	3,845	2,470	1·56	1·44	0·12	...
Perth	63,882	36,014	1·77	1·69	0·08	...
Renfrew	30,067	14,711	2·04	1·68	0·36	...
Ross and Cromarty	15,380	14,950	1·03	1·40	...	0·37
Roxburgh	16,773	10,580	1·59	1·89	...	0·30
Selkirk	1,778	1,192	1·49	1·89	...	0·40
Shetland	781	580	1·35	2·00	...	0·65
Stirling	22,051	13,633	1·62	1·48	0·14	...
Sutherland	3,118	3,706	0·84	1·00	...	0·16
Wigtown	10,231	5,162	1·98	1·91	0·07	...

* For Hay from *Permanent Pasture*, see Table XIII., and for Hay *of All Kinds*, see Table XIV.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **HAY** from *Permanent Pasture* in the Year 1889, per Acre ABOVE or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in each of the COUNTIES of

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889. †	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	7,283,879	4,987,486	1·46	1·28	0·18	...
ENGLAND	6,506,918	4,324,959	1·50	1·32	0·18	...
WALES	544,840	509,564	1·07	0·88	0·19	...
SCOTLAND	232,121	152,963	1·52	1·53	...	0·01
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD	46,408	38,777	1·20	1·22	...	0·02
BERKS	106,188	81,631	1·30	1·11	0·19	...
BUCKINGHAM	132,354	97,293	1·36	1·03	0·33	...
CAMBRIDGE	63,294	41,356	1·53	1·51	0·02	...
CHESTER	194,225	118,508	1·64	1·44	0·20	...
CORNWALL	59,341	39,118	1·52	1·25	0·27	...
CUMBERLAND	109,225	71,506	1·53	1·81	...	0·28
DERBY	209,961	142,942	1·47	1·36	0·11	...
DEVON	189,506	132,932	1·43	1·18	0·25	...
DORSET	146,952	100,852	1·46	1·28	0·18	...
DURHAM	151,937	95,936	1·58	1·32	0·26	...
ESSEX	177,736	122,361	1·45	1·29	0·16	...
GLOUCESTER	224,094	161,581	1·39	1·21	0·18	...
HANTS	137,515	104,734	1·31	1·25	0·06	...
HEREFORD	116,750	86,586	1·35	1·04	0·31	...
HERTFORD	98,757	70,666	1·40	1·25	0·15	...
HUNTINGDON	33,693	28,661	1·18	0·99	0·19	...
KENT	180,683	127,407	1·42	1·28	0·14	...
LANCASTER	527,986	216,520	2·44	1·85	0·59	...
LEICESTER	129,517	96,905	1·34	1·23	0·11	...
LINCOLN	208,668	127,757	1·63	1·42	0·21	...
MIDDLESEX	99,537	59,801	1·66	1·51	0·15	...
MONMOUTH	78,415	67,456	1·16	0·98	0·18	...
NORFOLK	113,822	76,375	1·49	1·65	...	0·16
NORTHAMPTON	132,498	94,300	1·41	1·30	0·11	...
NORTHUMBERLAND	110,358	64,176	1·72	1·41	0·31	...
NOTTS	113,990	74,900	1·52	1·31	0·21	...
OXFORD	105,998	80,110	1·32	1·29	0·03	...
RUTLAND	15,831	12,005	1·32	1·23	0·09	...
SALOP	167,348	110,445	1·52	1·13	0·39	...
SOMERSET	370,157	251,680	1·47	1·29	0·18	...
STAFFORD	196,427	131,948	1·49	1·27	0·22	...
SUFFOLK	99,947	80,871	1·24	1·13	0·11	...
SURREY	108,707	79,043	1·38	1·25	0·13	...
SUSSEX	193,412	138,239	1·40	1·21	0·19	...
WARWICK	159,258	109,899	1·45	1·21	0·24	...
WESTMORLAND	125,749	53,593	2·35	1·79	0·56	...
WILTS	214,487	152,352	1·41	1·14	0·27	...
WORCESTER	145,940	102,670	1·42	1·22	0·20	...
YORK, EAST RIDING	70,662	47,015	1·50	1·26	0·24	...
„ NORTH RIDING	203,467	145,491	1·40	1·24	0·16	...
„ WEST RIDING	436,118	288,561	1·51	1·42	0·09	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre

* For Hay from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*, see Table XII., and for Hay

ACREAGE under that Crop, ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and Estimated Yield ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note* *.)

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889. †	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
					Above.	Below.
	Tons.	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
WALES.						
ANGLESEY	12,392	14,896	0·85	0·89	...	0·04
BRECON	27,301	40,267	0·68	0·69	...	0·01
CARDIGAN	48,211	37,818	1·27	1·02	0·25	...
CARMARTHEN	94,953	76,685	1·24	0·92	0·32	...
CARNARVON	26,650	44,152	0·60	0·44	0·16	...
DENBIGH	47,491	42,957	1·11	1·03	0·08	...
FLINT	27,522	22,611	1·22	1·14	0·08	...
GLAMORGAN	78,063	74,747	1·04	0·90	0·14	...
MERIONETH	24,287	38,785	0·63	0·60	0·03	...
MONTGOMERY	69,336	49,230	1·41	1·11	0·30	...
PEMBROKE	56,282	41,753	1·35	1·00	0·35	...
RADNOR	32,052	25,663	1·25	0·77	0·48	...
SCOTLAND.						
ABERDEEN	3,134	3,283	0·95	1·13	...	0·18
ARGYLL	17,808	11,991	1·49	1·32	0·17	...
AYR	32,841	17,015	1·93	1·75	0·18	...
BANFF	1,514	1,507	1·00	0·99	0·01	...
BERWICK	5,103	3,106	1·64	1·75	...	0·11
BUTE	741	494	1·50	1·72	...	0 22
CAITHNESS	3,530	3,244	1·09	—	—	—
CLACKMANNAN	1,072	733	1·46	1·19	0·27	...
DUMBARTON	3,841	2,636	1·46	1·34	0·12	...
DUMFRIES	30,003	17,462	1·72	2·05	...	0·33
EDINBURGH	5,359	2,977	1·80	1·71	0·09	...
ELGIN, or MORAY	313	441	0·71	1·00	...	0·29
FIFE	10,737	6,753	1·59	1·41	0·18	...
FORFAR	4,099	3,280	1·25	1·07	0·18	...
HADDINGTON	2,185	1,181	1·85	1·63	0·22	...
INVERNESS	3,010	4,305	0·70	0·66	0·04	...
KINCARDINE	1,581	1,583	1·00	0·80	0·20	...
KINROSS	1,723	849	2·03	1·49	0·54	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	16,760	11,346	1·48	1·43	0·05	...
LANARK	24,630	11,280	2·18	1·90	0·28	...
LINLITHGOW	2,072	1,136	1·82	1·69	0·13	...
NAIRN	374	445	0·84	1·00	...	0·16
ORKNEY	925	1,760	0·53	1·42	...	0·89
PEEBLES	3,290	2,249	1·47	1·71	...	0·24
PERTH	17,231	13,342	1·29	1·06	0·23	...
RENFREW	10,127	5,632	1·80	2·29	...	0·49
ROSS and CROMARTY	1,690	2,856	0·59	0·72	...	0·13
ROXBURGH	9,444	6,352	1·49	1·82	...	0·33
SELKIRK	1,958	1,381	1·42	1·52	...	0·10
SHETLAND	722	1,446	0·50	1·00	...	0·50
STIRLING	7,076	5,341	1·32	0·98	0·34	...
SUTHERLAND	952	1,664	0·57	0·46	0·11	...
WIGTOWN	6,267	3,893	1·61	1·64	...	0·03

was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1886.

of All Kinds, see Table XIV. † Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION *of All Kinds* of **HAY** from *Grass, Clover, &c.* (whether grown on Land under Rotation or on Permanent Pasture Land), and ACREAGE under that Crop, in the Year 1889, in each of the COUNTIES of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND, and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN. (*See Note.*)

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889. *
	Tons.	*Acres.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN	11,430,878	7,464,220
ENGLAND	9,691,842	6,167,948
WALES	781,161	695,311
SCOTLAND	957,875	600,961
ENGLAND.		
BEDFORD	78,942	57,749
BERKS	164,642	119,959
BUCKINGHAM	191,245	126,512
CAMBRIDGE	137,912	81,233
CHESTER	295,692	170,901
CORNWALL	154,067	93,100
CUMBERLAND	187,520	115,346
DERBY	243,909	163,866
DEVON	306,745	214,089
DORSET	201,923	136,923
DURHAM	223,877	137,637
ESSEX	309,375	198,125
GLOUCESTER	316,722	222,604
HANTS	279,807	200,656
HEREFORD	157,420	112,473
HERTFORD	173,013	108,975
HUNTINGDON	52,654	41,865
KENT	264,510	174,631
LANCASTER	705,824	289,386
LEICESTER	162,931	118,775
LINCOLN	392,878	226,944
MIDDLESEX	104,018	62,283
MONMOUTH	96,865	80,195
NORFOLK	410,601	225,633
NORTHAMPTON	180,185	123,825
NORTHUMBERLAND	209,912	114,727
NOTTS	171,088	109,227
OXFORD	168,760	121,581
RUTLAND	22,272	16,302
SALOP	247,014	156,735
SOMERSET	424,060	235,146
STAFFORD	250,430	165,926
SUFFOLK	222,693	155,662
SURREY	147,181	102,610
SUSSEX	282,474	191,564
WARWICK	201,984	138,669
WESTMORLAND	144,873	60,461
WILTS	328,671	219,086
WORCESTER	179,884	124,923
YORK, EAST RIDING	114,309	74,641
„ NORTH RIDING	265,328	186,012
„ WEST RIDING	517,632	341,041

COUNTIES—(*Continued*).	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889. *
	Tons.	*Acres.*
WALES.		
ANGLESEY	36,294	33,451
BRECON	32,188	48,453
CARDIGAN	79,755	59,699
CARMARTHEN	113,821	94,509
CARNARVON	46,477	60,503
DENBIGH	76,458	65,571
FLINT	44,745	34,849
GLAMORGAN	101,628	91,329
MERIONETH	33,521	47,200
MONTGOMERY	94,614	67,238
PEMBROKE	82,036	59,778
RADNOR	39,624	32,671
SCOTLAND.		
ABERDEEN	74,122	56,005
ARGYLL	34,846	23,965
AYR	96,104	52,774
BANFF	21,286	16,568
BERWICK	27,296	14,373
BUTE	5,898	3,097
CAITHNESS	16,230	14,493
CLACKMANNAN	4,982	2,726
DUMBARTON	16,677	9,767
DUMFRIES	56,330	35,198
EDINBURGH	37,377	16,436
ELGIN, or MORAY	9,465	9,133
FIFE	67,198	35,153
FORFAR	44,603	26,412
HADDINGTON	24,370	10,972
INVERNESS	15,417	17,767
KINCARDINE	22,473	16,325
KINROSS	6,149	3,393
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	31,866	21,269
LANARK	90,704	44,685
LINLITHGOW	17,118	8,388
NAIRN	4,149	4,031
ORKNEY	6,543	10,927
PEEBLES	7,144	4,719
PERTH	81,113	49,356
RENFREW	40,194	20,343
ROSS and CROMARTY	17,070	17,806
ROXBURGH	26,217	16,832
SELKIRK	3,736	2,573
SHETLAND	1,503	2,026
STIRLING	29,127	18,974
SUTHERLAND	4,070	5,370
WIGTOWN	16,496	9,055

Note.—For Hay from *Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation*, see Table XII., and for Hay from *Permanent Pasture*, see Table XIII.

* Exclusive of Heath and Mountain Land.

TABLE XV.

ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCTION of **HOPS** in the Year 1889, ACREAGE under that Crop, ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, and Estimated Yield per Acre ABOVE or BELOW an Ordinary Average Crop, in EACH COUNTY; and the Total for GREAT BRITAIN.

COUNTIES, &c.	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE in 1889.	ACREAGE in 1889.	ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.			
			1889.	ESTIMATED Ordinary AVERAGE. (*See Note.*)	1889 COMPARED with the ESTIMATED ORDINARY AVERAGE.	
					Above.	Below.
	Cwts.	*Acres.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
TOTAL FOR GREAT BRITAIN -	497,811	57,724	8·62	7·84	0·78	...
ENGLAND - - - -	497,811	57,724	8·62	7·84	0·78	...
WALES. (*No Hops grown*) - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCOTLAND. (*Ditto*) - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGLAND.						
BEDFORD - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
BERKS - - - - -	62	10	6·20	—	—	—
BUCKINGHAM - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
CAMBRIDGE - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHESTER - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
CORNWALL - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
CUMBERLAND - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
DERBY - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVON - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
DORSET - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
DURHAM - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
ESSEX - - - - -	...	...	...	6·00*	—	—
GLOUCESTER - - - -	*...	4	*...	5·00	—	—
HANTS - - - - -	19,154	2,905	6·59	6·95	...	0·36
HEREFORD - - - -	36,811	6,850	5·37	4·33	1·04	...
HERTFORD - - - - -	...	...	...	6·00	—	—
HUNTINGDON - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
KENT - - - - -	331,656	35,487	9·35	8·50	0·85	...
LANCASTER - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
LEICESTER - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
LINCOLN - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLESEX - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
MONMOUTH - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORFOLK - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHAMPTON - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHUMBERLAND - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOTTS - - - - -	60	16	3·75	4·27	...	0·52
OXFORD - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
RUTLAND - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALOP - - - - -	724	101	7·17	5·00	2·17	...
SOMERSET - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
STAFFORD - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
SUFFOLK - - - - -	239	29	8·24	6·50	1·74	...
SURREY - - - - -	16,410	2,101	7·81	8·04	...	0·23
SUSSEX - - - - -	73,028	7,282	10·03	8·18	1·85	...
WARWICK - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTMORLAND - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
WILTS - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORCESTER - - - -	19,667	2,939	6·69	5·45	1·24	...
YORK, EAST RIDING - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ NORTH RIDING - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ WEST RIDING - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The Estimated Ordinary Average Yield per Acre was computed from Returns furnished by Estimators in 1885.

* Ground newly laid down. No yield this year.

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

ON

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BY

CHARLES WHITEHEAD Esq. F.L.S. F.G.S.

1889.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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[C.—5952.]

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR,

I BEG to report that many more communications with regard to the attack of insects and fungi upon crops have been received from agriculturists, fruit-growers, and horticulturists during 1889 than in previous years, proving that greater interest is taken in these questions, and that as knowledge of the causes of the affections of crops advances, the desire to prevent or cure them, or modify them by rational treatment, also extends.

And this practical proof of extended interest was not due to the excessive prevalence of the disorders of crops, as, speaking generally, it may be said that these were less numerous and destructive than usual, on account of the favourable weather of most of the periods of the year in which crops are particularly affected by climatic conditions. These propitious influences caused germination, vegetation, and the successive functions of plant life to proceed normally and healthily, enabling the crops to resist and to grow away from various enemies.

As an instance of this, the Turnip Beetle, known as the "Turnip Fly," or the "Fly," or "Flea," was unable, from the rapid growth of the turnip plants from smooth to "rough" leaf, and their quick progress afterwards, to do much mischief. And in the hop gardens, where an allied beetle frequently does great harm, the bine grew away from its onslaughts, forced along by genial warmth.

There was, however, one exception to the general rule of comparative freedom from serious injury in the course of the year. This was in the case of fruit trees, chiefly apple, cherry, plum, and damson trees, to which much injury was caused, as in the previous season, by the caterpillars of the Winter Moth, and other moths of similar habits.

In Kent, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and parts of Somersetshire the attack was most serious, and when the blossom appeared it was feared that both it and the leaves would be completely cleared off. In many instances this actually happened. In some places the caterpillars seemed to be much

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inconvenienced by the unusually scorching sunshine in May, and did not complete their work of destruction.

A Circular was issued on the 19th of September 1889 warning fruit-growers that the wingless moths would crawl up the fruit trees early in October to lay their eggs upon them, and advising the prevention of their ascent by putting bands of grease, tar, and other sticky compounds upon the trunks of the trees. This Circular was widely distributed among fruit-growers in the chief fruit-growing counties by means of the Local Authorities for carrying out the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. The measures of prevention prescribed were very largely adopted during the last autumn, and will, it is hoped, be efficacious in checking the spread of this plague.

In this present Report these methods of prevention are again set forth. Remedies that were tried against the caterpillars in the spring, when they had begun their attack, are also detailed, and suggestions are made as to various modes of dealing with these fearful pests in orchards, fruit plantations, and gardens.

There were complaints from several counties of the presence of the grubs of the Mangel Wurzel Fly, *Anthomyia betæ*, upon the young leaves of the mangels, and fears were entertained that these would rapidly increase and cause the loss of many plants, especially as the plant was not generally strong and regular on account of the bad seed harvest of 1888.

A Circular was accordingly widely distributed throughout the country, in which the life history of this insect was detailed, and remedies and means of prevention were advised against its attacks. Fortunately, as will be shown later on, the magnificent weather in June exactly suited the mangels and made them grow away from all enemies.

In June there was an alarm as to the Hessian Fly. The presence of this insect was reported in so many districts, that it was thought right to issue a Circular warning agriculturists to be careful while thrashing wheat and barley from infested fields to burn or otherwise destroy the screenings. It will be seen in the detailed account of this attack that wet weather in July and part of August prevented any important harm from this source.

I called attention by means of an abstract, published and circulated by the *Agricultural Department*, of a Report by Mr. Cotes, of the India Museum, upon Wheat Weevils, *Calandra oryzæ*, and especially as to the damage caused by them in cargoes of wheat shipped from India. Also to the introduction of another species of wheat weevil, *Calandra granaria*, in grain brought from European countries.

A memorandum upon the subject of the injury caused by the Wheat Weevil, *Calandra oryzæ*, to wheat in India and in vessels bringing wheat from India was furnished to the India Office. In this was shown the danger of the introduction of this and other injurious insects in badly screened, dirty grain.

It was also pointed out that much loss in weight and quality is due to the action of the Wheat Weevil, *Calandra oryzæ*, upon wheat stored in godowns and stores in India, and while in the vessels bringing it from India.

Injuries to wheat, barley, and oat plants by what may be termed "stem" insects, or those which affect the stem or straw, such as the Ribbon-footed Corn Fly, the Corn Saw Fly, the Frit Fly, and the Wheat Bulb Fly, were not by any means unusually extensive. Of these the Ribbon Footed Corn Fly, *Chlorops tæniopus*, was the most destructive, and cases of somewhat serious harm to oats were reported from Cambridgeshire, and to barley from Yorkshire, where the Frit Fly, *Oscinis frit*, was also rather injurious. As these four species of flies are always more or less troublesome, a short account of each of them is given, in order that they may be distinguished by agriculturists. Unfortunately the modes of prevention and remedies are few, from the peculiar nature of the attacks, but it is thought necessary to recapitulate them.

Plants of clover affected with clover sickness were sent in from several places. Eelworms, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, were found in these in sufficient abundance to show that they were the cause of the decay of the plants. That there might be no doubt as to the accuracy of these determinations some diseased plants were sent to Dr. Ritzema Bos, who said decidedly that the *Tylenchus devastatrix* found to be present in numbers was the cause of the evil. An interesting experiment with manures upon clover plants thus affected is recorded, and a concise recapitulation of the life history of the *Tylenchus* in question is given.

Besides the serious onslaughts of caterpillars upon the apple, pear, plum, and damson crops in many districts, the Apple Blossom Weevil, *Anthonomus pomorum*, was particularly active. Much of its harm was attributed to caterpillars, which were working side by side with it. Upon close examination unusual numbers of the larvæ were feeding within the blossoms.

Much damage was caused to the plum crop in many localities by a larva, or maggot, burrowing into the plums when they were about the size of sparrows' eggs, and making them drop off. Doubts exist as to the species of this insect, but it is believed that it is a weevil, a species of *Rynchites*, probably *Rynchites cupreus*.

Mustard beetles entirely spoilt the crops of white mustard seed in some parts of Cambridgeshire, entailing great loss upon the growers.

It might be thought that watercresses would be free from the visitation of insects, but the plants in several beds in different situations "were completely eaten up by small beetles." Specimens of these were sent and proved to be Mustard Beetles, *Phædon betulæ*.

The hop plants in Kent and Sussex were visited by Aphides in the early part of June. Persistent washing with quassia

and soft soap cleared them off, and the fine growing weather in June and the earlier part of July made the bine grow vigorously.

Among the enemies of market garden crops the Onion Fly and the Carrot Fly were most conspicuous this season. In Bedfordshire and Essex the onion crop was much harmed, and in parts of Essex carrots were materially damaged.

Fungoid injuries were not extensive. Hop plants in certain parts of Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Surrey, showed signs of mould, *Podosphæra castagnei*, in July. In some cases it was overcome by timely application of sulphur. In others in fastened upon the burr and cones and ruined the crop, though this was quite exceptional, and the hops generally were plentiful and of good quality.

"Blight" ruined the onion seed crop in many market garden districts. This is a fungus, described more fully hereafter, evidently encouraged by the cold wet weather during part of the summer.

Fortunately the potato disease, due to the fungus *Phytopthora infestans*, was by no means general, although it was feared that the ungenial weather following the heat and drought of May, June, and part of July, would have engendered it. Potato "scab," however, was more apparent than usual, so that the appearance of many tubers, and frequently the finest among them, was spoilt. It is difficult to account for this, but a long spell of dry weather followed by a rainy period with low temperature might cause the skins to crack in many directions. The absence of necessary manures, or, it may be, the presence of too much of any manurial element, might occasion an unhealthy condition and consequent cracking, entailing scars and scabs. In the United States, at some of the Agricultural Experiment Stations, trials have been made with various manures, but the results have not yet been declared. Preventives have also been tried, with the result that treatment with sawdust and wheat-bran, which had been confidently recommended, proved injurious rather than beneficial. Coal ashes and sulphur were efficacious. Sulphate of copper was the most valuable mode of prevention.

Several communications were made as to canker in apple trees, upon the supposition that this ailment is due to insects or to fungi. It appears, rather, that canker arises from an insufficient manurial supply, from the unsuitable nature of the soil or subsoil, and in some instances from the action of the weather and injudicious pruning. The late Dr. Voelcker prescribed several mixtures of manures suitable for apple trees, when it was pointed out to him that apple trees were subject to canker and evidently suffering from want of food. These consisted of kainite of potash, superphosphate of lime, nitrate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia, in varied combinations. It was surprising to note the effect that these had upon cankered trees. It was clear that their state was due, at least in great measure, to the want of proper manure.

Very many specimens of ergotised grasses were sent in the late autumn. In some localities there was a great and unusual abundance of this dangerous parasite, which takes the place of the seeds of corn and grasses. Questions were raised by those who forwarded the specimens as to the effect of ergotised grasses made into hay upon pregnant animals which have eaten it. There has been a suspicion for some time that abortion may be caused by the animals eating ergotised grass or hay, and that it is not an infectious or contagious disorder as some suppose. It is satisfactory to know that experiments are being carried on by Professor Brown which may lead to a solution of this question.

As inquiries are often sent with respect to machines for applying remedies for insect and fungoid attacks, I have given figures of several of these at the end of this Report. Some of these are used in France and other foreign countries with great advantage, and may be found useful, with or without modification, in this country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES WHITEHEAD,
Agricultural Adviser.

Barming House,
Maidstone,
December, 1889

Moths Injurious to Fruit Crops.

Though not in scientific category it is convenient to describe first among the injurious insects the moths whose caterpillars have ruined the fruit-yield of many acres of land in the fruit-growing counties. Their description must be prefaced by a short history of their attack and its results.

In the first place the spring was early. Vegetation was forward. Apple trees and all fruit trees came into leaf before the average date, their blossoms also were showing well by the middle of May, promising by their abundance and beauty a good yield of fruit. Exuberance of leafage and blossoms was due to the forcing weather. According to the statistics published by the Meteorological Office, the mean temperature for England south, and England south-west, in which latitudes the principal fruit orchards and plantations are situated, was respectively two degrees, and one degree higher during the months of April, May, and June than the averages of these months in the preceding twenty-four years.

As compared with the corresponding period of 1888, the temperature of the three spring months in England south was more than three degrees higher than in 1888, and slightly under three degrees in the south-west.

The luxuriance of the trees encouraged the caterpillars; evidently every egg was hatched and its produce throve. At the end of May it really looked as if the whole of the leaves, blossoms, and tiny fruits would be cleared off the trees in many parts of Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire, and other apple-growing counties. This actually happened in some cases in the earlier sorts, and most forward situations. But though the caterpillars were more numerous than in 1888, they did not do so much harm generally as then. During the first part of June, the sun was exceedingly and unusually scorching, and appeared to be too much for the caterpillars, whose powers of mischief were materially stayed after this.

It was too late, however, in an important part of the fruit land, where the trees were stripped of every green thing. In a large district in Kent the devastation was complete. Leaves, blossoms, and fruitlets were all devoured upon the apple trees, plum trees, and damson trees, and where there were filbert or cob-nut trees, and black currant and gooseberry trees, these were also stripped of foliage and fruit, chiefly by the caterpillars of the Winter Moth.*

A Kentish grower stated that the Winter Moth did damage to the amount of 640*l.* in his plantations this year. It destroyed all the apples, plums, damsons, and cob-nuts, and some of the bush fruit.

* In parts of the East Kent cherry-growing districts the cherry trees were seriously injured by the caterpillars.

From Herefordshire a correspondent wrote: For the last three years the orchards have been grievously injured, but never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the county so much so as this year. Another says, "In this neighbourhood, we have had a most severe attack of caterpillars, worse than last year, many of the trees being bare of leaves."

There was a bad visitation of caterpillars in many parts of the Gloucestershire fruit orchards and plantations, and in other counties whose fruit acreage is comparatively small. In the Somersetshire and Devonshire orchards not nearly so much harm was done, which seems to indicate that fruit trees on grass land are less subject to this attack than those upon cultivated land. In Herefordshire, Kent, and Worcestershire the orchard trees were equally attacked with those in the plantations, but the orchard land there may have been infested from the plantations. Having now a comparative immunity from this scourge, it behoves Devonshire and Somersetshire fruit-growers, who are at present free, to take infinite precautions to prevent the introduction and spread of moths by greasing or smearing the trees, if only a few are noticed, as well as by endeavouring to destroy caterpillars, however few, upon the trees.

As in the previous seasons the caterpillars most conspicuous and destructive in the season of 1889 belonged to the species of moths whose females are wingless. There were caterpillars also of other species present. These were comparatively few, and it may be said that the caterpillars of the two species of Winter Moths, *Cheimatobia brumata* and *Hybernia defoliaria*, formed at least 75 per cent. of the whole.

The caterpillars of the Scarce Umber, *Hybernia aurantiara*, the Pale Brindled Beauty, *Phygalia pilosaria*, the Small Brindled Beauty, *Nyssia hispidaria*, and the Belted Beauty, *Nyssia zonaria*, represented together from 10 to 15 per cent., leaving a per-centage of 10 to 15 per cent., made up of caterpillars of the Lackey Moth, *Clisiocampa Neustria*, the small Ermine Moth, *Hyponomeuta padella*, and the Figure of 8 Moth, *Diloba cæruleocephala*.

It was remarked that the proportion of caterpillars belonging to this last group of moths, whose females are fully winged, was less in this last than in previous seasons, which seems to indicate that they cannot compete with the hardy hordes of the wingless moths, and will ultimately be stamped out. So far this is satisfactory, as they are more difficult to deal with in respect of the prevention of egg laying.

At the risk of wearying the recipients of these Reports, it is considered necessary again to give figures of the most important of the moths of these two groups, and the methods of prevention and remedies which have been found serviceable.

These two foremost offenders may be taken together, it being understood that the smaller species is by far the most plentiful and dangerous, having been in the proportion of 7 to 1 of its larger congener last season.

The Winter Moth. *Cheimatobia brumata.*

Fig. 1.

Male moth; female, nearly wingless, nat. size; caterpillar, nat. size.

The Mottled Umber Moth. *Hybernia defoliaria.*

Fig. 2.

Male moth; female, wingless; caterpillar; all nat. size.

The peculiarity of these moths is that the females have no wings, or at least they have such mere rudimentary wings that they cannot fly at all, and must therefore ascend the trees for egg deposition upon them.

From the beginning of October even to Christmas-tide if the weather is open, the males can be seen hovering near fruit trees, other trees, and hedges, in search of the females. The male Winter Moth varies in colour from grey to light brown. The female is also light grey, as a rule, but in some specimens there is a brown hue. The male Mottled Umber is a large prettily marked insect, and its female is rather larger than the female Winter Moth, yellowish, with black spots.

Instinct leads the females to fruit trees. They crawl up these and place their eggs in small groups upon the twigs between the interstices of the rind, fastening them with a sticky substance to

keep them firm and protect them from the weather. From 150 to 200 eggs are laid by each female Winter Moth, and from 300 to 400 by the female of the Mottled Umber Moth.

When the first warmth of spring arrives caterpillars come forth, grey, tiny, threadlike in body, with brown heads disproportionately large, giving them a curious appearance. They grow rapidly, becoming green, and finally rather yellow. Mottled Umber Moth caterpillars, as will be seen by the figure, are larger, brown, with a yellowish shade underneath.

These caterpillars fasten the petals of the blossoms and the leaves together with a sticky substance to form a shelter, and clear off all vegetation within their reach, and after a time let themselves down to the ground and bury themselves beneath its surface.

In the last season, in some instances, the term of caterpillar existence, which depends upon certain conditions, such as suitability of food and weather, was cut short by the scorching heat of the sun, so that the work of destruction was not fully consummated.

The circumstances were rather different in 1888, when the slow development of the leaves and blossoms on account of the cold weather, gave occasion to the enemy to gain a great advantage. In 1889 leaves and blossom came with a rush, and in some cases grew away from the caterpillars. In other cases they were destroyed by the innumerable hosts.

Prevention.

Where greasing, tarring, or smearing the fruit trees was practised in the autumn of 1888, there was a marked difference in the intensity of the attack in the spring of 1889; and there was a diminution of mischief in accordance with the proper and thorough execution of this measure. Some growers put compositions round their trees early in October, and renewed them from time to time when dry and inefficacious. They witnessed the destruction of shoals of moths, and were rewarded with practical immunity from harm. Others carried out this method carelessly, beginning late, and either not renewing the smearing at all, or in a very casual manner. These profess to have but little faith in this mode of prevention.*

But, like everything else, it requires to be done systematically and thoroughly, and to be completely effectual should be continued until the middle of March, as the females of some other species of moths do not come from the pupa state until February and March.

Cart grease is the base probably of many of the compositions sold for smearing fruit trees. Cart grease by itself appears to be

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"* Almost entire protection has been obtained by the use of bands about the trunks of apple trees, of tar, molasses, printer's ink, and of special mixtures." *Report of New York State Entomologist*, 1886.

valuable. This is used by several large growers. A little tar or petroleum mixed with it is desirable, as in case of the stickiness or greasiness abating, the smell may keep the moths from crossing the band. Special compounds are advertised now in all directions, so that there is no need to specify particular preparations, but growers should require a guarantee that corrosive substances as tar, petroleum, and paraffin are not in such excessive proportions as to be likely to injure the tender bark of young trees.

It should be particularly noted that frequent applications of grease may also injure young fruit trees by causing the contraction of the bark. To prevent this some growers have first put strips of grease-proof paper round the stems before the composition is applied.

As this caterpillar attac seems likely to be continually recurrent, and continual greasing, or smearing, may injure the trees, it would be desirable to fix permanent guards round fruit trees of the nature of that largely used in America described by Fig. 3.

Fig. 3.

Figure of moth guard.

This is adopted in America to keep moths and other insects* from crawling up trees. It has been explained several times, still it is desirable to repeat the explanation of this simple guard, consisting of a girdle of tin fastened to strong linen or sacking, and fixed tightly round the tree by a cord to which the linen is sewn as shown at *a*. The tin is 4 or 5 inches wide, and of sufficient diameter to stand out 3 or 4 inches from the stem. Inside it

* Several species of moths crawl up fruit trees for the purpose of depositing eggs upon the branches. Beetles also, as the *Anthonomus pomorum*, and some species of *Rynchites*, ascend the trunks of apple, plum, and other trees. The caterpillars of that great scourge, the Codlin Moth, wriggle up the trees to pupate in the cracks of the bark.

must have a wide rim turned up all round. Upon this sticky offensive compositions may be smeared from time to time.

In the American guards the tin is not turned up, as it is said that the insects when they get to the rope under the muslin or sacking remain there, their instinct only guides them onwards, and does not lead them to find their way round the tin girdle.

From the comparative freedom of trees from caterpillar attack whose smearing has been well done, and from the enormous quantity of moths that have been caught in the various compounds, there can be no hesitation in recommending fruit-growers to adopt this system, with care in the selection of compounds and the modes of applying them, and with thoroughness and system in their application. Complete immunity from attack by reason of smearing or any other process can hardly be expected. Some females will manage to get on to the branches in spite of all precautions. Indeed, they are occasionally carried on to these by the flying males while pairing.

Other methods of preventions in orchards consist in brushing the grass off close all round the trees, and applying lime, soot, lime ashes, and other caustic materials. Feeding off with sheep is also useful, and folding them in September and October in orchards would be of much service.

In plantations, that is upon cultivated fruit land, caustic materials may also be put round the standard trees, and under the nut trees and the fruit bushes that form the plantation. From careful observation and inquiry it is believed that the moths do not lay eggs upon gooseberry and currant bushes; though they are devastated by these insects the eggs are not found upon the bushes but the caterpillars descend from the trees above.

It is different with filbert and cob-nut trees, set frequently in Kent under standard trees. Some of the wingless moths lay eggs upon these. The *Anisopteryx æscularia* does without doubt, and there is reason for believing that the Winter and other moths do the same.

After an attack of caterpillars it would be desirable to prune filberts and cob-nuts after Christmas, that at least many of the eggs of the Winter Moths might be cut away with the quantity of wood always taken from these trees. This should be burnt as soon as possible, and not left, as is the frequent custom, lying about the outsides for a long time. Fresh slaked lime should be thrown in damp weather over the filbert and cob-nut trees, and over apple and other standard trees that have been affected.

Remedies.

Washing or syringing the trees infested with caterpillars proved advantageous in many places in the last season; it was more particularly useful in respect of plum, damson, and small apple

trees. The large old apple trees were beyond the reach of ordinary machines used for this purpose, and it was only in hop-growing districts where hop-washing machines (Figs. 30 and 31) are generally used that systematic washing or syringing standard trees was adopted. The machines could be moved about easily enough in orchards. In plantations with fruit bushes under the standards it was found difficult to move them about and to get the supplies of liquid brought through the thick undergrowth.

The mixtures employed for washing fruit trees are—

1st. The extract of 10 lbs. of quassia, obtained by boiling quassia in water, to 100 gallons of water and 7 lbs. of soft soap.

2nd. The extract of 5 lbs. of quassia, to 100 gallons of water, with 6 lbs. of soft soap and 4 pints of paraffin.

3rd. The extract of 5 lbs. of quassia to 100 gallons of water, with 6 lbs. of soft soap and 4 pints of Calvert's carbolic acid, No. 5.

4th. 8 lbs. of soft soap and 2 lbs. of finely ground hellebore and a pint of paraffin boiled and well stirred together. This is sufficient for 100 gallons of water.

The soft soap is dissolved in a tub with warm water. The quassia chips are boiled in water and put into another tub. Where paraffin is used it should be well stirred up with boiling soap and water before it is mixed with the cold water. Water carts, ordinary barrels or wine casks set upon frames with wheels, full of water are brought where the materials are being prepared, either at the farm buildings or in an extemporised shed with a copper in it, and the requisite amount of dissolved soap and other ingredients is added. The cart is then driven to the scene of action, the materials being kept well mixed by the jolting.

Washing to be effective must be commenced early. Directly there are signs of infestation the process should be begun. As the hatching out of caterpillars is not simultaneous but is extended over some days, washing must be renewed.

In America for the "canker worm," *Anisopteryx vernata*, an insect similar in its habits to the Winter Moth, the trees are most effectively washed with a mixture of 1½ lbs. of Paris Green, arsenate of copper, to 100 gallons of water, sent up over the trees by a force pump with hose and fine spray nozzles. This has also been found a valuable remedy in Canada.

Many fruit-growers knocked the caterpillars off with poles, putting sheets under the trees to catch them. Bushels were destroyed in this way. If sheets are not spread, care must be taken to kill them by trampling on them, or they will crawl up the trees again at once.

In fruit plantations with a dense growth of fruit bushes, the sheets must be held over the bushes, or the caterpillars will fall on the fruit bushes and wriggle under them and escape.

Fruit bushes are infested principally by the caterpillars from the standard trees. They may be washed with hydronettes, or pail engines (Fig. 33), or the caterpillars may be brushed off and many of them killed by trampling.

The small portable machines carried on the backs of men or women as used in France and Italy (Fig. 34) would be convenient for this purpose.

The bellows apparatus (Fig. 35), also in vogue in France, might be useful for the application of powdery substances, such as fine hellebore, lime or sulphur.

There is at present no machine suitable for sending powdery materials as insecticides or insectifuges up into trees. The Strawsonizer distributes the finest powder admirably upon the ground, and it is believed that it will be soon adapted for sending it upwards equally well.

The remedies cited above apply to the caterpillars of all the moths, those whose females are winged and unwinged, equally.

When the eggs of these moths are found upon the branches and twigs of trees it is recommended that they should be well syringed with the hop-washing machines, with soft soap and common soda solutions, between December and February. If plenty of soda were used the eggs might be affected. It is well worth a careful trial. Too much soda must not be used as it might injure the trees. From 7 to 8 lbs. to 100 gallons of water and 4 or 5 lbs. of soft soap might be used.

Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, would be equally efficacious applied at the rate of 5 or 6 lbs. to 100 gallons of water with a little soft soap.

Among the moths of the second group, whose females fly, the *Hyponomeuta padella*, or Small Ermine Moth, was the most plentiful and troublesome last season. The caterpillars of this moth, and of allied species, were swarming upon many fruit trees of all kinds, and upon whitethorns. "Quickset" hedges in various parts were entirely stripped of leaves by these lead-coloured larvæ, protected by dense webs, as shown by the Figure below.

THE SMALL ERMINE MOTH. *Hyponomeuta padella.*

FIG. 4.

Moth, mag. Larvæ in web, nat. size.

Eggs are laid upon the spurs in the late summer by the females of this species, which come from pupæ enwrapped in web-covered leaves. They are placed in little heaps near the bases of the leaves and glued together. Caterpillars are hatched in September, remaining very small until the following spring, protected by the glutinous casing. In these circumstances, prevention may take the form of hot lime thrown up into the tree in damp weather. This can be done easily by men with small flour scoops fastened to poles. After a bad attack of these caterpillars the trees might be syringed with advantage after the leaves are off with paraffin compounds, made adhesive

by soft soap, which may be used of far greater strength than when the leaves are on.

Lime thrown upon the trees would also, it is considered, be very prejudicial to the eggs of another chief pest of this group, the *Clisiocampa Neustria*, which are laid in July and August in

Fig. 5.

Group of eggs of *Clisiocampa Neustria*, mag.

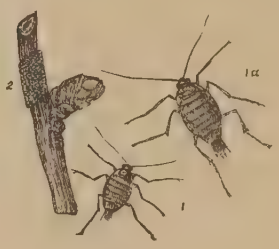
regular rows round the twigs and spurs of various kinds of fruit trees. Syringings with caustic compounds might also be useful, as prescribed for destroying the eggs of the Winter Moths, both in respect of the eggs of the *Clisiocampa Neustria*, and of the tiny caterpillars of the *Hyponomeuta padella*.

The March Moth. *Anisopteryx æscularia.*

Fig. 6.

Male moth, nat. size.

Fig. 7.



1. Female moth, nat. size.
1*a*. Female moth, mag.
2. Twig of Filbert, with eggs.

This moth has been very abundant during the last three years in orchards and fruit plantations. It has been found upon apple, pear, plum, and damson trees, together with the winter and other moths, and especially upon filbert and cob-nut trees, for which it seems to have a peculiar liking.

The first report as to the appearance of this moth upon filbert and cob-nut trees, and plum trees, came on the 27th of April, accompanied by a box full of female moths, and twigs of the trees with circlets of eggs round them, as shown above.

Several other reports followed which stated that this moth and its eggs had been found upon all kinds of fruit trees, and particularly upon nut trees, to which, later on, their caterpillars did considerable harm.

As this is not by any means a well known moth, it is desirable to give its—

Life History.

The moth resembles the Winter Moth in that its female is wingless, as will be seen by the illustration; but it differs very materially in an essential particular, its first appearance, which does not take place till the spring.

The male moth (Fig. 6) has grey brown fore wings, and hind wings of a grey colour. Its female is wingless, brown, and has a conspicuous anal tuft or brush.

The perfect insect appears in March and April. It is found on oaks, elms, whitethorns, blackthorns, sloes, and recently it has taken to fruit trees of many kinds.

Its females crawl up the bodies of the trees, and place eggs in circlets round the twigs, covering them with a viscous material for their protection.

Caterpillars are soon hatched. They are pale green, with a dark line down the back, and a little more than an inch long. They are sometimes mistaken for the Winter Moth caterpillars; but on close examination it is found that they differ from these in many respects. When they have finished their work the caterpillars go down to the ground just below the surface, and turn to pupæ, which remain there until the spring.

Prevention.

After an attack upon filbert and cob-nut trees, when there are no standard trees, the ground under them should be well limed in the autumn, and dug more deeply than usual. Levelling, or breaking the clods, which is usually done in the spring, should be done as soon as the ground is dry enough, and another dressing of lime or soot put on. Where there are apple, pear, plum, or damson trees with the nut trees, as most frequently happens, the smearing of these standards should be continued until the spring, and the ground round about them treated with lime or soot, as prescribed above.

Remedies.

For nut trees, where there are no standards, hand picking is desirable, and would repay its cost, as the nut crop is most valuable.

Washing or syringing might be done with pail-syringes, hydronettes, and other machines* before the foliage becomes very dense.

In respect of nut trees set with standards, hand picking may also be resorted to and washing, but the caterpillars in the trees above must be cleared off first, or there will be a succession of arrivals on the trees beneath.

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* Figures and description of some of these are given at the end of this Report.

The Mangel Wurzel Fly. *Anthomyia betæ.*

Fig. 8.

Male fly, nat. size.

Female fly, nat. size.

A great alarm was raised in the spring, when the mangel plants were well established, as to the unhealthy look of many and of strange blotches upon the leaves. Upon examining some of these, maggots were found within their tissues from which they had extracted the juices and the chlorophyll, or green colouring, leaving the leaves blistered and blanched.

As many as four or five larvæ were found in various parts of a large leaf, the whole of whose surface they had undermined. In these circumstances all growth was arrested, and the plants drooped and died.

This attack is by no means new. It has been known as serious since 1876. In some recent seasons it has much decreased the mangel crop.

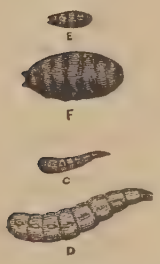
Life History.

The Mangel Wurzel Fly is about the size of a common house fly. It is dark grey, with black hairy legs, having yellow feelers, or palpi, with black tips. The femora of the female are yellow.

It is first seen about the middle or towards the end of May, according to the season. The female lays its eggs in groups of three or four, upon the under surfaces of the leaves of mangel plants. They are very small, white, and conical, being glued to the leaves. As many as forty have been counted on one leaf. Larvæ come forth in five days and bore through the outer skin or cuticle, into the leaf tissues or parenchyma, upon which they feed, moving on when the food near is exhausted.

The larva is about the third of an inch long, with indistinctly marked segments. It is of a dirty white colour, yet transparent, so that the food in the intestinal canal is visible. It has no legs. Its tail end is cut square, but the head is sharp pointed, being furnished with a pair of hooked appendages, which serve for boring and cutting into the tissues of the leaves.

FIG. 9.



C, D, larva, nat. size and mag.; E, F, pupa, nat. size and mag.

For about a month the larval stage continues, during which time the larva does active mischief. Pupation is assumed either on the leaves, upon which red or reddish brown pupæ, as shown by Figure 9, may frequently be seen; or the larva falls to the ground and pupates therein. Many pupæ have been recently found upon leaves, fastened to them as it appeared, or embedded in the etiolated tissues.

From these early pupæ the flies emerge in about 10 days. There are three broods if the conditions of food and weather are suitable. The pupæ of the last brood, from which the first generation of flies appears in the spring, pass the winter in the ground, or in decaying leaves, or on roots, or on the mangel bulbs.

PREVENTION.

All the leaves of mangel wurzel plants in infested fields must be collected closely and burnt after the bulbs have been topped and tailed. On no account should the leaves stripped from infested crops be taken into pastures for cattle during the summer, as is sometimes the custom.

As it is believed that this fly is bred and reared upon dung heaps, it is important that these should be kept turned. Farmyard manure put on for mangels should be ploughed in deeply, and the land well closed by harrow and roll before the mangel is put in.

Many weeds, as some of the thistles (Carduus), sow thistles (Sonchus), and dandelion (Taraxacum), serve as breeding places for this insect, and should be kept from the neighbourhood of dung heaps and mangel fields.

The common dock is also subject to the attacks of a species of Anthomyia. Curtis called it *Anthomyia solennis;* but it is believed to be *Anthomyia nigritarsis*, Zett. In some localities the dock leaves were full of the maggots of an Anthomyia which appear to be those of *Anthomyia betæ*. They seem to be

identical, as well as the pupæ. When the flies are hatched from the pupæ in my possession it will be possible to determine this point; but it would seem to be wise to wage more furious war than ever against this weed, and to cut it up at once in the neighbourhood of mangel wurzel crops.

Remedies.

In the first place, infested plants should be dressed with nitrate of soda and common salt, put on at the rate of from 1 to 1½ cwts. of nitrate of soda and 2 to 3 cwts. of salt per acre. This will force them along, and give them a chance to grow away from their enemies. If this were put on by such a machine as the Strawsonizer, the fine distribution of particles upon the leaves would materially tend to make them unpleasant resting-places for the maggots.

Lime put on finely powdered also helps to rout the maggots, but it can hardly be applied by hand evenly enough. Here, again, the machine above mentioned would be of invaluable benefit.

Washing the plants with mixtures of mineral oil and soft soap and water solutions has been adopted with some success. The proportions of this wash are 5 lbs. of soft soap and 2 or 3 quarts of paraffin oil to 100 gallons of water.

This can be put on with the ordinary hop-washing machine (Fig. 30) like a large garden engine, with long hose attached to it, or in a more condensed form with the Strawsonizer, which distributes liquid in the form of spray upon every part of the plants, and can distribute as small a quantity as 1 gallon of paraffin upon an acre, in the form of the lightest mist.

Where some of the plants in mangel fields are very seriously attacked, showing many blisters and blotches upon them, they may be pulled up and destroyed so as to prevent a second brood from being hatched and further spread mischief. Women could do this, but they would require careful instruction and direction. It need hardly be said that these plants must be thoroughly destroyed either by burning or burying.

Corn Stem Flies.

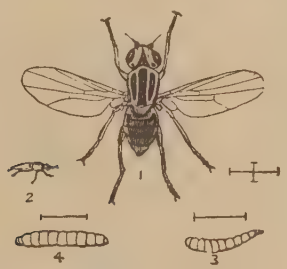
There are four prominent flies of different species which occasion frequent injuries to corn plants by attacking their stems. In some seasons, and especially during the past five or six years, their attacks have been more noticeable, though in the last season, 1889, happily not much harm was done by them, because the forcing character of the spring and early summer seasons pushed the plants on rapidly and away from the insects.

Though illustrations of these insects have been given before, it is deemed advisable to publish them again, to keep them in the minds of cultivators, that they may recognise them and be able at once to take measures against them.

The first in importance is—

The Ribbon-footed Corn Fly. *Chlorops tæniopus.*

Fig. 10.



1, fly mag; 2, nat. size; 3, larva mag., line showing nat. size; 4, pupa mag., line showing nat. size.

This insect was not nearly so abundant as in previous years. The wet summer of 1888 was unfavourable for its propagation. Still, some complaints of damage caused by it were received from different parts of the kingdom, notably from Bucks, Cambridgeshire, Essex, and Yorkshire. Considerable harm was caused in the latter counties, and several parcels of infested stems were sent containing the pupæ of the Chlorops.

Life History.

As will be seen by the Figure, the fly is very tiny, only the sixth of an inch in length. The male is yellowish and smaller than the female, which is of a greener hue. The white eggs are

laid in May, earlier or later in accordance with the character of the weather, upon the sheathing leaves of the forming ear. Yellowish larvæ come from these and bore at once through the leaves to the stem and close to the embryonic ear, upon whose sweet juices it feeds. It makes a distinctive furrow in the stem below the ear, as shown in the sketch annexed.

FIG. 11.

Barley ear showing furrow in stem.

In this furrow the larva changes to a pupa, not half an inch long, of a dark orange colour, rather pointed at each end. The fly comes forth in 15 days, and it is believed that the autumn generations lay eggs on grasses, upon which, or in the roots of which, the larvæ pass the winter.

PREVENTION.

After an attack of Chlorops it is important to cut down self-sown corn plants on the outsides of fields and in clover leys.

Stubbles should be scarified, or cultivated, as soon as possible after harvest, that the grasses upon them may be destroyed.

When corn from infested fields is thrashed the empty ears, cavings, and chaff should be examined, and if flies, or pupæ, are found all refuse should be burnt. After a bad attack it often happens that flies come from the sheaves of corn in quantities, The straw, in these circumstances, should be used for litter near the spot. Though the flies have ample wings they do not get far from their birthplaces, except when carried with harvested corn.

Remedies.

Not much can be done in the way of remedies for Chlorops. Nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia might be beneficial in forcing a strong growth where the flies had been seen early.

The growing weather during May and June, as was remarked before, prevented this insect from doing important harm last season. Also, there was an unusual number of parasitic flies, owing, no doubt, to the dryness and warmth which prevailed. The *Cœlinius niger* was very abundant. This parasite, a dark brown fly, about the fourth of an inch in length, with large wings, lays an egg in the larva of the Chlorops. From the egg a larva comes, which devours its host. Among a quantity of Chlorops pupæ sent many flies of *Cœlinius niger* were found.

The Second Corn Stem Fly.

The Corn Saw-fly. *Cephus pygmæus.*

Fig. 12.

Corn stem cut by larva. Fly mag. ; lines showing size and wing expanse. Larva.

A certain amount of harm was due to this insect which was identified in several plants forwarded for investigation. It is difficult to get at the real offender unless specimens of this insect or its work are at hand.

Very commonly the injury caused by this pest is attributed to the *Chlorops tæniopus.* It is very dissimilar in fact, as will be seen by comparing the figures of the affected stems in both cases.

As may be noticed, the *Cephus pygmæus* larva, after extracting the juices from the growing ears, cuts its way through the joints down to the stem, where it pupates, while the Chlorops' larva becomes a pupa close to the ear.

Life History.

This fly is a sawfly, a species of the *Tenthredinidæ.* It resembles a little wasp, and, like other sawflies, has a wonderful saw-like apparatus at the end of its abdomen, with which the female cuts fine slits in the outer skin of the stem, so that it may be able to thrust its egg deeply with its long ovipositor into the inner membrane, close to the forming ear. In about ten days after this, a creamy white larva comes forth, with six elementary feet, and strong jaws to enable it to bite its way through the knots of the stem after it has feasted upon the ear.

When it reaches the bottom it cuts off the straw close to the base of the stem, and covers itself with a case of tissue impervious to wet, and much thickened at the upper end by the glutinous composition used to form the case being mixed with dust from the process of cutting the straw, to form a stout roof over the head of the larva, which remains in this state until the spring, when it changes to a pupa.

Prevention.

As the larvæ remain in the stems of the stubble, they may be destroyed by ploughing the ground deeply. Scarifying or cultivating the land, and burning the stubble, would be useful, though not so certain as ploughing the stubble in.

When seeds are sown with corn crops, it would be desirable after infestation by the *Cephus pygmæus* to roll the land well after harvest, and in the early spring, in order to crush the larvæ within the stubble.

Remedies

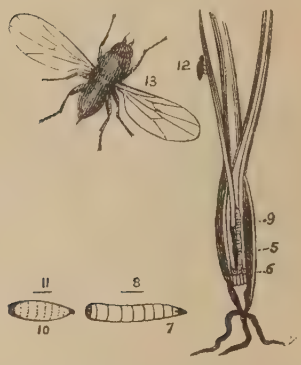
can hardly be suggested since the attack cannot be discovered until the plants are coming into ear.

Happily there is a special parasitic fly, *Pachymerus calcitrator*, belonging to the family *Ichneumonidæ*, which in some seasons much reduces the number of the *Cephus*.

The Third Corn Stem Fly.

The Frit Fly. *Oscinis frit.*

Fig. 13.



12 and 13, fly nat. size and mag.; 7 and 8, larva, mag. and nat. length; 10 and 11, pupa, mag. and nat. length; 5, 6, 9, larvæ in stem of corn plant.

This fly was not nearly so plentiful in the last as in previous years. A few instances were reported of wheat, barley, and oat plants being affected, but the genial weather caused them to grow away from the enemy. It is more troublesome to barley and oat plants, especially the latter, than to wheat plants, and is generally more dangerous when plants are weak or when their growth is stayed by inclement spring weather, as the insect fixes upon a most delicate and vital part of the plant as the centre of its operations.

Very small is this fly, with a dull black head and shiny black body, having feet and tarsi tinged with yellow, and remarkable powers of skipping, so that it is very difficult to lay hold of it. Specimens that came from the pupæ kept in a box skipped out with one accord, and were lost to sight before they could be properly identified.

The female comes out in May, and lays eggs upon the leaves. The larvæ from these make at once for the stems, and live therein. They turn to brown chrysalids from which flies come in July, or the end of June.

As chrysalids have been found in the threshed corn after harvest, it is believed that the flies of the second broods lay their eggs on or near the ears, and their larvæ live upon the tender grain, as in Sweden and Germany.*

* *Praktische Insekten-Kunde, von Prof. E. L. Taschenberg.*

Methods of Prevention and Remedies.

But little can be done in respect of this insect, as some of the pupæ probably fall to the ground at harvest time, the ploughing that would follow upon land not sown with grass seeds would destroy these.

It has been suggested by Miss Ormerod that seed oats should be examined, and if the little brown pupæ are found the corn might be treated with sulphate of copper or brine solutions.

Mr. Jensen's remedy of dipping seed corn into hot water at a temperature of from 127° Fah. to 133° Fah. for five minutes to kill smut spores, would no doubt be more efficacious still.*

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* *The Propagation and Prevention of Insects in Oats and Barley*, by J. L. Jensen, Journal of R.A.S.E., Vol. XXIV., Pt. II.

The Fourth Corn Stem Fly

The Wheat Bulb Fly. *Hylemia coarctata.*

The last of this quartette of corn stem flies is not so well known as those previously described, although it has been somewhat injurious to wheat plants in the last few years. In 1888 a good deal of mischief was done by it upon farms in Essex, Hampshire, and Worcestershire, but in the past season there were only a few complaints made concerning it. It is a two-winged grey fly with dark-coloured legs, and wings with yellowish shades, not the third of an inch in length. Its life history is not completely known. The larva is shiny, white, legless, about the third of an inch long, with hooks at the head end, and on the last segment of the tail end, with four tooth-shaped projections, two of which are smaller than the others. This larva is found in the centre of the bulb of the wheat plant, feeding upon the juices. In the cases of specimens of larva sent in infested wheat stems they turned to brown pupæ at once, and flies came from these towards the end of June.

It was believed until 1888 that the larva changed to pupæ in the ground. Taschenberg, the careful observer, held this opinion; but as pupæ have been found in the stems, it is clear at least that pupation takes place sometimes in the plants. Where the flies which go from the pupæ in June lay their eggs for the autumn breed is not known at present. Taschenberg thinks it may be in grasses, or in manure, as in the case of other species of the *Muscidæ*.

From the statements made by agriculturists as to the liability of wheat to this attack after certain courses of cropping, it is by no means unlikely that farm yard manure, or manure from composts of scrapings, sidings, pond mud and rubbish, may receive the eggs of the second broods.*

Or these eggs may be laid upon grasses either wild or cultivated.

In either case it would be desirable in infested neighbourhoods not to sow wheat too early, as a means of prevention; while with respect to remedial measures the only thing to be done is to force on the plants in infested fields with dressings of artificial manures.

When the wheat plant fails in November and December, the stems should be examined carefully.

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* Schiner states that the larvæ are found in decomposing vegetable matter, and in the manure of cattle. *Fauna Austriaca, Die Fliegen (Diptera)*, von J. Rudolph Schiner.

The Hessian Fly. *Cecidomyia destructor.*

Fig. 14.

The Hessian Fly, natural size.

In the middle of June the first note of alarm as to the presence of the Hessian Fly was given. This came from Revell's Farm, Hertford, where it was first seen in June 1886, in this country. Mr. Palmer forwarded some puparia in wheat and barley plants, remarking that they were not very plentiful, but could be found in several fields.

From investigations made in many directions, it was ascertained that the puparia were present in nearly the same counties in England as in 1887, but not in so many in Scotland. In most cases, the injuries occasioned were inconsiderable, and there were, as a rule, fewer puparia upon single stems, and generally only one. There was very little falling down of the stems, except in a few rare cases, and on the whole, the attack in England was much less important than that of 1887, and even less in the Scotch counties.

Still, in the earlier part of the summer, the indications of a severe visitation were so grave that it was deemed necessary to issue a Circular of warning, with recommendations to agriculturists to adopt precautionary measures.

The wet summer of 1888 had undoubtedly checked in a very great degree the development of the second brood of flies, the originators of the attack of 1889. But the spring and early summer were most favourable for the progress of the first brood of this year, so that had there not been a long spell of wet and cold weather it is held that far more harm would have been caused, and a great number of puparia would have been found in the screenings and refuse from the thrashing machines.

In these circumstances, it is hoped that the country is even more free from infestation than at this time last year. Two seasons of weather unfavourable to the development of this insect have occurred.

But no precautions must be neglected. No vigilance should be relaxed. Two or three hot seasons might produce alarming swarms of the destroyers.

It is not likely that in this country of changeable climate the Hessian fly will be as great a scourge as it has been in the United States and in Southern Russia. Still may it do a great deal of injury as it did in 1877; therefore, it is important to keep its history permanently before agriculturists, and to recapitulate shortly the measures to be employed against it.

Life History.

The fly shown of natural size in Figure 14 is like a gnat, with a stouter body. Its body is brown, and its head is of a darker shade, with very long, beaded, brown antennæ. The wings are dark grey, with long fine fringes, and three veins. The legs are very long, hairy, light, or slightly yellowish brown.

Eggs, very small, pointed at each end, of a light red colour, are placed upon the leaves of the young wheat plants, in their furrows or creases. As many as thirty eggs have been seen on one leaf.

Larvæ come from these in four days, and descend at once into the sheathing leaves of the plant just above the roots, and remain there feeding upon it during the winter.

The larva is white, shiny, cylinder shaped, without feet, having 12 segments or divisions. Its mouth is soft, not appearing to be made for biting plant tissues. It is supposed that the larva uses for feeding purposes the curious appendage close under the head part of its body, known as the "breast bone" in America and as the "anchor process" in this country.*

A figure of the larva is given here :—

Fig. 15.

Larva of Hessian Fly, nat. size.

In the spring the larvæ change colour, becoming light, then dark chestnut, the skin hardens, and within it the larva changes first to a pupa, then the pupa becomes a fly, the originator of the first brood of the year. As the wheat plants are then high and the barley plants also, the eggs are put by the female upon the sheathing leaves of the stems, and the larvæ ensconce themselves between these leaves and the stems just above the first or second joints. In this position they change to pupæ within the embrowned cases, tightly wedged in between

* Miss Ormerod has shown that this "anchor process differs from that of *Cecidomyia tritici*. Its stem is slightly enlarged at the middle, and the extremity furnished with two conical prolongations, forming together a strong fork."

the sheathing leaves, three, four, five together, and sometimes more.

Fig. 16.

Corn stem with puparium in joint.

Where wheat or barley crops have shown signs of infestation, during the threshing of these, whether this is done in the fields at harvest time, or in rickyards or barns later on, all the screenings and short refuse from the screens, and particularly the fine screenings, should be burnt at once, or dealt with in such a way as to destroy the puparia that may be amongst them.

The tail wheat should be carefully examined and run down again, if the chesnut coloured puparia, like flaxseeds, are found therein, as shown below.

Fig. 17.

Puparia, nat. size and mag.

Self-sown corn plants on the outsides of fields and in seeds in the neighbourhood of infested fields should be extirpated. Wheat should not be sown early in infested localities. Rye and winter barley should not be sown. The object of these precautions is to prevent the flies from finding suitable places to deposit their eggs upon in the autumn.

In corn fields, not sown with "seeds," the stubble should be cut as high as possible, in order that the puparia may be left upon it. Then at once after harvest the land should either be deeply ploughed, so that all the stubble may be buried, or it may be cultivated or scarified, and the stubble harrowed together and carefully burnt.

In case the ground is too hard for ploughing or for scarifying, as sometimes happens, attempts should be made to burn the stubble, as is done in America with much advantage.

Remedies.

Wheat plants infested with larvæ or pupæ might be fed off by sheep.

If wheat plants and barley plants show signs of weakness from the presence of larvæ, they may be dressed with artificial manure to stimulate growth.

Dressings of lime, or of soot and lime mixed, or of salt, might check the larvæ in the late autumn or spring. These have been tried in America with good results.

The Flour Moth. *Ephestia Kuhniella.*

Fig. 18.

1, moth, nat. size; 2, moth with wings folded; 3, larva; 4, cocoon in flour.

This is another recent importation into this country, having been first seen in 1887. It is not known from whence it came hither, but it was first noticed on the Continent in 1877, and it is supposed by some entomologists to have been originally introduced from America, but Professor Riley says that "this species does not occur in the United States. Our *Ephestia* which has similar habits is the *interpunctella* of Zeller (Zeæ, Fitch)."*

For some years the *Ephestia Kuhniella* has been troublesome at the Ports of the Mediterranean. In 1887 it was reported at a meeting of the Entomological Society of London that a number of the larvæ were found in warehouses in London, which caused serious harm to flour stored in them.

Mr. C. G. Barrett stated, in the *Entomologists' Monthly Magazine*, that "the species which reached Germany ten years ago has probably been established in this country for at least half that period. It has spread widely on the continent. Mr. W. Thompson, of Stony Stratford, sent me a few days ago, under the name of *ceratoniæ*, specimens which undoubtedly belong to *Kuhniella*. He tells me he reared them on rice cones, which appear to be a mixture of ground rice and meal, on the premises of a baker in his own neighbourhood. The material was brought from a warehouse in a neighbouring town, but whence previously obtained could not be traced. The moths had, however, been noticed sitting on the meal room walls from time to time for three or four years. Having therefore made good its footing with us there is little prospect that the species will die out, but from its highly domestic habits and the universal necessity for its pabulum, it is more likely that it may in time become like *Pyralis farinalis* a common pest."†

Since then it has been found in several flour mills, choking the spouts with its webs, hindering the work of the mills, and spoiling flour stored for any time.

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* "*Insect Life*," *Periodical Bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture*, Vol. I. p. 315.

† *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*, Vol. XXIII., p. 255.

Large warehouses have been swarming with moths, and their cocoons found in every part of the building; flour in bags and stored in any way quickly became infested and seriously damaged by the larvæ.

Miss Ormerod relates of infested flour sent to her, that "the mass was so completely spun together that after pulling some lumps of it away I found that the rest hung down in ragged lumps, or clots, so felted together by the caterpillars' web that but little flour remained in a loose state. From a small mass of these clots little less than 2¼ inches by 2 inches across and ½ inch deep, I could only by repeated shakings get about a tea-spoonful of flour. The spun-up masses were occupied by live caterpillars, some chrysalids, living and dead, and remains of moths." *

The Flour Moth is causing much anxiety among millers and flour dealers in France. It was the subject of discussion in the sixth section of the International Agricultural Congress in connection with the recent Exhibition in Paris. A resolution was passed by the delegates in this section that flour and meal, *farines*, coming from foreign countries should be examined to avoid the introduction of injurious insects such as the *Ephestia Kuhniella*. It was stated by Dr. Brocchi at this Congress that the Flour Moth was brought into France with flour and meal from America.

In March 1889 the Flour Moth was discovered in Canada in a flour mill in Ontario. It was found to have done so much mischief and to be spreading so rapidly, that the matter was referred by the Government of the Province to the Provincial Board of Health. On the 19th of September the Local Government, finding the moth spreading so rapidly, passed an Order in Council ordering the Provincial Board of Health to take stringent steps for the suppression of the pest.

From a special bulletin published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, it is gathered that the Flour Moth was introduced into Canada from Mediterranean ports.

Life History.

The figure of the moth given on page 35 (Fig. 18) shows that it is not more than an inch across the wings. It belongs to the genus *Ephestia*, of the family *Phycidæ*, whose larvæ, according to Stainton, feed on the leaves or stems of plants, or on dried animal or vegetable substances, generally spinning silken galleries.

In colour the moth is pale grey, dusted over with spots or splashes of slate colour. The hind wings are white and glossy

* *Report of Observations of Injurious Insects*, XIIth Report, by Eleanor A. Ormerod, F.R.M.S.

with dark or brown margins. Eggs are laid, it is supposed a hundred or more by each female, in or near flour or meal of some kind, into which the larvæ, or caterpillars, get and spin webs, which become dense masses, so as to choke up the spouts and machinery and "bolting cloths" in flour mills.

Besides this they feed upon the flour and meal and spoil quantities.

The caterpillar, full grown, is of the size given in the Figure. It has sixteen feet, with a light-brown head and white body, upon which there are light hairs, and has, Miss Ormerod observes, a remarkable power of forcing itself into or out of the most apparently secure spots. This is noticed by various observers.

As shown by the Figure, the chrysalis is covered with silk, with which particles of flour are bound up. It is stated by Dr. Brocchi that the chrysalis stage lasts about three weeks, and Miss Ormerod believes that the "attack may be going on constantly where temperature is suitable, for we have notes of the appearance of the moths in May, June, July, November, and December, and intermediate observations of larval or pupal presence point to this, which, when once established, is indeed a mill or flour scourge, as being a year-round pest."

Means of Prevention.

The only preventive measures that can be taken seem to be to watch carefully against the introduction of infested flour and meal into ports, and from thence into mills or stores. As the insect may be brought in many kinds of flour and meal, the inspection at ports or in mills to be of avail must necessarily be of the minutest and closest character, and probably almost impracticable.

Bags, sacks, and other packages, might easily convey the insect in one or other of its stages. It would, therefore, be essential, to ensure perfect immunity from infestation, to order all these coming from ports known as infested to be burnt. For this the infested ports must be defined, which would be difficult, as it is not known positively where this insect is to be found.

It is certainly in all the Mediterranean ports. It is in France and Canada, and has unfortunately gained a footing in Great Britain.

Remedies.

Remedial measures should be adopted at once when the insect is discovered in mills, stores, warehouses, and other places where flour and meal, including rice meal, are kept.

In a Canadian mill the owner, upon finding "worms in our goods, shut down for a day or so, took the clothing from our bolting reels and cleaned it, and washed the insides thoroughly with soft lye, soap, and lime. We did the same with our elevators. When we started again every part of our mill had been thoroughly cleaned, as we supposed, and we commenced work again, but after four days we found our bolting rods, elevators, &c., worse than before; they were swarming with webs, moths, and worms, even inside the dark chambers of the reels. We shut down again and made a more thorough cleaning, to no purpose. It then occurred to us that one of the plagues of Egypt was upon us.

Then the machinery was all taken down and subjected to steaming. The mill was swept down and subjected to sulphur fumes. Kerosene was also burnt all round the machinery. But the Board of Health intervened, and ordered further that the machinery should be subjected to a thorough disinfecting process in a strong room, so arranged that steam under pressure might be drawn or driven into it. This was done at great expense and with satisfactory results, and by these measures, with plenty of light, thorough cleanliness, a cold mill, and caution in taking in stock and old bags, we hope to keep free of a pest which has given us so much trouble and loss."

Steam driven through all parts of the mill and machinery has been adopted in English mills with some success. Miss Ormerod has recommended this treatment, and quotes a correspondent who wrote:—"The way I applied the steam was by carrying about 40 yards of half-inch piping into the mill from the boilers, and attaching an india-rubber bore to it for the men to work about on the walls, floors, spouts, and machines, blowing the steam into all crevices and holes. After blowing the steam I set the men to wash the walls, and everywhere they could without fear of affecting the flour, with paraffin. The machines inside I had washed with a strong solution of boiling water and soda. Strong soda and water I find effectual in destroying the maggots when it can be got on them."

The Onion Fly. *Anthomyia (Phorbia) ceparum.*

Fig. 19.

1, fly, nat. size; 2, fly, mag.; 4, larva, nat. size; 5, larva, mag.; 6, pupa, nat. size. 7, pupa, mag.; 8, onion, with larvæ.

During the last season the onion crop in many market gardens was much lessened by the larvæ of the Onion Fly. Many inquiries were made, but in most cases they were too late for the remedies suggested to be of much utility. On several market garden farms this Fly, and the Carrot Fly, *Psila rosæ*, were causing infinite mischief in the same or in adjoining fields.

It is, however, mainly in the case of onions for bulbing, that is, onions allowed to grow large, in which the mischief is caused. Onions for bunching, or for pulling small, are pretty well out of the way before noticeable harm is done.

In onions left for bulbing the larvæ feed on the heart of the bulb and set up decomposition in it, so that it is rendered useless. Frequently the bulb is a mass of rotten matter, and bulbs that are stored often decay rapidly, though there had not been any indication of their unsoundness.

Upon pulling, the leaves, generally discoloured or withered looking, come away from the bulbs.

Life History.

The fly is the fourth of an inch long. It is of a grey or reddish-grey colour with whitish face and pale grey wings. The male is rather darker than the female. White oval eggs are laid towards the end of April upon the sheath of the leaf, or the neck of the bulb where it begins to be whitish in colour. Larvæ are hatched out in six or seven days, burrowing down into the bulb. As many as eight larvæ may be found in one bulb.

The larva is about the third of an inch long, of a dull white colour, without legs, somewhat curved in shape. The mouth is furnished with a pair of hooks for cutting the food. After fourteen days the pupa state is assumed within a brown puparium, sometimes in the onion, sometimes in the earth.

Prevention.

Onions, like carrots, are often sown broadcast on market garden farms. They are thinned and hoed with small, sharp hoes. As one means of prevention is to cover up the bulbs with earth to keep the fly from depositing eggs on them, it would be advisable to have the earth drawn round the bulbs up to the neck, if possible, by means of these little hoes.

Where onions are in drills or rows, earthing may be done by a very light plough with a "mould board," or boards fastened together in the shape of a V.

Ploughing deeply should be done at once after the onions are cleared off, as many of the pupæ would be in the ground. A good dressing of lime or lime ashes might be given. Onions should not be grown on or near infested fields in the next season.

Gas lime scattered finely over the plants is a decided protective. Also a wash composed of 5 or 6 lbs. of soft soap dissolved in water, with about 2 quarts of carbolic acid or 2 to 3 quarts of paraffin added, and put with 100 gallons of water, sprinkled upon the onions, would tend to hinder the flies from settling on them. For either of these applications the Strawsonizer (Fig. 32) is valuable. For small beds of onions hand machines may be employed.

It may be said that it is better to use soft soap with the compounds, as it makes the offensive material adhere to the plants. The soft soap should be dissolved in very hot water and mixed thoroughly well with the paraffin or carbolic acid.

Remedies.

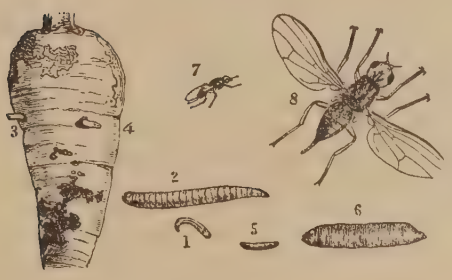
Soot, or guano well powdered, has been efficacious in checking this insect, especially if put on before showers.

Syringing the plants with carbolic acid or paraffin, and soft soap as described above may be used as a remedy.

Up to a certain point it would be useful to fork up and carry away plants whose drooping look indicated infestation, and thus prevent second broods from coming forth.

The Carrot Fly. *Psila rosæ.*

Fig. 20.



1, 2, larva, nat. size and mag.; 3, 4, larvæ in carrot; 5, 6, pupa, nat. size and mag.; 7, 8, fly, nat. size and mag.

Carrots and parsnips were much infested this last season with the maggots of the Carrot Fly, *Psila rosæ*. The injury to carrots was very serious in many market garden districts. Not only were numbers of the plants killed and checked in growth, but many of the carrots were injured in appearance by the action of the larvæ, and spoilt for sale and keeping.

A correspondent in Essex wrote that "the carrot grub is very prevalent here this year, and I do not know of a piece that is free from it."

Carrots are pulled very early in market gardens for bunching. When they were pulled last season it was found that many of their tap roots were bored by larvæ and the leaves were drooping.

When the root, or carrot, gets larger, the larvæ work holes all round it as shown in the Figure, and sometimes even to the centre. The carrots lose their bright red colour, becoming rusty, "iron-mouldy," as the Germans say. They shrivel up after a time, losing weight and feeding value, while their tops shrivel up.

There can be no mistake as to the cause of this. If a carrot whose top is dying is pulled up, the larvæ will be seen protruding from the holes and passages they have made in and round it.

At the same time it is often found that other insects and millipedes which delight to live in decaying vegetable matter are present, and these are accused of being the authors of the mischief.

This insect is well known in France and Germany, and has within the last few years appeared in Canada.

Life History.

The fly is nearly a quarter of an inch in length. In colour its body is shining black, with a metallic tinge. Its head is bare

of hairs, tawny, and the legs dark yellow. The wings are clear, with yellow, or light brown, veins.

It is very common, and is found generally in the early spring upon the leaves of low shrubs near streams and in meadows. Sometimes it is seen in considerable numbers together. It is very dull and heavy in its movements. Schiner says that the larvæ are found in wild carrots, cultivated carrots, turnips, and rape, and undergo transformation in the earth.*

The theory is that the fly goes down into the earth close to the young carrot and places eggs upon it some way down. In a few days, larvæ, which are yellowish white in colour, and the fourth of an inch long, come forth and attack the carrot in its softest place, near its end. As the larvæ grow they go higher up, and finally invade the whole of the carrot below ground.

After three weeks or so the second generation of flies come forth. It is not known exactly where they place their eggs, but life is maintained in the pupa state during the winter.

Prevention.

It is important to prevent the fly from placing eggs upon the softer part of the carrot, which begins a little way under the ground. Putting on one side the idea that the fly goes down nearly to the end of the carrot for egg laying, and rather assuming that the eggs are laid on it just under the earth and that the larva descends to the end, it would nevertheless be useful to keep the earth as firm as possible round the plants, in order to prevent the fly from entering in.

Carrots are very often sown broadcast in market gardens and market garden farms. They are thinned with small short hand hoes which at the same time clear away weeds. This leaves the ground loose and open round the plants and enables the fly to get at the carrots. It would obviously be difficult to close the ground round them in these circumstances. Still it might be done by men, or women who are largely employed in market gardens, treading round the plants after the weeds and hoed up plants had died. Where carrots are put in drills it would be easy to walk up each drill and press the ground down firmly on both sides after hoeing.

Just after thinning it would be well to distribute paraffin, at the rate of 2 to 3 quarts to 100 gallons of water with 5 or 6 lbs. of soft soap, very finely over the plants and ground. This might be done with the Strawsonizer, which distributes the smallest quantities of liquid as well as of pulverised substances with the greatest regularity.

For small beds of carrots, paraffin may be put on by hand machines such as those shown at the end of this Report.

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* *Fauna Austriaca, Die Fliegen (Diptera)*, von J. Rudolph Schiner.

Applications of soot, sand, ashes, and mould mixed with paraffin oil, at the rate of a gallon or more to a hundredweight or of sawdust with more oil to a hundredweight, might be usefully applied just after the thinning process. Carbolic acid would also be as good as paraffin. Calvert's, No. 5, carbolic acid, is a good preparation for use, in about the same quantities.

After an attack neither turnips nor rape should be taken in succession to carrots. Stale mixened manure should not be used for carrots; it should be well turned and allowed to heat well. It is believed that, like several species of the *Muscidæ*, the *Psila rosæ* in the second generation may place its eggs in farmyard manure. Heaps of compost or of road scrapings and pond mud should be applied and spread in the winter. When carrots have been infested the ground should be limed, or gas limed, and deeply ploughed. All pieces of carrot should be removed. Stored carrots from infested land ought to be consumed before the next spring, and not fed on the land.

Remedies.

When the attack is ascertained it may be modified to some extent by dressings of soot, guano, or nitrate of soda. This may be chopped in close to the plants. In gardens and small beds, the attacks have been checked by watering with soot and water, and water with 2 to 3 quarts of paraffin oil to 100 gallons well mixed with it and a little soft soap.

The Currant Scale. *Pulvinaria ribesiæ.*

Fig. 21.

1, branch of currant bush with cottony groups upon it; 2, insect much mag.; 3, nat. size.

This is a new pest in this country, having only been noticed in the last three or four years. It has been found upon Mountain Ash trees and upon red and black currant bushes. It belongs to the family *Coreidæ*, many of whose species are most destructive to various cultivated plants, particularly to fruit trees. In California one species, *Lecanium oleæ*, is a serious enemy to orange and other trees of the *citrus* order, also to olive, pear, plum, and other trees. Another, *Lecanium hemisphæricum*, is also found upon oranges and other fruit trees in California. The *Icerya Purchasi* also, known as the "Australian Bug," because it is supposed to be a native of Australia, is very injurious to orange and lemon trees in Australia, California, the

Cape of Good Hope, and in New Zealand to these as well as to apple trees and many plants.

These Scale insects are more general and destructive in tropical climates; but they also do infinite harm in New Zealand whose climate is temperate, and in parts of America where the winter is not severe. It may be expected that in Great Britain the number of broods will be limited, so that the mischief caused will not be so great as in hot regions.

It is impossible to say in what way this Scale insect was introduced into this country. The facilities in these days for the rapid interchange of plants, fruits, seeds, and produce between all the countries of the world are very great, and of much advantage. At the same time, there are drawbacks from the introduction of dangerous insects, like the Scale insect in question, which can so easily be imported in the egg, larval, or pupal condition.

Signoret speaks of having found *Pulvinaria ribesiæ* in 1871 upon wild currant trees and upon *Grosseillier sanguin—Ribes sanguineus*—in France.* There is no record of its having been noticed previously in Great Britain.

The Scale insects injure plants and trees by sucking the sap from their leaves or stems, for which they are, like aphides, or plant lice, provided with a beak or rostrum placed upon the under part of the body. Continuous exhaustion of its juices by myriads of mouths weakens the plant, producing unhealthiness and decay.

It is stated by Mr. Maskell that honey dew is discharged by Scale insects as by aphides upon the plants on which they feed. This, hindering respiration, affects also the health of the plants. Hop planters know that when the leaves of hop plants infested with aphides shine from the sticky sweet substance on their leaves they are in a dangerous condition. If left alone they soon get black. This, Mr. Maskell suggests, may be because the "honeydew being of a saccharine nature is especially attractive to fungoid growth. As a general rule, in New Zealand these fungi appear to be mostly of the same family, *Physomycetes*, and they are of a black or very dark brown colour."†

Life History.

Signoret in his *Essai sur les Cochenilles* says of the genus *Pulvinaria* that it comprises all the *Lecanidæ*, having at the latter stage of their lives and underneath their bodies a quantity of cottony waxy-resinous, *céro-resineuse*, material, in which are

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* *Essai sur le Cochenilles*, par M. le Docteur V. Signoret. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France. 5e Serie. Tome 3.

† *An Account of the Insects noxious to Agriculture and Plants in New Zealand*, by W. M. Maskell, F.R.M.S., New Zealand.

found eggs for the production of a new generation. Sometimes this material is combined with the shell, *carapace*, of the mother, as in the case of the Currant Scale shown by Figure 21. Sometimes the shell falls, and nothing but the cottony mass is seen.

The female is about one-eighth of an inch in length, of a brown colour, and shaped like the keel of a boat, *caréné*, as Signoret terms it, while the male is larger, winged, having four eyes, and long fine antennæ.

From the eggs pink, or light red, larvæ come. These are of a flat shape, with six legs, antennæ, very large dark eyes, and long caudal extremities, and so small as to be only just seen by the naked eye. Upon a stem of a currant bush covered with the white cottony groups hundreds of these small creatures were seen after it had been kept a few days under glass. They moved about quickly all over the glass in search of food. They would not settle upon fresh pieces of currant stem introduced, so that the perfect insect could not be reared.

Prevention.

Every effort should be made to prevent the spread of this Scale insect. It is more than probable that it would attack apple, plum, and other fruit trees. In case it is found upon currant bushes, it would be well to root them up and burn every morsel.

Where many bushes are infested, black currant bushes might be cut close to the ground, so that every particle could be burnt, as they make wood fast, and the fruit comes upon young wood.

Remedies.

It is said that brushing the trees with hot lime wash has been found effectual.

A preparation has been tried consisting of about 3 lbs. of soft soap dissolved in 3 or 4 gallons of boiling water; 2 quarts of paraffin were put into this and well stirred for some time. This was diluted with 50 gallons of water and syringed upon the stems infested with Scale insects, or brushed on them.

Paraffin mixed with linseed oil or common oil, at the rate of 1 part of paraffin to 5 or 6 of oil, brushed over the stems or branches, might be advantageously used. Care must be taken to put this mixture on lightly. It should be put on in the late autumn or winter.

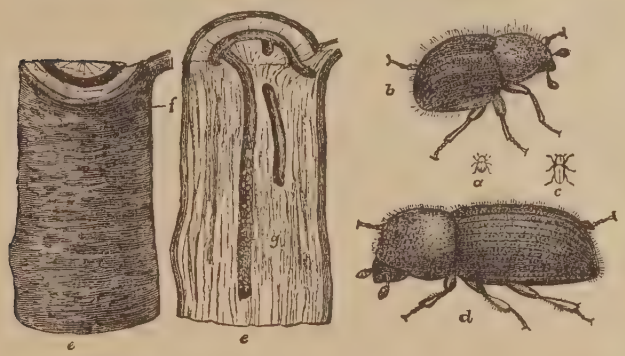
A Group of Beetles.

A short account must be given of a few beetles which have been injurious to fruit and other crops during 1889. Some of these, it is true, have not been particularly troublesome, but it is thought well to notice them and give figures of them, that they may be readily identified.

The first of these is almost new in this country, and is known in other countries as—

The Apple Bark Beetle. *Xyleborus dispar*, Herbst.

Fig. 22.



a, male, nat. size; *b*, male, mag.; *c*, female, nat. size; *d*, female, mag.; *e*, *f*, *g*, holes and galleries made by insects.

This is likely to prove most destructive to apple, plum, and damson trees. It has only been very recently seen in this country, though it has been known in Germany for many years as injurious to apple, plum, cork, beech, and other trees. Kaltenberg gives a long list of trees injured by it in Germany.*

Taschenberg speaks of it as having destroyed the young oak trees† upon ten acres in Oldenberg.

A young tree attacked by these beetles, which bore into the stem, rarely recovers, as they penetrate into its main stem, causing a flow of sap, and live upon its juices, or, as some hold, upon its pith.

Life History.

Dispar is added to its name *Xyleborus*, or wood devouring, because the male is much smaller than the female, as shown in

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* *Die Pflanzen Feinde*, von J. H. Kaltenberg.
† *Praktischen Insekten-Kunde*, von Dr. E. L. Taschenberg.

the Figure. The colour is pitch brown with reddish antennæ and legs. The wing cases are darker, with hairs upon them.

The female appears in March and bores into the stem of the young trees, plum trees, or apple trees, forming burrows into the pith. It also sometimes makes a ring nearly round the stem. Köllar notes that at the end of the tunnel the female makes a somewhat wide apartment and lays her eggs there, snow-white and longish. He says that from thirty to forty eggs are laid by one female, but not at once nor in the same place.

The larvæ are tiny white maggots with brown heads, well-marked segments, and somewhat hairy. These live either on the sap or upon the soft parts of the medullary channel surrounding the pith. At the end of the breeding season the galleries, or tunnels, are swarming with beetles crowded together, which has led to its being called the "crowder" beetle.

Modes of prevention and remedies can hardly be suggested for this attack, as the beetle cannot be got at within the stems, and the only way of dealing with it seems to be to cut down the trees that are attacked and burn them. This is advised by Köllar, Taschenberg and Miss Ormerod. Fruit-growers should keep a sharp look out upon their young fruit trees, and if they find any of them showing signs of unhealthiness and decay they should examine their stems closely for the characteristic marks of *Xyleborus dispar*.

The Mustard Beetle. "Black Jack." *Phædon betulæ.*

Fig. 23.

2, eggs of beetle on turnip leaf; 4, maggot, or larva, nat. size; 5, maggot, mag. 6, beetle, nat. size; 7, mag.

This beetle has again done much harm in Lincolnshire to mustard plants for seed.

Many complaints were made from Cambridgeshire that entire crops were ruined this year by its ravages.

It must not be mistaken for its congener, the turnip flea, *Phyllotreta nemorum*, which causes so much injury to swede and turnip plants. Though nearly the same size and colour it does not jump like the turnip flea, and advances in battalions upon mustard and turnip crops, clearing off the leaves of the plants, and leaving nothing but stems and stalks.

It attacks turnip, rape, kohl-rabi, and thousand headed kale plants.

A note was sent of much injury caused to watercress plants in large beds. Some insects were found clearing off the plants in a disastrously wholesale manner. Upon specimens of the devourers being sent it was seen that they were mustard beetles.

Life History.

The beetle is 1½ lines long, oval, of various tints of colour, dark blue, dark violet, or dark green, with legs and antennæ black, and large wings. It passes the winter in the ground in beetle form, in stems of plants, straw, charlock stems, dead mustard stems, and under grass and weeds. Eggs are laid on leaves of cruciferous plants, from which larvæ come forth and fall to the ground, change to chrysalids and become beetles, going forth in swarms to destroy.

Prevention.

After an attack all pieces of stem of mustard, rape, or turnip plants should be got off the land and burnt or ploughed in deeply. Weeds, especially charlock and grasses, should be kept from the land and the outsides of the fields, as the beetles may shelter there for the winter.

Ditches, watercourses, drains and woodsides should be brushed and kept clear of weeds and long grass.

Seed should be examined before it is sown, as it is reported that these insects have been found in seed two years old.

Remedies.

It is important, if possible, by any means to check the attack of these beetles in the early stages, and before their eggs are laid upon the plants. Dressings of lime, soot, guano, finely powdered, put on when the dew is on the plants, would be of great service.

Paraffin, or paraffin with soft soap, could be put on in the early stages of the attack, and afterwards, until the plants were too high.

An offensive smell or taste imparted to the leaves fixed upon them by means of the soft soap might decrease the activity of the beetles, or rout them altogether.

The smallest quantities of powder, or of liquid in fine spray form, can be distributed by the Strawsonizer, which is also able to send forth streams of sufficient volume and force to wash plants. But in the case of these beetles it would probably be better to cover every part with a disagreeable dew, and this could be well done by this machine.

The Apple Blossom Beetle. *Anthonomus pomorum.*

Fig. 24.

a., Beetle, nat. size ; b., mag.; *c.*, larva, nat. size ; *d.*, mag. ; *e.*, pupa, nat. size ; *f.*, mag. ; *g.*, larva in blossom bud.

In many apple-producing districts this beetle has increased in the last four years. In the summer of 1889 it was most destructive, and was seen in company with the caterpillars of all kinds spoiling the apple crops.

A full account of this insect has been already published.* As it is becoming such a serious pest it is, however, deemed right to give a brief history of it in this place.

When the first spring weather comes these beetles emerge in shoals from their winter retreats under the bark of apple and other trees, or under stones, clods, and rubbish near, where they have been hiding in beetle form. The females lay eggs in the lower parts of the calyces of the developing blossoms. From the eggs larvæ come, white, and in course of time cream coloured, and feed upon the buds, lying curled up in them in the form of a bow.

After about twelve days, by which time they have completely spoiled the buds, they turn to chrysalids, and then to beetles, which feed upon the leaves until the autumn, retiring then into winter quarters.

Prevention.

It is difficult to devise modes of prevention in the case of these insects, which fly and run. It is, however, believed that

* *Report on Insects injurious to Fruit Crops*, prepared for the Agricultura Department of the Privy Council, by Charles Whitehead, F.L.S.

the female beetles crawl up the trees in the spring, since many have been found in the compositions used to entrap the Winter Moths. Where the beetles have been injurious it would be well to put bands of sticky substances round the trees, so carefully as not to injure them. After a bad attack the bodies and limbs of the trees should be scraped and brushed over with a composition of lime wash and paraffin, in the proportion of half a pint of paraffin to a gallon of lime wash. Soft soap or size might be added to make the wash adhere to the bark.

Or soft soap wash with paraffin at the rate of half a pint to a gallon of wash, or with carbolic acid in the proportion of 1 pint to 4 gallons of wash, would be as valuable. This wash must be thick, so as to adhere to the bark. It should be worked in well.

Mosses and lichenous growths, which form harbours for these beetles and for many other destructive insects, and which keep air, light, and moisture from the trees and utterly ruin them in course of time, must be removed by hot lime thrown up into the trees in damp weather during the winter.

It is essential to keep grass short round apple trees, and, indeed, all fruit frees in orchards, and fed off constantly by sheep, also to remove stones, weeds, and rubbish from the neighbourhood of the trees.

In plantations the ground should be dug round deeply in the late autumn and hoed early in the spring, with lime or lime ashes dug or hoed in.

Remedies.

Syringing the trees with hop-washing machines, or machines of the same kind, with powerful pumps, charged with soft soap and quassia washes, or soft soap and paraffin washes, might be useful; though the larvæ are so closely packed up in the buds, that it is difficult to get at them. It may be said here that there are two modes of syringing. One where the liquid is forced up in a single jet, so as to dislodge insects, the other where it is forced up in a dense fog or mist, so as to rest upon the surroundings of the insects and impregnate them with offensive odour or taste. This last system is most extensively adopted by the talented and successful economic entomologists in the United States.

The Plum Borer. *Rynchites cupreus.*

Fig. 25.

Perfect insect, much mag.; line showing nat. length.

This pretty little beetle is suspected of damaging the plum and damson crop by laying eggs upon the small fruits, which are penetrated and occupied by larvæ proceeding from them. Canon Fowler, well known as a coleopterist, is of opinion that this species, in common with *Rynchites Bacchus* and *auratus* attack newly formed plums.

It has been thought that this was occasioned by the caterpillars of a moth of the *Carpocapsidæ* family, but the attack is earlier and of a different character. The caterpillars of the moths are found in the ripe, or ripening, plums, while the larvæ of the beetles appear soon after the plums are formed, and leave them before they have attained any size.

Many plums containing larvæ were sent in June, but, unfortunately, none of the perfect insects could be reared from them. These resembled the description of the larvæ of *Rhynchites cupreus*, and were not the caterpillars of a moth. There are yearly increasing complaints concerning this injury to young plums and damsons, and it is believed that it is caused by this beetle, or by another species of *Rhynchites*.

The figure below will illustrate the action of the insect upon young plums.

Fig. 26.

This injury is exactly like that of a beetle, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*, in the United States, described by Professor Riley, who states that this Plum Curculio has brought about an almost entire abandonment of plum culture in many sections of the country within the last 20 years.*

Rhynchites cupreus has a bronze or coppery metallic colour, with the finest grey hairs upon its body. Its wing cases are deeply punctured. It is rather less than the fourth of an inch in length, and is furnished with a long rostrum. The female places eggs into or upon plums, damsons, cherries and other fruits, while they are young and small. The larvæ from these bore into and feed upon the fruits until they drop to the ground. Then the larvæ come out and get into the earth, where they change to chrysalids, and remain all the winter.

This beetle has been long known in Germany. Köllar gives a long account of it by Schmidberger, who says that the beetles partly cut through the stalk of the fruit, to ensure their falling to the ground. This is not believed by Taschenberg, who also speaks of it as a common pest in Germany. Stephens speaks of this beetle as rare in England. Kunstler also, after describing this characteristic injury to plums, says that it is caused by the white legless, dark-headed maggot of a small beetle known as the Plum borer, *Rynchites cupreus*.†

Prevention and Remedies.

It is hoped that more observations may be made concerning this insect, and that infested plums and damsons may be forwarded. It would seem that picking up and destroying all the fruit that falls is a good method of prevention. Also to dig and hoe the ground round about the trees in plantations, and apply caustic substances. The grass near trees in orchards should be kept short, and lime applied, or paraffin-saturated earth, ashes, or sawdust. Without doubt these insects, or many of them, though they can fly, crawl up the fruit trees to lay their eggs upon the plums and damsons. After an attack it would be desirable to put sticky substances round the trees. Care must be taken not to injure the trees by these applications. The composition can be put upon paper and fastened round the trees, or upon girdles of sacking and other materials.

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* *Report of the United States Entomologist*, in the Report for 1888 of the Commissioner for Agriculture for the United States.

† *Die unseren Kulturpflanzen schädlichen Insekten*, von Gustav Kunstler.

EELWORMS. *Tylenchus devastatrix.*

FIG. 27.

Group of eelworms, very much magnified.

Several parcels of clover were forwarded from fields where the plant had died off in an unaccountable manner. It was suggested by those who sent the clover that insects were the cause of the evil. Some insects were present which had been found in the affected clover plants, but they were not and could not have been the authors of the mischief. Upon close examination eelworms, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, were seen to be present more or less abundantly in all the disordered plants. That there might be no doubt upon this point, some of the clover plants were despatched to Holland to Dr. Ritzema Bos, the great authority upon the *Anguillulidæ*, who said that without any doubt the clover sickness of the plants sent was caused by *Tylenchus devastatrix*.

Investigations into this most important question have been made by myself for three years during the season at which clover sickness is most apparent, and have all resulted in the discovery of eelworms and the decided opinion that to their presence and action this disorder is due. In my Report for 1887 * it is remarked:—"From the investigations made upon several clover plants taken from various parts of the clover-sick field, it seemed clear that there were quite enough eelworms present to occasion their diseased state. No other possible causes of their disorder were noticed, except a trace of fungoid attack upon the most diseased parts of the plant, and signs that a clover beetle, probably *Sitona puncticollis*, had slightly injured some of them. Suggestions have been received as to the eelworms not being the primary causes of this affection, and being merely secondary or subsidiary

* *First Annual Report of the Agricultural Adviser to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Agriculture*, 1887.

attendants upon it, following in its train. A decisive answer to this is that the eelworms were only found in the live portions of the plants, from which they were extracting their juices. It was noticed that the leaves, stems, and stalks, whose tissues had been broken up from decay, did not contain any eelworms after a certain stage of the decay; the inference from this being that these creatures thrive only in living vegetable organisations, and that they move on and get into living tissues, or fall to the ground, when their own action or natural conditions set up decay in their habitations."

Miss Ormerod, the Consulting Entomologist of the Royal Agricultural Society, reported to the Council in May last upon this subject as follows:—"During the latter part of last winter, and up to the present time, I have received many communications regarding serious failure of clover crops, with specimens of various kinds of insects, worms, and other supposed causes of the injury, sent accompanying. In all cases, however, in which sufficient material has been sent to me for complete investigation (that is to say, where plenty of specimens of the whole plants have been forwarded) I have no hesitation in saying that this disease is due to the presence of the *Tylenchus devastatrix*, Kühn, the same kind of minute nematode, or eelworm, that causes the disease, known as 'tulip root,' in oat plants, and which attacks many other grasses and wild plants, and some other regular crops."

These eelworms have powers of locomotion. Kühn describes interesting experiments upon this point.* Dr. Ritzema Bos has shown that they quickly and readily transfer themselves from one plant to another, and gives instances of the infestation of onions from neighbouring hyacinths. The earth appears to be their winter resort, at least when their host plants fail. Moist earth particularly suits them, and they remain in this in a state of suspended animation. Reproduction does not take place in these circumstances, but only when the eelworms are within the tissues of plants. In the case of annual plants, and those in which ripening makes the tissues harden, as in rye and oat plants, the eelworms, or many of them, forsake these and go into the earth. As regards clover plants, if they are cut for hay eelworms may be carried away with the crop, and others may remain in the portions of the plants left on the ground.

Eelworms may be taken into fields in the nose-bags of horses, and in the clover-fodder supplied to sheep in the fields. Kühn says they may be carried on the boots of labourers from place to place. They may also be carried to the fields in manure made with infested straw.† Davaine states that exposure to a temperature of 4° Fahr. for several hours did not destroy

* *Ueber die Wurmkrankheiten des Rogyens*, von Dr. Jul. Kühn, Halle, 1869.
† *Die Krankheiten der Pflanzen*, von Dr. A. B. Frank, Breslau, 1880.

vitality, and that 148° Fahr. is the maximum heat in which they can live.*

Kühn, in his work before cited, writes that he has proved that eelworms of this species retain life for two years in a dried state, and that they retain life longer than this in damp earth, when all food plants are out of reach.

Pairing takes place within the plants. Eggs are laid from which eel-shaped larvæ come; these are more thick or blunted at each extremity than their parents. At the beginning of the æsophagus there is a sharp spear-like point, with a lobe on either side, serving, as is supposed, to suck the juices from the tissues of the plants. The eelworms, when full grown, are only about the 24th part of an inch long. Upon a slide they may be discerned by very good eyesight, but as mere specks.

Prevention and Remedies.

With regard to the former, Dr. Kühn advises deep ploughing after infestation. In clover leys the plants should be fed off as bare as possible before ploughing. A skim-coulter should be used, and the land turned over very deeply.

Oats and rye should not be sown for two years at least after an infested crop. From experiments made by Kühn it seems that wheat and barley are not liable to be infested by the *Tylenchus devastatrix*.

Manure made from infested straw, or into which infested hay might have fallen, should not be used for clover, oats, or rye.

Dr Kühn says that the common corn blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*, is subject to infestation, therefore, it should be destroyed.†

Concerning remedies, an interesting communication was made in June to me by Mr. Willis, of Harpenden, who has allowed me to publish it. Mr. Willis experimented with various manures upon clover in a field from which infested plants had been sent for examination.

On April 3rd two measured portions of the field were taken, each of which contained many affected plants of clover, and the disease appeared to be spreading. To these portions the following manures were applied:—

No. 1. Sulphate of iron - 2 cwt. per acre.
No. 2. Sulphate of potash - 3 cwt. }
Sulphate of ammonia - 1 cwt. } "

On April 4th, to another portion was applied—

No. 3. Sulphate of iron - 1 cwt. per acre.

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* *Recherches sur l'Anguillule du blé niellé*, par le Docteur C. Davaine.
† *Ueber die Wurmkrankheiten des Roggens*, von Dr. Jul. Kühn, Halle, 1869.

On April 30th, over the whole of the worst affected part of the field, was applied—

No. 4.	Sulphate of iron -	1 cwt. of each per acre.
	Sulphate of potash -	
	Sulphate of ammonia -	

This was sown so as to overlap the healthy and affected parts of the field.

"At this date, June 5th," Mr. Willis writes, "I have examined the various portions of the field, and beg to submit the following report:—

Nos. 1 and 2 certainly prove that the disease is amenable to treatment, for the attacks of the *Tylenchus* have ceased, and the clover is growing most vigorously. No. 2 is decidedly the most effectual remedy, and the clover in this plot has made considerably the most growth, and not a blank is now to be seen. No. 1 was for some time less able to cope with the *Tylenchus*, but now no blanks are visible, and the crop is nearly as tall as No. 2, but not so dense.

No. 3 shows that a definite amount of manure is required, for this plot, with its 1 cwt. of sulphate of iron, has not been able to stop the spread of *Tylenchus*, and even now much of the foliage is dying off, of which I enclose a sample.

No. 4. This application has checked the disease, and the portion of land on which the clover plant died off is now covered with a luxuriant growth of self-sown wheat and grass.

I may add that a neighbour had a field of red clover which was extensively affected by *Tylenchus*. He put 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda per acre upon part of this, but this manure appeared to have little effect in stopping the disease, and he estimates that he has lost 40*l*. by the failure of this crop."

Reports have also been received showing that potash and phosphatic manures have been valuable in cases of clover crops attacked by eelworms, and other manures have helped affected crops by forcing them along rapidly. It is very desirable that good dressings of artificial manures should be applied directly the clover plant show signs of "sickness."

The Plum Aphis. *Aphis pruni.*

Fig. 28.

Winged viviparous female, mag. Wingless oviparous female, mag.

This aphis was very plentiful in the last fruit season in many orchards, plantations, and gardens, and not only checked the production and growth of plums and damsons, but spoilt the appearance of much ripe fruit, with its filth and honey dew. It remained unusually late in the season, quite until the last plums were picked.

This aphis is found on the plum, damson, peach, and apple trees, and must not be confounded with the hop aphis, *Aphis* (*Phorodon*) *humuli*, which is seen on the plum and damson trees in the autumn in the winged and wingless female form, and in the egg form throughout the winter, and in the early spring in the winged state. This hop aphis, though, as Professor Riley discovered, it lays eggs upon plum and damson trees, does not feed upon them. Side by side with the eggs of the *Aphis humuli*, or hop aphis, the eggs of the plum aphis can be seen. Between these there is, however, scarcely any difference.

The difference in all the other stages between the two species is marked. In the *Aphis pruni* there are no projections at the base of the antennæ which are so characteristic of *Aphis* (*Phorodon*) *humuli*. The winged forms are green in the latter, and in the former of a brownish hue. In all stages the *Aphis pruni* is more globular in shape than the *Aphis humuli*.

There is no migration in the case of the *Aphis pruni*. It remains upon the plum, damson, apple, or peach trees throughout the year. The *Aphis humuli*, as it seems, merely uses the plum and damson trees as a convenient place for egg deposition.

The eggs of the plum aphis, *Aphis pruni*, are laid upon the spurs of the trees in the folds of the rind, between September and November. The larvæ, known commonly as lice, do not

come out so early as in the case of the *Aphis humuli* which are found upon the same trees. In the last season, 1889, winged females of the latter species had appeared and migrated long before there were any signs of the *Aphis pruni*.

Like other species of Aphides the *Aphis pruni* in favourable conditions multiplies enormously. The larvæ secrete a mealy powder with which the under surfaces of the leaves are covered. This mixed with the honey dew discharged by the aphides forms a coagulated covering upon the leaves, hindering their respiration. The fruit, too, becomes coated with filth in time which checks its growth and spoils its colour and quality. Very much fruit was damaged in the last season in this way.

Prevention.

Hot lime thrown up all over the trees in damp weather, soon after the leaves are off, would be very useful. The lime must be freshly slaked and the trees so damp as to retain the lime on every twig, spur, and branch.

Washing with soft soap and common soda between November and February might affect the eggs if sufficient soda were employed. Too much must not be used or the trees might be affected; 6 or 7 lbs. with 5 or 6 lbs. of soft soap to 100 gallons of water could be safely employed.

Nitrate of potash, saltpetre, would be equally serviceable applied in the same quantity. In applying these mixtures it must be remembered that it is not to wash away insects, but to put caustic liquid upon spots where eggs are laid. For this purpose nozzles must be used which distribute liquid somewhat finely.

Remedies.

The trees should be washed or syringed after the blossom has fallen and the fruit is set, with a mixture of soft soap and quassia; 8 or 9 lbs. of soap and the extract of 6 or 7 lbs. of quassia to 100 gallons. Paraffin may be used with the quassia, or separately.

This may be put on in orchards with hop-washing machines (Figs. 30 and 31). In plantations, if these machines cannot be moved about, pail hydronettes might be used by men on ladders supplied with wash brought in buckets.

If washing is well done and renewed when occasion requires the trees will be thoroughly freed from these pests.

ONION BLIGHT, OR MILDEW. *Peronospora Schleideniana.*

In market gardens and market garden farms the onion and onion seed crops, which are most valuable,* were reduced considerably by the attacks of a fungus, known as *Peronospora Schleideniana.* This disorder is called "blight" by the market gardeners in Bedfordshire and Essex, from whom, as well as from onion-growers and onion seed-growers in other counties, many complaints came of serious losses from this cause during the last season. It was also most destructive to onions on the Continent.

It is injurious to onion plants for bunching, that is for sending to market as small bulbs in bunches, and to those for bulbing; and it is especially disastrous to onion plants for seed. In the principal onion seed districts much of this crop was a failure in the past season from this "blight," or mildew.

From the accounts received it seems that the young onions were infested by the fungus soon after they began to form bulbs, while the "pipes" from the sets put in for seed in February showed signs of infection just as the seed heads began to show. The greyish mycelial threads of the fungus spread rapidly upon the pipes and budding seed-heads and stayed their development and growth. The whole plant soon became brown from the decay set up by the action of the fungus. The pipes could be easily pulled away from the bulbs, which were soon in a complete state of putrefaction.

LIFE HISTORY.

The life history of this, as of many other species of the *Peronosporeæ*, and of other species of fungi parasitic upon plants, is not absolutely clear.

It is uncertain where the resting spores, or oospores, carrying on life through the winter, may be found. Probably, however, it is the same as in the case of the potato fungus, *Phytopthora, infestans*, whose oospores remain in pieces of tuber and haulm left in the fields, also upon the ground. When the genial season arrives, the oospores are disengaged, and attach themselves to their host plants.

Life is also carried on by what is termed perennial mycelium, or spawn, which may be in the onion bulb set for seed, as it is known to be in the tubers or pieces of tuber set for the potato crop, and in the onion seed.

Propagation or dissemination of the fungus is carried on later by means of conidia, or secondary spores. These are fine as dust, and germinate when they come in contact with moisture.

* "Pickling onions are a profitable crop if well farmed. The judges had proof that an average amount of 150*l.* per acre had been made for three years on a large acreage of onions. At the same time the expenses are enormous." *Report on the Market Garden Competition*, by C. Whitehead, Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, Vol. xv., ss. Part II., 1879.

They may come from mycelium in the earth, or from mycelium upon stems and stalks of plants produced from originally infected bulbs.

Conidia light as air are formed in enormous quantities. They may be wafted by the gentlest breezes, and so conveyed to onion plants upon which they germinate when they are damp with rain or dew. They may be carried by insects: the onion bulb fly, when laying eggs upon the bulbs, may at the same time leave the conidia of the onion mildew upon them.

Prevention.

Not to plant onions for some time in the same field, nor near the same field, after an attack, is one simple method of prevention; though at the same time it must be said, that onions grown upon land where onions had not been cultivated before were badly attacked this last season. This may happen at any time if it is considered how the conidia, or germs, of the disorder are carried in the air; but it would, nevertheless, be rash to deliberately plant onions in fields where onion plants had been recently infected.

After an attack of onion mildew, all pieces of onion bulbs, pipes, and leaves must be carefully picked up and burnt, and a good coat of lime, or gas lime, put on and the land ploughed deeply.

Bulbs for setting for seed should not be taken from fields or beds where mildew has been prevalent.

Onion seed should be steeped in sulphate of copper, "blue-stone," before it is sown, as wheat is steeped.

Remedies.

Upon the first signs of mildew, the onion plants should be sprinkled with a solution of sulphate of copper.

Sulphate of copper is used most extensively, and with the most advantageous results, in France, Italy, and other countries where the vine is cultivated, as a remedy for the vine mildew, *Peronospora viticola*, a species of the same family as the onion mildew.

For a long while this fungus was the source of enormous losses to vine cultivators. Since the employment of sulphate of copper in various ways, the evil has been greatly lessened.

Sulphate of copper is applied in three different forms for the vine mildew.

The first form is known as the *Bouillie bordelaise*. It is composed of—

6 lbs. 9 ozs. of sulphate of copper.
3 lbs. 4 ozs. of lime.
22 gallons of water.

The mixture is prepared by dissolving the sulphate of copper, 6 lbs. 9 ozs., in a wooden vessel in 3 gallons and ¾ of a pint of boiling water.

In another vessel 2 lbs. 3 ozs. of unslaked lime are put with 3½ pints of water; when the lime is slaked 4 gallons of water are added, and the whole is well stirred. This is poured into the tub containing the sulphate of copper, being passed through a sieve into it to retain the lumps of lime not dissolved. The mixture is then well stirred, and must be kept stirred as it is used.

The second form is termed *Eau céleste*, a liquid application made by dissolving 2 lbs. 3 ozs. of sulphate of copper in 4 or 5 pints of hot water in an earthenware or iron vessel. When cold 1¾ pints of ammonia are added. This is then mixed with 88 gallons of water, and the whole is said to be sufficient for sprinkling 2½ acres of vines.

The third form is a powdery substance known as *Poudre podechard*, consisting of 11 lbs. of lime slaked in 2 gallons of water. 22 lbs. of sulphate of copper are dissolved in 4 gallons and 3 pints of boiling water; after this is cooled it is mixed with the lime and water. This is put on 220 lbs. of unslaked lime, which it slakes, and with which it is incorporated.

Many vine cultivators prefer the *Eau céleste*, as it adheres better to the leaves, and as it is more concentrated only small quantities are required. This and the *Bouillie bordelaise* can be put on with the Strawsonizer, either in large or small quantities.

It may be objected that the Strawsonizer would crush onion bulbs for seed and injure small onions in its passage over them. In the first case bulbs for seed are put in rows, between which the machine would travel. In the second case the injury would not be frequent, as the machine takes a wide track, covering fifteen feet at least.

Onion-growers might probably see their way to put onions in drills or rows, if it were shown to be desirable.

The sulphate of copper liquid solution may be put on when the bulbs for seed have made a good start; and in the case of onions for bunching when they have been hoed over, if there are any signs of mildew, or if there is any fear of mildew. Or it may be applied when mildew makes its appearance, and the application repeated if necessary.

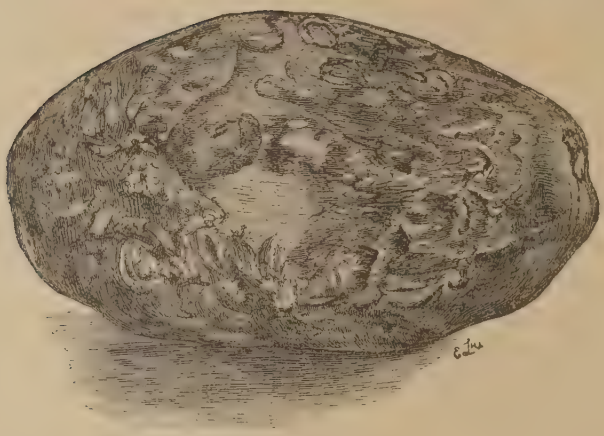
Liquids may be put on by the French machine (Fig. 34), in small beds of onions, or in cases where it is considered undesirable to go over the plants, with horse machines.

Powdery materials may be put on by hand with the bellows, shown by Figure 35.

Sulphur can be put on by these bellows, and by the Strawsonizer, but sulphur has been practically abandoned by vine cultivators, at least as a remedy for the vine mildew, *Peronospora viticola*.

The Potato Scab.

Fig. 29.



Potato affected with Scab.

This affection spoils the appearance of potatoes and makes them unfit for sale. It does not materially affect the soundness of the tuber internally, nor can it be discerned when it is cooked and skinned. Upon examination of a "scabby" tuber, it is found that the tissue or parenchyma constituting the main part of the tuber is apparently unaffected, and that only the skin and the cells just beneath the skin are disordered. Under the microscope I failed to distinguish any difference in the colour, composition, and arrangement of the cells, except in those immediately below the surface. These appeared to be filled with brown particles of decaying matter.

The samples of scabby potatoes sent consisted of many varieties, and came from several different parts of England, and from various kinds of soils, heavy, light, sandy, dry and wet. Some of the tubers were very large, the scab had certainly not interfered with their growth. Their shape, too, was normal in most cases.

It is said that this disorder is mechanical, and caused by uncongenial substances in the soil which irritate the skin. This was Berkeley's opinion, who wrote of this disorder so far back as 1848.* From inquiries made there did not appear to have been any unusual treatment for the crop, nor that

* *On a form of Scab in Potatoes.* By the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M.A., F.L.S. Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, Vol. III.

the soil contained anything uncommon or calculated to set up "mechanical" injury. Besides it was ascertained that hard, thick skinned potatoes suffered quite as much as those of smooth and thin skins.

In experiments made at the State Agricultural Station at Amherst, Massachusetts, by Professor Humphrey, it was seen that the thick skinned varieties of potatoes were not more exempt from scab than thin skinned sorts.

Another theory propounded by Brunchorst, a Norwegian, is that scab is due to a fungus allied to that which causes "finger and toe" in turnips, scientifically known as *Plasmodiophora brassicæ*, belonging to the family of fungi termed *Myxomycetes*. Brunchorst calls the fungus *Spongospora solani*,* and says it has the faculty of moving in moist earth to the tubers therein.

It can only be said that the action of that which causes scab is different from that of the "finger and toe" fungus, which is plainly seen under the microscope in the tissues of the excrescences caused by it. It does not distort the tuber, nor, as we have seen, does it affect its tissues below the surface.

German authorities upon vegetable physiology hold that scab is due to irritant action, and to excess of moisture. Among these, Sorauer, who describes it in the portion of his useful work devoted to non-parasitic affections of plants,† and Frank, may be particularly cited.‡

The want of the right manurial elements is also suggested as a cause of the evil. Experiments at Amherst, before alluded to, which have been carried on since 1886, show that manures seem to have no special influences upon the scab.

In certain of the trial plots at this Experimental Station the tubers were steeped in corrosive substances in order to destroy any spores of fungi upon them.

The conclusion at present arrived at as to these experiments in America is "that the condition of the soil has been the leading cause for the origin and propagation of the scab, for scabby seed potatoes have produced healthy smooth tubers, both with and without any special treatment as to manures and antiseptics."

It must be said, however, as to the efficacy of antiseptics, such as sulphate of copper, that they would probably only kill the spores upon the tubers or "sets" thus treated for planting, and would not render them proof against the spores of a *myxomycetes* possessing the power of travelling over moist surfaces to its host plant.

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* *Ueber eine sehr verbreitete Krankheit der Kartoffelknollen.* In Bergen's Museums Aarsheretnung, 1886.

† *Handbuch der Pflanzen-Krankheiten-ohe nicht-parasitären Krankheiten*, von Dr. Paul Sorauer.

‡ *Die Krankheiten der Pflanzen*, von Dr. A. B. Frank, p. 140, 1880.

Machines and Apparatus for Applying Insecticides and Fungicides.

There has been in the last ten years a considerable development of machines and apparatus for putting on liquid and powdery applications to destroy insects and fungi, or to prevent these from attacking plants and trees. Many are of a complicated and useless character, designed without consideration of the surrounding circumstances. A few are suitable in many respects for the purposes required, and have been modified and improved from time to time according to suggestions made by practical persons.

In order to give information to agriculturists and horticulturists as to these, figures of machines have been obtained and are shown here together with some particulars of their capabilities and modes of working. Some of the figures, it will be seen, represent appliances in use in France, Germany, and Italy; these have been given, as they are ingenious and most extensively employed in combating the baneful influences of the phylloxera and vine mildew, which have literally devastated millions of acres of vineyards. These dreadful scourges have stimulated energy and ingenuity, with the result that in the wine-producing districts there are the most elaborate and efficacious methods for preventing and remedying attacks.

For instance, to apply sulpho-carbonate of potassium to phylloxera-attacked vines, the solution is forced by a steam-engine through a system of iron pipes laid upon the surface of the ground forming main channels. At intervals, gutta percha tubing is fixed to the iron pipes so as to form arterial communication on either side. At the end of the tubing or hose, taps and nozzles are attached to distribute the supply to each vine.

It need hardly be observed that this must be an enormously expensive and tedious operation.

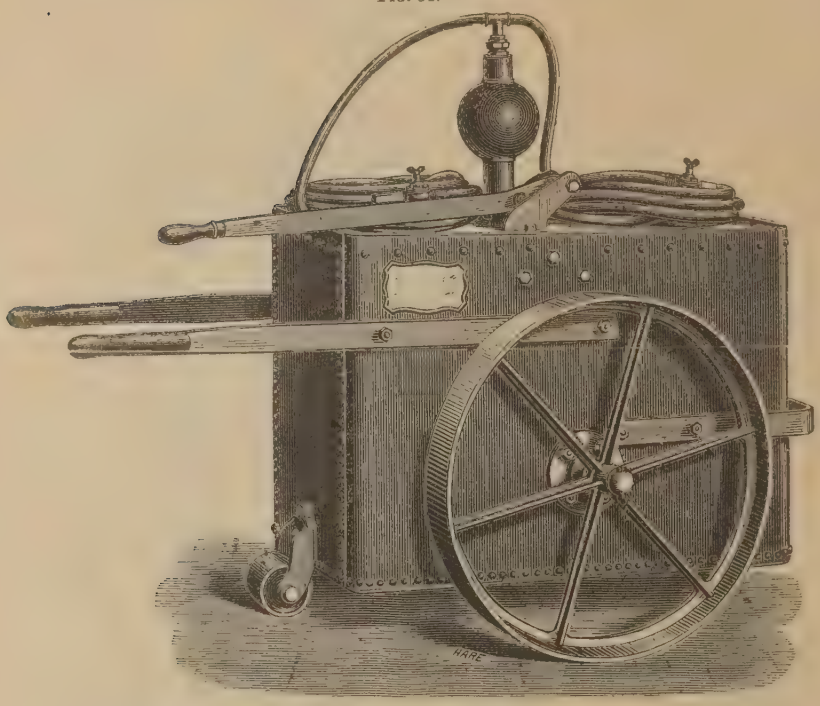
A Hop Plant Washing Machine. (A.)

Fig. 30.

This machine has been used for some years in hop grounds for syringing or washing hop plants infested with aphides. It holds 30 gallons of liquid. There is a strong pump fitted within it, worked by a lever handle, which forces the liquid through the hose on either side. At the end of the hose a tap is attached, and a nozzle or jet. Three men work this, one pumping and two with the hose. This is admirably adapted for washing hop plants, plum, damson, and standard apple, pear, and cherry trees, and bush trees and fruit bushes. Washes, such as quassia and soft-soap, or paraffin and soft-soap, can be sent up with great force either in a jet, in streams, or in the form of spray through a spreader. To get to the upper branches of high trees the men have to get upon ladders.

A Hop Plant Washing Machine. (B.)

Fig. 31.



This figure represents a much larger washing machine, holding 100 gallons of liquid, mounted upon high wheels, and provided with a very strong pump, and two 30 feet lengths of hose, with taps, jets, and spreaders.

It requires a horse to move it between the rows of hop plants. Though designed originally for washing hop plants, it has been used advantageously for fruit trees and bushes, and for other farm crops. With its powerful pump and long lengths of hose washes can be sent up very high, especially if the men with the hose mount upon ladders. Wide breadths of low plants can be treated by this machine, either washed to rid them of insects, or lightly covered with offensive compounds to protect them from fungi and insects.

For this latter purpose a great deal of ground could be covered by an engine only once filled.

Onion plants might be sprinkled in this way for the onion fly and onion mildew.

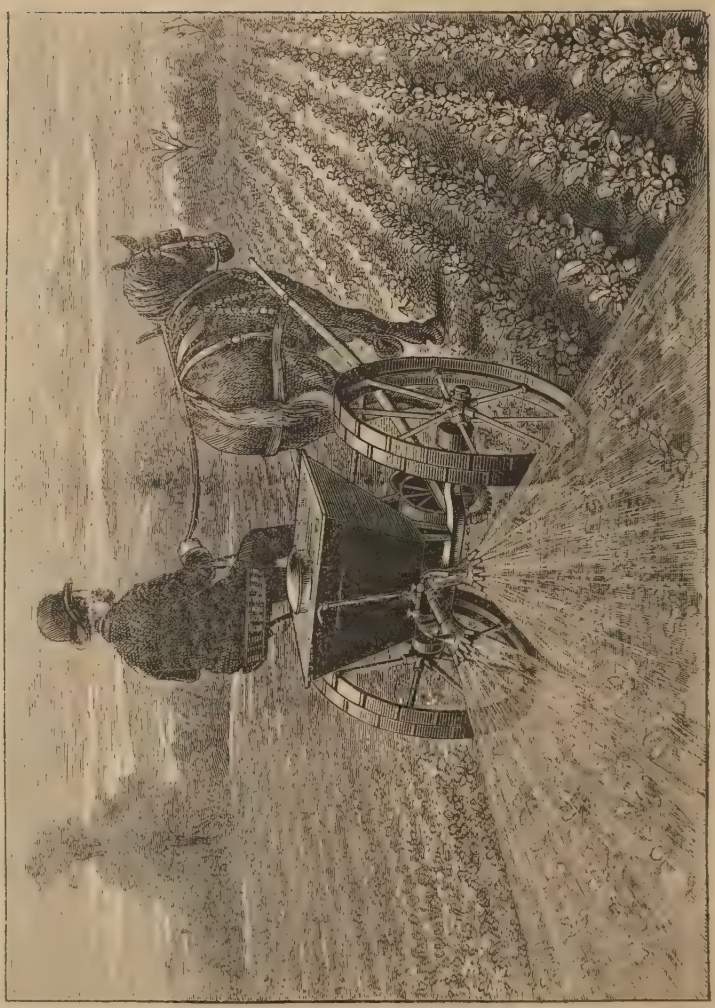
Swedes, turnips, and cabbages could be washed for aphides and other insects.

All kinds of fruit trees on grass, or not crowded with bushes, could be easily washed. Fruit trees in plantations where the fruit bushes are close would be difficult to approach, but it might be managed if care were used.

These machines can be obtained in the principal hop-producing districts.

The Strawsonizer.

Fig. 32.



In the last Report of the Agricultural Adviser reference was made to this machine, then just introduced, as a valuable invention. Since then it has been improved and subjected to trials,

notably at the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Windsor, and it is now admitted to be the best distributor of insecticides and fungicides in liquid and powdered form that has yet been invented for plants of low habit.

By this machine as small a quantity as 2 gallons of liquid can be spread over an acre of plants, in the form of the finest dew. As small a quantity as half a hundredweight of powdered substance can be spread upon an acre of plants as the minutest powder. Much larger quantities of liquid and powder can be put on if required.

For applying lime, or soot, upon turnip plants when the dew is on them, or for covering the plants with paraffin, or soap and quassia solutions, to rout the Turnip Flea Beetle, *Phyllotreta nemorum*, there can be nothing more desirable.

It is believed that it might be employed with good results to distribute offensive liquids or powders upon mustard plants and other plants invaded by the Mustard Beetle.

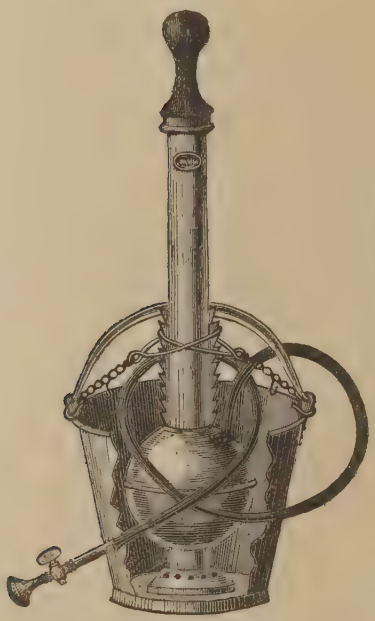
Also with great advantage to spread sulphate of copper upon mildewed onion plants.

If the machine were used often with sulphate of copper the tank must be made of copper or of wood lined with lead.

There is a machine upon this principle which can be worked by hand for washing or syringing fruit trees, hop plants, and other high plants, but it was not perfected in time for a thorough trial in the last season. It is hoped that it may be ready for next season's campaign.

The Universal Garden Engine.

Fig. 33.



Section of pail showing engine fixed in it.

Where larger machines cannot be used, and for small holdings and gardens, this little engine would be found suitable. It is very simple in its construction, and can be easily fixed into a common iron pail and again detached. By means of its pump and "helmet spray" jet fixed to a long hose, liquid is forced over 20 feet in a dense mist over infested plants. As it only cost 25*s.* 6*d.*, a number of hands might be set to work with it among thickly planted fruit bushes or thick plant growth.*

* It is believed that this engine can be obtained through any ironmonger.— C.W.

Machine used in French Vineyards.

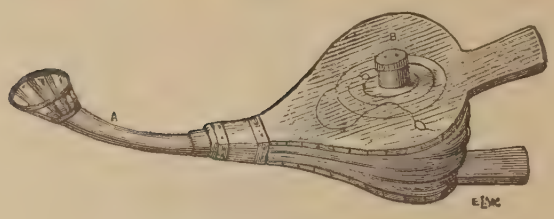
Fig. 34.

This is a little machine largely made use of in the French vineyards for applying washes to vines for mildew and insects. Machines made upon the same principles are extensively adopted in Italy.

The liquid in the tank is forced through the jet by the *vendangeuse* moving the lever on her left hand, as shown in the figure. The price of this is about 33s. It might be used on small holdings. In plantations where the bushes are closely set a number of them could be advantageously employed.

Bellows, or Soufflet.

Fig. 35.



A, tube with perforated end. B, stoppered inlet for powder.

For applying sulphur for the *Oidium Tuckeri*, another kind of mould or mildew that attacks vines, this instrument is most serviceable. Other powdery substances are put on by means of it, as the *Poudre podechard* before described.

It would be particularly useful in gardens, or in plantations where fruit trees and bushes are crowded together. With it powdered hellebore, to take one example, might be applied against the Gooseberry Caterpillar. As it is very inexpensive, gangs of men could be put on to use it. This soufflet is employed very extensively in France, and modified forms of it are used in Italy, Germany, and the United States.

THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

DIVISION OF LAND; ACREAGE UNDER CROPS;
NUMBER AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS; RATES OF PRODUCE;
NUMBER AND AGES OF LIVE STOCK;
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK; HONEY PRODUCED;
NUMBER OF SCUTCHING MILLS; SILOS AND ENSILAGE;
THE WEATHER.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

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1890.

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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to present to your Excellency the following Report and detailed Tables concerning Agriculture in Ireland for the year 1889, which have been compiled and arranged in the same manner as those for the previous year.

A review of the detailed Tables confirms the observations I made when presenting the General Abstracts in August last, and the Produce Returns in January of this year.

The following is an analysis of the information contained in the tables :—

PART I.—TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

Division of land, 1888 and 1889.

The acreage under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Waste, Water, &c., in 1888 and 1889, was as follows :—

—	1888.	1889.	Increase or Decrease between 1888 and 1889.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Under Crops, including Meadow and Clover, . .	5,140,683	5,056,016	—	84,667
„ Grass, or Pasture, ...	9,905,097	9,998,297	93,200	—
„ Fallow, ...	15,613	12,450	—	3,163
„ Woods and Plantations, ...	331,587	326,636	—	4,951
„ Bog, Waste, Water, &c.,*	4,935,773	4,935,354	—	419
Total,†	20,328,753			

The area under Crops in 1889, compared with 1888 shows a net decrease of 84,667 acres—there being a decrease of 50,209 acres in tillage, and of 76,968 acres in the area under hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation; while there is an increase of 42,510 acres under hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation. There is an increase of 93,200 acres under Grass, while there is a decrease of 3,163 acres of Fallow land, of 4,951 acres under Woods and Plantations, and of 419 acres under Bog, Waste, Water, &c.

Of the 4,935,354 acres given as under "Bog, Waste, Water, &c.," in 1889, 1,770,493 acres were enumerated as "Bog and Marsh," 2,275,733 acres as "Barren Mountain Land," and 889,128 acres as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." Compared with 1888 "Bog and Marsh" appears to have decreased by 1,957 acres, "Barren Mountain Land" by 3,238 acres, and "Water, Roads, Fences, &c.," shows an increase of 4,776 acres.

Acreage under crops, 1888 and 1889.

The area and proportionate extent of each crop in 1888 and 1889, with the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in the following Table (I.), from which it appears that, compared with 1888, there was last year a net decrease of 35,852 acres in cereals, wheat having decreased by 9,268 acres, oats by 41,906 acres, and beans and pease by 1,467 acres, while barley increased by 14,854 acres, and bere and rye by 1,935 acres.

In green crops there was a net decrease of 14,396 acres, potatoes having decreased by 17,332 acres, mangel wurzel by 1,728 acres, vetches and rape by 1,973 acres, and cabbage by 71 acres, while turnips increased by 3,676 acres, and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 3,032 acres.

Flax shows an increase of 39 acres, and meadow and clover a decrease of 34,458 acres.

In 1889, 30·4 acres in every 100 under crops were under cereals, 24·1 under green crops, 2·2 under flax, and 43·3 under meadow and clover.

* Including 133,035 acres under water. † Exclusive of 494,726 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Barren Mountain Land, 1889.

"Barren Mountain Land" covers an area of 100,000 acres and upwards in the follow seven counties, viz.:—Donegal, 327,542 acres, or 27·6 per cent. of its entire area; Ker 298,517 acres, or 25·7 per cent.; Galway, 235,251 acres, or 15·7 per cent.; Co 255,468 acres, or 13·9 per cent.; Mayo, 203,434 acres, or 15·4 per cent.; Tyrone, 113,0 acres, or 14·5 per cent.; and Wicklow, 120,229 acres, or 24·1 per cent.

14·5 per cent. of Sligo, or 65,428 acres, 7·3 per cent., or 77,087 acres of Tippera and 17·5 per cent., or 79,893 acres of Waterford are under "Barren Mountain Lan The counties containing the smallest areas under "Barren Mountain Land" are Me with 632 acres, or 0·1 per cent. of its entire area; Longford, 1,674 acres, or 0·6 cent.; Westmeath, 530 acres, or 0·1 per cent.; Kildare, 2,227 acres, or 0·6 per cent.; Monaghan, 4,922 acres, or 1·5 per cent. Only 217,861 acres, or 4·5 per cent. of Leins are returned as being under "Barren Mountain Land," while 819,429 acres, or 13·8 cent. of Munster; 688,837 acres, or 12·9 per cent. of Ulster; and 549,606 acres or 1 per cent. of Connaught are so returned.*

Water, Roads, Fences, &c., 1889.

Very little variation is exhibited in the proportionate area under "Water, Roa Fences, &c." in the several counties and provinces. In the counties the highest p centage is 7·5 in Dublin, and the lowest 3·2 in Roscommon and Wicklow. 889,128 ac (including 133,035 acres under water), or 4·4 per cent. of the entire area of the count were returned in 1889 as "Water, Roads, Fences, &c." This, however, does not inclu the acreage under the larger rivers, lakes and tideways. See note (†), page 3.

A table showing the division of land by Poor Law Unions is given at pages 21 and 22.

Number and size of holdings, 1888 and 1889.

According to the returns for 1889, the number of separate holdings was 565,975, be 3,333 more than in the previous year. The holdings which *increased* in number were those "not exceeding 1 acre" by 1,978; those "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acre by 1,324; "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" by 415; those "above 50 and exceeding 100 acres" by 44; those "above 100 and not exceeding 200 acres" 129; and those "above 500 acres" by 24. The holdings which *decreased* in numb were those "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" by 215; those "above 30 and exceeding 50 acres" by 361; and those "above 200 and not exceeding 500 acres" by

Size of Holdings.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Increase or Decrease in 1889.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Not exceeding 1 Acre,	47,951	49,929	1,978	–
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	60,266	61,590	1,324	–
„ 5 „ 15 „	156,146	156,561	415	–
„ 15 „ 30 „	135,311	135,096	–	215
„ 30 „ 50 „	73,763	73,402	–	361
„ 50 „ 100 „	56,476	56,520	44	–
„ 100 „ 200 „	22,796	22,925	129	–
„ 200 „ 500 „	8,372	8,367	–	5
Above 500 Acres,	1,561	1,585	24	–
Total,	562,642	565,975	3,333	–

* With reference to the question whether waste land is increasing or decreasing in Ireland, the follow from a Paper read by Dr. Grimshaw before the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland on the 2 of April, 1884, may be of interest:—

"The following Table shows that so far from the waste land of Ireland being on the increase, an imme amount of waste land has been reclaimed during the past forty years.

"Division of Land in 1841, '51, '61, '71, and '81.

Division of Land.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Under Crops (including Meadow),	13,464,300	5,858,951	5,890,536	5,621,437	5,195,375
„ Grass,		8,748,577	9,533,529	10,071,285	10,075,424
Woods and Plantations,	374,482	304,906	316,597	324,990	328,703
Barren Mountain Land,					2,117,672
Bog and Marsh,	6,489,971	5,416,319	4,588,091	4,311,041	1,720,026 4,729,251
Waste Land, &c.,					891,553
Total,			20,328,753		

Note.—The information for 1841 and 1851, respectively, has been obtained from the Census Reports for those years; and that for the subsequent periods from the Agricultural Statistics.

A more extended Extract from the Paper above referred to was printed in the Agricultural Statis Reports for 1884 and 1885.

A table showing the number of holdings, by classes, for each Poor Law Union, in 1889, will be found on pp. 21 and 22.

The number of separate holdings in each county and province, in 1888 and 1889, is given by classes in Table III. at page 8.

Number of separate Holdings and of Occupiers, 1888 and 1889.

As in many instances landholders occupy more than one farm, and as, in other cases, farms extend into two or more townlands—*the portion in each townland being enumerated and classified as a separate holding*—it has been considered desirable, with the view of ascertaining the number of *Occupiers*, and of classifying them according to the total extent of land held by each, to obtain a Return of the number of persons having more than one farm or holding. Each Enumerator is, therefore, required to furnish the name of every landholder residing in his district who has two or more farms, or whose farm extends into two or more townlands, together with the area of each portion, and the locality in which it is situated. The number of actual occupiers in 1889 thus arrived at is given in Table IV., page 9, by counties and provinces. On comparing the results in this Table with the figures given in Table III., it appears that in 1889 there were 565,975 holdings in the hands of 525,152 occupiers.

The number of separate holdings and the number of occupiers in each Province in 1888 and 1889 were :—

Provinces.	Number of Separate Holdings.		Number of Occupiers.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Leinster, . .	120,566	120,904	108,384	108,791
Munster, . .	122,257	123,365	111,198	112,334
Ulster, . .	198,779	200,504	187,460	189,418
Connaught, . .	121,040	121,202	114,423	114,609
TOTAL, .	562,642	565,975	521,465	525,152

The number of occupiers of land in 1889 was 525,152, being 3,687 more than in the previous year.

Excluding those holding land "not exceeding one acre," who are to a great extent merely occupiers of small gardens, they numbered 475,817 in 1889, or 1,702 more than in 1888. There was a decrease in Leinster of 54—from 92,781 in 1888 to 92,727 in 1889 ; but an increase in Munster of 319—from 99,442 in 1888 to 99,761 in 1889 ; in Ulster of 1,182—from 172,839 in 1888 to 174,021 in 1889 ; and in Connaught of 255—from 109,053 in 1888 to 109,308 in 1889. The increase in occupiers holding land above 1 and not exceeding 50 acres was 1,335 and the number holding land exceeding that acreage *increased* by 367.

Number and size of holdings, 1888 and 1889.

TABLE III.—The number of Holdings, by classes, for each County and Province, in 1888 and 1889, and the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

COUNTIES.		NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.									
		Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
ANTRIM,	1888	1,572	2,002	5,475	6,179	3,637	2,311	586	142	51	21,955
	1889	1,498	2,120	5,539	6,165	3,631	2,287	574	151	49	22,014
ARMAGH,	1888	1,735	3,495	8,535	4,373	1,393	524	97	22	2	20,176
	1889	1,719	3,662	8,571	4,307	1,369	546	95	23	2	20,294
CARLOW,	1888	789	583	867	964	831	857	355	107	7	5,360
	1889	880	612	844	994	830	850	353	110	9	5,482
CAVAN,	1888	938	1,322	7,004	6,980	2,486	921	201	52	3	19,907
	1889	1,029	1,403	7,149	6,883	2,404	936	202	50	3	20,059
CLARE,	1888	1,101	1,271	2,974	4,729	3,675	2,690	981	350	51	17,822
	1889	1,246	1,288	3,022	4,758	3,627	2,698	939	352	48	17,978
CORK,	1888	3,436	2,258	4,598	6,482	6,757	7,776	3,310	805	69	35,491
	1889	3,666	2,172	4,567	6,428	6,701	7,819	3,344	805	70	35,592
DONEGAL,	1888	1,260	2,653	10,224	8,521	4,143	3,091	944	327	108	31,271
	1889	1,406	2,583	10,291	8,565	4,041	3,234	1,070	358	110	31,658
DOWN,	1888	4,632	3,708	9,384	6,744	3,131	1,711	323	81	18	29,732
	1889	5,141	3,960	9,511	6,667	3,131	1,668	322	84	24	30,508
DUBLIN,	1888	2,126	1,744	1,649	944	614	607	399	136	15	8,234
	1889	2,300	1,733	1,655	964	615	622	399	134	15	8,437
FERMANAGH,	1888	748	1,014	3,539	4,360	2,305	1,245	338	90	12	13,651
	1889	721	1,056	3,524	4,350	2,298	1,214	340	84	10	13,597
GALWAY,	1888	1,751	4,295	12,257	8,845	3,547	2,351	1,298	795	250	35,389
	1889	1,708	4,332	12,471	8,826	3,470	2,323	1,384	793	268	35,575
KERRY,	1888	1,105	1,512	2,895	3,718	3,646	3,916	1,606	650	116	19,164
	1889	1,371	1,628	2,868	3,767	3,718	3,827	1,632	635	118	19,564
KILDARE,	1888	1,192	1,550	1,643	1,152	861	978	725	357	38	8,496
	1889	1,034	1,602	1,620	1,178	848	971	709	355	36	8,353
KILKENNY,	1888	1,643	1,748	2,513	2,571	2,198	2,074	780	206	18	13,751
	1889	1,624	1,778	2,526	2,526	2,272	2,032	778	207	20	13,763
KING'S,	1888	1,399	1,647	2,343	2,054	1,392	1,098	568	270	45	10,816
	1889	1,388	1,654	2,312	2,073	1,384	1,121	542	268	45	10,787
LEITRIM,	1888	403	797	5,185	5,238	1,773	682	176	33	10	14,297
	1889	507	864	5,077	5,236	1,792	694	164	40	7	14,381
LIMERICK,	1888	1,989	1,639	2,396	3,021	2,852	2,797	1,068	269	26	16,057
	1889	2,036	1,720	2,423	3,082	2,851	2,783	1,049	276	29	16,249
LONDONDERRY,	1888	1,403	1,477	5,344	4,529	2,369	1,353	401	134	28	17,038
	1889	1,353	1,491	5,385	4,603	2,290	1,370	414	132	30	17,068
LONGFORD,	1888	653	794	2,512	2,636	1,119	587	181	64	7	8,553
	1889	712	766	2,504	2,625	1,116	571	185	67	8	8,554
LOUTH & DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN,	1888	1,261	1,360	2,348	1,388	623	462	246	112	14	7,816
	1889	1,266	1,352	2,339	1,453	624	458	249	103	14	7,868
MAYO,	1888	1,655	3,559	15,007	9,691	2,762	1,546	806	501	205	35,732
	1889	1,600	3,559	14,956	9,734	2,813	1,551	809	477	191	35,690
MEATH,	1888	1,673	1,690	2,521	1,965	1,162	1,224	931	565	87	11,818
	1889	1,793	1,680	2,492	1,945	1,173	1,208	926	570	88	11,875
MONAGHAN,	1888	739	1,943	7,621	5,105	1,484	510	108	19	4	17,533
	1889	728	2,071	7,690	5,021	1,471	513	110	19	4	17,627
QUEEN'S,	1888	1,337	1,679	2,421	2,027	1,317	1,172	593	243	35	10,834
	1889	1,397	1,698	2,353	2,015	1,310	1,185	610	251	34	10,853
ROSCOMMON,	1888	857	2,111	8,244	5,648	1,651	885	542	230	24	20,242
	1889	728	2,198	8,135	5,627	1,623	906	518	269	27	20,031
SLIGO,	1888	856	1,376	5,828	4,510	1,557	800	307	115	31	15,330
	1889	887	1,445	5,841	4,517	1,583	791	306	122	33	15,525
TIPPERARY,	1888	2,066	2,783	4,455	4,893	3,966	3,377	1,431	546	90	23,607
	1889	2,233	2,873	4,469	4,877	3,956	3,370	1,424	538	92	23,832
TYRONE,	1888	1,714	2,462	8,198	8,080	3,961	2,389	529	142	41	27,516
	1889	1,913	2,473	8,217	7,998	3,916	2,446	532	142	42	27,679
WATERFORD,	1888	2,202	1,126	1,401	1,352	1,335	1,648	819	210	23	10,116
	1889	2,133	1,191	1,426	1,375	1,308	1,668	819	211	23	10,150
WESTMEATH,	1888	1,329	1,644	2,410	2,246	1,352	1,033	561	276	48	10,951
	1889	1,463	1,677	2,406	2,184	1,371	1,079	551	275	48	11,054
WEXFORD,	1888	1,452	2,186	3,081	3,031	2,693	2,394	867	187	15	15,906
	1889	1,450	2,175	3,077	3,041	2,676	2,388	864	190	17	15,878
WICKLOW,	1888	935	838	1,274	1,335	1,171	1,417	712	279	70	8,031
	1889	979	774	1,301	1,307	1,190	1,391	721	271	66	8,000

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER,	1888	15,789	17,463	25,582	22,313	15,333	13,953	6,925	2,809	399	120,566
	1889	16,286	17,501	25,429	22,310	15,409	13,876	6,887	2,886	400	120,904
MUNSTER,	1888	11,899	10,589	18,719	24,195	22,23[illegible]	22,204	9,215	2,830	375	122,257
	1889	12,705	10,872	18,775	24,287	22,161	22,165	9,198	2,817	385	123,365
ULSTER,	1888	14,741	20,076	65,324	54,871	24,969	14,055	3,527	1,069	267	198,779
	1889	15,508	20,819	65,877	54,559	24,551	14,214	3,659	1,043	274	200,504
CONNAUGHT,	1888	5,522	12,138	46,521	33,932	11,290	6,264	3,129	1,724	520	121,040
	1889	5,430	12,398	46,480	33,940	11,281	6,265	3,181	1,701	526	121,202
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	1888	47,951	60,266	156,146	135,311	73,763	56,476	22,796	8,372	1,561	562,642
	1889	49,929	61,590	156,561	135,096	73,402	56,520	22,925	8,367	1,585	565,975
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1889,		Increase. 1,978	Increase. 1,324	Increase. 415	Decrease. 215	Decrease. 361	Increase. 44	Increase. 129	Decrease. 5	Increase. 24	Increase. 3,333

TABLE IV.—Return of the number of Occupiers resident in each County and Province in 1889, classified according to the *total extent* of land held, without reference to the Townland, Poor Law Union, County, or Province in which the portions of land are situated :—

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS HOLDING LAND									
	Not exceeding 1 Acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL.
Antrim,	1,490	1,955	4,972	5,421	3,286	2,284	672	197	56	20,333
Armagh,	1,709	3,483	8,060	4,015	1,317	614	120	33	6	19,357
Carlow,	877	577	718	842	726	757	320	139	20	4,976
Cavan,	1,009	1,251	6,505	6,420	2,343	969	225	63	14	18,799
Clare,	1,228	1,136	2,578	4,242	3,234	2,544	867	377	81	16,287
Cork,	3,663	1,999	3,955	5,649	5,934	7,007	3,270	978	145	32,600
Donegal,	1,378	2,350	9,689	8,143	3,856	3,165	1,079	394	116	30,170
Down,	5,132	3,776	8,828	6,094	2,989	1,724	404	96	30	29,073
Dublin,	2,281	1,606	1,435	803	488	498	381	160	29	7,681
Fermanagh,	702	903	3,136	3,921	2,125	1,185	389	108	21	12,490
Galway,	1,672	4,024	11,672	8,327	3,247	2,098	1,138	675	306	33,159
Kerry,	1,356	1,524	2,649	3,563	3,526	3,688	1,636	636	134	18,712
Kildare,	1,030	1,554	1,503	1,036	727	784	601	359	72	7,666
Kilkenny,	1,590	1,513	1,932	1,935	1,926	1,879	778	290	37	11,880
King's,	1,362	1,507	1,986	1,770	1,234	1,019	492	235	78	9,683
Leitrim,	490	753	4,679	4,963	1,747	728	176	55	12	13,603
Limerick,	2,013	1,562	2,067	2,615	2,473	2,533	1,031	341	64	14,699
Londonderry,	1,353	1,401	5,119	4,238	2,165	1,369	441	146	34	16,266
Longford,	693	693	2,316	2,428	1,041	535	182	70	18	7,976
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town,	1,257	1,260	2,129	1,303	551	411	231	126	21	7,289
Mayo,	1,564	3,299	14,425	9,449	2,723	1,412	710	436	206	34,224
Meath,	1,777	1,591	2,248	1,701	971	1,021	754	494	141	10,698
Monaghan,	720	1,936	7,174	4,701	1,474	534	135	32	8	16,714
Queen's,	1,384	1,585	2,069	1,788	1,187	1,040	556	255	66	9,930
Roscommon,	705	2,017	7,709	5,353	1,569	800	404	196	77	18,830
Sligo,	870	1,329	5,560	4,320	1,503	753	282	134	42	14,793
Tipperary,	2,198	2,554	3,585	4,010	3,417	3,122	1,357	594	146	20,983
Tyrone,	1,904	2,260	7,592	7,441	3,740	2,456	611	166	46	26,216
Waterford,	2,115	1,107	1,184	1,115	1,008	1,407	794	273	50	9,053
Westmeath,	1,430	1,545	2,061	1,915	1,162	929	464	281	86	9,873
Wexford,	1,416	1,983	2,507	2,434	2,269	2,171	897	268	42	13,987
Wicklow,	967	698	1,112	1,102	1,012	1,197	703	261	100	7,152

SUMMARY OF IRELAND.

PROVINCES.										
Leinster,	16,064	16,112	22,016	19,057	13,294	12,241	6,359	2,938	710	108,791
Munster,	12,573	9,882	16,918	21,194	19,592	20,301	8,955	3,199	620	112,334
Ulster,	15,397	19,315	61,075	50,394	23,295	14,300	4,076	1,235	331	189,418
Connaught,	5,301	11,422	44,045	32,412	10,789	5,791	2,710	1,496	643	114,609
Total of Ireland,	49,335	56,731	143,154	123,057	66,970	52,633	22,100	8,868	2,304	525,152

The following statement shows the number of occupiers of land in each year from 1883 to 1889, by Provinces :— Number of Occupiers of Land, 1883 to 1889.

PROVINCES.	Number of Occupiers in the Years						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Leinster,	108,897	108,500	107,976	108,637	108,862	108,384	108,791
Munster,	110,011	109,342	110,186	110,318	111,213	111,198	112,334
Ulster,	187,975	187,996	188,372	188,517	187,804	187,460	189,418
Connaught,	116,069	114,886	115,022	114,805	114,302	114,423	114,609
IRELAND,	522,952	520,724	521,556	522,277	522,181	521,465	525,152

Increase or decrease in Holdings by Classes between 1841 and 1889.

The number of holdings "above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres" diminished greatly between 1841 and 1889. In Leinster the decrease was 65·1 per cent.; in Munster 81·2; in Ulster 79·6; in Connaught 87·6; and in all Ireland 80·2 per cent.

In the same period holdings "above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres" also diminished in number; the decrease in all Ireland was 38·1 per cent.; it was—in Leinster 44·8 per cent.; in Munster 69·6; and in Ulster 33·9; while in Connaught these holdings increased 2·4 per cent.

Holdings "above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres" increased 7·8 per cent. in Leinster; 116·3 per cent. in Ulster; and 482·8 per cent. in Connaught. They decreased 12·0 per cent. in Munster; while in all Ireland they increased 70·3 per cent.

Holdings "above 30 acres" increased 119·5 per cent. in Leinster; 240·4 in Munster; 353·0 in Ulster; 426·2 in Connaught; and 234·8 per cent. in all Ireland.

The total number of holdings "above 1 acre" decreased between 1841 and 1889 by 22·4 per cent. in Leinster; 32·5 per cent. in Munster; 21·8 in Ulster; and 25·7 in Connaught.

The total number of holdings in Ireland "above 1 acre" was 691,202 in 1841; 570,338 in 1851; 568,484 in 1861; 544,142 in 1871; 526,743 in 1881; and 516,046 in 1889, showing a decrease of 175,156 or 25·3 per cent. in the period between 1841 and 1889.

Number of Holdings in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1889.

TABLE V.—The number of Holdings above 1 acre in each Province in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1889, according to the classification used by the Census Commissioners of 1841 (in which "above 30 acres" was the maximum); the increase or decrease in the numbers in each class, and the difference per cent., between 1841 and 1889 :—

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.		Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTAL.
		Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Above 1 and not exceeding 5 Acres,	1841,	50,110	57,857	102,215	100,254	310,436
	1851,	25,711	14,200	29,709	18,463	88,083
	1861,	23,848	13,736	28,458	19,427	85,469
	1871,	21,429	12,292	24,232	16,856	74,809
	1881,	18,804	11,096	21,971	15,200	67,071
	1889,	17,501	10,872	20,819	12,398	61,590
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		32,609	46,985	81,396	87,856	248,846
Rate per cent.,		65·1	81·2	79·6	87·6	80·2
Above 5 and not exceeding 15 Acres,	1841,	46,039	61,753	99,605	45,402	252,799
	1851,	33,058	24,365	85,176	49,255	191,854
	1861,	29,515	21,959	82,053	50,404	183,931
	1871,	27,275	20,409	73,647	50,052	171,383
	1881,	26,048	19,747	68,362	49,888	164,045
	1889,	25,429	18,775	65,877	46,480	156,561
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		20,610	42,978	33,728	1,078	96,238
Rate per cent.,		44·8	69·6	33·9	2·4	38·1
Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres,	1841,	20,688	27,611	25,219	5,824	79,342
	1851,	26,006	28,855	57,651	28,799	141,311
	1861,	24,226	26,805	57,660	32,560	141,251
	1871,	23,443	25,624	56,878	32,702	138,647
	1881,	22,623	25,030	55,227	32,913	135,793
	1889,	22,310	24,287	54,559	33,940	135,096
		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase or Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		1,622	3,324	29,340	28,116	55,754
Rate per cent.,		7·8	12·0	116·3	482·8	70·3
Above 30 Acres,	1841,	17,943	16,665	9,655	4,362	48,625
	1851,	38,096	53,074	37,813	20,107	149,090
	1861,	39,384	55,833	39,464	23,152	157,833
	1871,	39,531	56,428	41,071	22,273	159,303
	1881,	39,475	56,141	42,510	21,708	159,834
	1889,	39,378	56,726	43,741	22,954	162,799
		Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
Increase in number between 1841 and 1889,		21,435	40,061	34,086	18,592	114,174
Rate per cent.,		119·5	240·4	353·0	426·2	234·8
TOTAL ABOVE 1 ACRE,	1841,	134,780	163,886	236,694	155,842	691,202
	1851,	122,871	120,494	210,349	116,624	570,338
	1861,	116,973	118,333	207,635	125,543	568,484
	1871,	111,678	114,753	195,828	121,883	544,142
	1881,	106,950	112,014	188,070	119,709	526,743
	1889,	104,618	110,660	184,996	115,772	516,046
		Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
Decrease in number between 1841 and 1889,		30,162	53,226	51,698	40,070	175,156
Rate per cent.,		22·4	32·5	21·8	25·7	25·3

PART II.—THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.

Mode of collecting the Returns of Produce.

The Tables relating to the *produce* of the crops have been carefully compiled from information obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Metropolitan Police from practical farmers and other persons qualified to form an opinion as to the yield in that *Poor Law Electoral Division* (adopted since 1856, instead of Constabulary Districts), for which they were requested to afford the information. The names and residences of the parties so co-operating and assisting are stated by the Enumerators on the Returns.

Conditions influencing the Produce of the Crops.

Notes of Superintendents of Enumeration.

On pp. 60 to 69 will be found the observations of the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who acted as Superintendents of Enumeration, in reply to a circular requesting their opinion on the probable cause to which the good or bad yield of the various crops, in each of their districts, may be attributed.

The Weather.

The Weather.

The Weather being a potent factor in influencing the produce of the crops, both as to quantity and quality, the following particulars and those given on pages 125–144 are inserted by the kind permission of the Editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science: they have been derived from Returns of Meteorological Observations taken in Dublin City during the years 1869–89, by J. W. Moore, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.; and published in the Journal during the years 1889–90. The Tables on pages 145–7 also, are founded on Dr. Moore's observations:—

The mean Atmospherical Pressure has been obtained from daily readings of the barometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M., corrected and reduced to 32° Fahrenheit at the mean sea level. The Mean Temperature values have been deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade by Kaemtz's Formula, viz., $min. + \{max. - min. \times .41\} = Mean\ Temperature.$ The Rainfall is that measured daily at 9 A.M. A *rainy day* is one on which at least one-hundredth (·01) of an inch of rain falls within the twenty-four hours from 9 A.M. to 9 A.M.

The *Mean Height of the Barometer* during the year 1889 was 29·965 inches. The highest observed reading was 30·730 inches at 9 P.M. on December 5th. The lowest observed reading was 28·790 inches, at 4 A.M. on October 7th. The extreme range of atmospherical pressure was 1·940 inches compared with 2·130 inches in 1888.

The *Mean Temperature* of the year, deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the thermometer in the shade by Kaemtz's Formula, was 48·9°. The highest reading was 77·8° on July 6th; the lowest reading was 21·7° on February 11th. The average mean temperature for the years 1869–88 calculated in the same way, was 48·6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. was 49·3°.

Rain fell on 193 days, including snow or sleet on 15 days, and hail on 23 days. The average number of rainy days in the years 1869–88 was 196·5. The total rainfall measured 27·272 inches, compared with an average of 27·982 inches in the twenty years 1869–88. During the first half of 1889 (January to June, inclusive) the rainfall was 10·576 inches on 97 days; during the second half (July to December, inclusive) 16·696 inches fell on 96 days.

As regards the *Direction of the Wind*, 730 observations were made during the year, with this result—N., 65; N.E., 46; E., 55; S.E., 58; S., 73; S.W., 98; W., 181; N.W., 112; Calms, 42.

Noxious Insects.

Noxious Insects.

The ravages of noxious insects are frequently mentioned in the notes of the Superintendents of Enumeration. These insects have hitherto attracted but little notice in Ireland as compared with Great Britain and Foreign Countries. Mr. Matheson, the Secretary of this Department, has given a great deal of attention to the natural history of insect pests and the injuries inflicted on crops by them, and has kindly placed at my disposal some valuable notes which he has compiled with regard to this subject, accompanied by illustrative drawings. I propose as soon as possible to publish these notes with the view of supplying the Superintendents of Enumeration and others interested in the question with accurate information regarding noxious insects. Mr. Matheson received the kind advice and assistance of several distinguished entomologists when preparing his interesting paper which will be issued as a supplement to this Report together with some notes on noxious weeds.

Weeds and Noxious Plants.

Weeds and Noxious Plants.

For many years it was the custom of the late Mr. Donnelly, when Registrar-General, to point out the great injury done to crops by the very plentiful distribution of weeds in Ireland. Weeds not only interfere with the growth of the crops with which they are mingled but also exhaust the ground; in some cases are injurious to cattle, and even, though in rare instances, produce seeds which when mixed with grain produce poisonous effects on the consumers of food made from such grain. Besides weeds, properly so called, there are several injurious fungi which damage crops, fruits, trees, and vegetables of various kinds.

Mr. Donnelly issued circulars at various times warning farmers and others against the injurious effects of weeds. It is probable that these circulars would have had better effect if accompanied by more detailed information concerning the pests which they dealt with. I propose to endeavour to remedy this defect by issuing with the supplement on noxious insects some detailed information on noxious weeds. As in the case of the insects, Mr. Matheson and I have been much aided in arranging the information on the subject by scientific friends.

Total produce in 1888 and 1889.

Comparing the total produce of the crops in 1889 with the total in 1888—the returns for 1889 are, with the exception of flax and hay, of a satisfactory character. In Cereal Crops, there is an increase in wheat of 68,224 cwts.; in oats of 2,007 cwts.; in barley of 540,663 cwts.; in bere of 1,096 cwts.; in rye of 16,383 cwts.; and in beans of 3,271; there is a decrease in pease of 530 cwts.

In Green Crops, there is an increase in potatoes of 324,415 tons in 1889 compared with 1888, an increase of 583,171 tons in turnips, of 31,584 tons in mangel wurzel and beet root, and of 45,177 tons in cabbage.

Flax shows a decrease of 197,179 stones of 14 lbs.; hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, an increase of 91,586 tons; while hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, shows a decrease of 418,531 tons.

Estimated average produce per acre in 1888 and 1889.

The yield per acre of cereal crops in 1889 compared with that of 1888 shows an increase in wheat of 2·2 cwts.; in oats of 0·4 cwt.; in barley of 1·7 cwt.; in beans of 5·6 cwts.; and in pease of 0·4 cwt., while there is a decrease in bere of 0·3 cwt., and in rye of 0·5 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show an increase of 0·5 ton; turnips of 1·8 tons; mangel wurzel and beet root of 1·2 tons; and cabbage of 1·1 tons. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation shows the same rate in both years, and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, decreased by 0·2 ton. Flax shows a decrease of 1·7 stones.

The *total produce* of the principal crops in 1888 and 1889, and the increase or decrease in the latter year, are given in Table VI.; the *average produce* per statute acre in Table VII.; and in Table VIII. are given the total extent under each of the principal crops, the *estimated average* yield per statute acre, and the total produce, for each year from 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

Produce of the Crops, 1888–89.

TABLE VI.—The *total produce* of the principal Crops in 1888 and 1889, and the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Crops.	Produce.		Increase in 1889.	Decrease in 1889.
	1888.	1889.		
Wheat, Cwts. of 112 lbs.,	1,367,939	1,436,163	68,224	—
Oats, " "	17,630,638	17,632,645	2,007	—
Barley, " "	2,701,859	3,242,522	540,663	—
Bere, " "	5,043	6,139	1,096	—
Rye, " "	187,052	203,435	16,383	—
Beans, " "	63,999	67,270	3,271	—
Pease, " "	8,669	8,139	—	530
Potatoes, in Tons,	2,523,207	2,847,622	324,415	—
Turnips, "	3,326,651	3,909,822	583,171	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, "	590,055	621,639	31,584	—
Cabbage, "	385,848	431,025	45,177	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs.,	3,295,700	3,098,521	—	197,179
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	1,386,758	1,478,344	91,586	—
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	3,794,188	3,375,657	—	418,531

TABLE VII.—The *estimated average produce* per statute acre of the principal crops in 1888 and 1889, and the *increase* or *decrease* in 1889 compared with 1888 :— Average produce of Crops in 1888 and 1889.

Crops.	Produce per Statute Acre.		Increase in 1889.	Decrease in 1889.
	1888.	1889.		
Wheat, in Cwts. of 112 lbs., .	13·8	16·0	2·2	—
Oats, „ „ . .	13·8	14·2	0·4	—
Barley, „ „ . .	15·8	17·5	1·7	—
Bere, „ „ . .	13·3	13·0	—	0·3
Rye, „ „ . .	13·4	12·9	—	0·5
Beans, „ „ . .	12·6	18·2	5·6	—
Pease, „ „ . .	11·8	12·2	0·4	—
Potatoes, in Tons, .	3·1	3·6	0·5	—
Turnips, „ . .	11·3	13·1	1·8	—
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, „ . .	12·9	14·1	1·2	—
Cabbage, „ . .	9·1	10·2	1·1	—
Flax, in Stones of 14 lbs., . .	29·0	27·3	—	1·7
Hay, in Tons. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, . . .	2·2	2·2	—	—
Hay, in Tons. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*, . .	2·4	2·2	—	0·2

The further statement contained in Table VIII. gives a general view of the state of agriculture during the year 1889 as compared with preceding years. Extent under Crops, produce, &c., 1880–89.

Tables showing the total produce of the Crops in 1889, by counties and provinces, will be found at page 26, and by poor law unions at page 32. The average rates by counties and provinces for each year from 1880 to 1889, are given at pages 41 to 45.

TABLE VIII.—The extent under each of the principal Crops—the *average* Yield per Statute Acre, and the total Produce for all Ireland, in each year from 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

YEARS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE MEASURE.										
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1880, .	148,708	1,381,928	218,016	561	7,107	320,651	302,695	41,515	36,402	157,540	1,909,825
1881, .	153,794	1,393,312	210,093	474	7,588	355,293	295,212	44,838	38,496	147,145	2,001,029
1882, .	152,824	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	337,918	294,070	36,316	36,340	113,484	1,962,152
1883, .	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	306,467	306,799	37,945	35,813	95,943	1,931,784
1884, .	67,390	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	798,952	304,031	34,541	39,473	89,225	1,962,487
1885, .	71,017	1,328,669	179,133	344	8,399	797,292	296,984	37,179	42,127	108,147	2,034,768
1886, .	69,546	1,321,983	181,598	298	10,576	799,847	299,323	37,413	40,112	127,890	2,094,209
1887, .	67,151	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	796,939	300,123	41,733	43,673	130,284	2,143,818
1888, .	99,013	1,280,858	170,929	380	13,942	804,566	294,237	45,749	42,508	113,613	2,221,980
1889, .	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	787,234	297,913	44,021	42,437	113,652	2,187,522
	ESTIMATED AVERAGE PRODUCE PER STATUTE ACRE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1880, .	15·0	14·2	15·8	14·7	10·3	3·6	14·3	14·6	9·9	25·9	2·0
1881, .	14·9	14·1	15·8	14·5	10·5	4·0	12·9	13·4	9·8	30·8	2·0
1882, .	13·6	13·1	14·7	14·5	10·9	2·4	11·5	11·9	9·3	29·1	2·1
1883, .	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
1884, .	14·6	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
1885, .	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
1886, .	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·8	11·6	3·3	13·3	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
1887, .	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·8	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
1888, .	13·8	13·8	15·8	13·3	13·4	3·1	11·3	12·9	9·1	29·0	2·3
1889, .	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2
	TOTAL PRODUCE.										
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880, .	2,227,717	19,558,470	3,444,442	8,225	72,960	2,985,859	4,339,688	604,421	360,036	25,532	3,795,003
1881, .	2,297,131	19,703,074	3,326,916	6,880	79,946	3,433,593	3,820,946	601,792	279,588	28,332	3,989,834
1882, .	2,075,440	18,286,495	2,753,214	5,252	84,403	1,994,364	3,392,361	433,078	342,003	20,622	4,115,162
1883, .	1,296,713	18,851,231	2,821,537	4,543	82,856	3,451,506	4,292,217	525,755	340,577	18,292	3,937,259
1884, .	991,654	18,109,448	2,675,789	4,736	79,376	3,040,352	3,507,924	439,477	363,908	15,662	3,822,775
1885, .	1,097,198	18,133,677	2,883,937	4,623	106,682	3,175,738	3,551,783	499,730	397,708	20,578	4,156,095
1886, .	1,007,136	18,378,613	2,772,386	4,104	122,722	2,667,724	3,974,475	505,588	388,344	23,379	4,428,732
1887, .	1,019,032	15,149,419	2,071,457	3,218	116,343	3,569,402	2,719,151	454,837	325,130	15,106	3,599,185
1888, .	1,367,939	17,630,638	2,701,859	5,043	187,052	2,523,207	3,326,651	590,055	395,848	20,598	5,180,946
1889, .	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	2,847,622	3,909,822	621,639	431,025	19,366	4,851,001

PART III.—LIVE STOCK.

Number and Ages of Live Stock, 1888 and 1889.

TABLE IX.—The Number and Ages of the Live Stock in Ireland, in 1888 and 1889, and the Increase or Decrease in each description :—

Description of Stock.		Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Increase in 1889.	Decrease in 1889.
Horses,	Two years old and upwards,	420,341	427,307	6,966	—
	One year old and under two,	74,263	77,062	2,799	—
	Under one year,	70,493	69,895	—	598
	Total No. of Horses,	565,097	574,264	9,167	—
Mules,		30,271	29,838	—	433
Asses,		203,152	206,236	3,084	—
Cattle,	Two years old and upwards,	2,303,529	2,274,038	—	29,491
	One year old and under two,	874,045	866,835	—	7,210
	Under one year,	921,621	953,301	31,680	—
	Total No. of Cattle,	4,099,195	4,094,174	—	5,021
Sheep,	One year old and upwards,	2,161,116	2,252,846	91,730	—
	Under one year,	1,465,553	1,536,341	70,788	—
	Total No. of Sheep,	3,626,669	3,789,187	162,518	—
Pigs,	One year old and upwards,	171,091	168,646	—	2,445
	Under one year,	1,226,734	1,212,024	—	14,710
	Total No. of Pigs,	1,397,825	1,380,670	—	17,155
Goats,		295,678	303,933	8,255	—
Poultry,		14,486,400	14,856,517	370,117	—

Number of Live Stock.

At the period of the enumeration in 1889, the total number of horses in Ireland was 574,264, being an *increase* of 9,167 compared with 1888. There was an *increase* of 6,966 in the number "two years old and upwards," and of 2,799 in the "one year old, and under two," while there was a *decrease* of 598 in those "under one year."

Mules numbered 29,838, being 433 less than in 1888, and asses 206,236, being an *increase* of 3,084 as compared with the previous year.

Horses, Mules and Asses taken together numbered 768,457 in 1880, and 810,338 in 1889, being an *increase* of 41,881 or 5·5 per cent.

Cattle numbered 4,094,174 in 1889, showing a total *decrease* of 5,021 as compared with the number enumerated in 1888; in the "two years old and upwards" there was a *decrease* of 29,491, and in the "one year old and under two" a *decrease* of 7,210; while there was an *increase* of 31,680 in the number "under one year." Taking the ten years 1880 to 1889, cattle *increased* in number from 3,921,517 in 1880, to 4,228,851 in 1885, but *decreased* in each of the four following years, the number for 1889 being 4,094,174 as already stated.

Sheep amounted to 3,789,187 in 1889, showing an *increase* of 162,518, as compared with the previous year; the "one year old and upwards" *increased* by 91,730, and those "under one year" by 70,788. Number of Live Stock.

Comparing 1880 with 1889 there has been an *increase* in the number of sheep from 3,562,463 in the former, to 3,789,187 in the latter year.

Pigs were returned as 1,380,670 in 1889, showing a *decrease* of 17,155, or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The "one year old and upwards" *decreased* by 2,445, and those "under one year" by 14,710.

Comparing the number of pigs returned in the ten years from 1880 to 1889, the highest number, 1,430,128, was enumerated in 1882, and the lowest, 850,269, in 1880.

Goats numbered 303,933 in 1889, being 8,255 *more* than in 1888, and 38,144 *more* than in 1880.

The number of poultry in 1889 was 14,856,517, being 370,117 *more* than in 1888, and 1,426,335 *more* than in 1880. Of the 14,856,517 poultry in 1889, 985,456 were turkeys; 2,150,581 geese; 2,911,737 ducks; and 8,808,743 ordinary fowl. Poultry.

Compared with 1888, turkeys *increased* by 59,402, geese by 38,224, ducks by 49,993, and ordinary fowl by 222,498.

TABLE X.—The Number of Live Stock in Ireland, in each year from 1880 to 1889, inclusive:— Number of Live Stock, 1880 to 1889.

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1880, . .	582,130	186,327	3,921,517	3,562,463	850,269	265,789	13,430,182
1881, . .	574,746	187,143	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	13,972,426
1882, . .	565,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883, . .	561,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884, . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,408,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517

TABLE XI.—The proportion per cent. of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Ireland, according to Age, for the years 1880 to 1889, inclusive:— Number of Live Stock, 1880 to 1889.

Years.	Horses.			Cattle.			Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.			Per-centage at each age.		Per-centage at each age.	
	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	Two Years old and upwards.	One Year old and under Two.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.	One Year old and upwards.	Under One Year.
1880, .	78·2	12·1	9·7	57·7	20·9	21·4	64·4	35·6	13·6	86·4
1881, .	79·2	11·4	9·4	57·9	19·9	22·2	64·5	35·5	13·7	86·3
1882, .	79·6	10·4	10·0	57·0	19·9	23·1	63·0	37·0	13·2	86·8
1883, .	79·2	10·5	10·3	55·3	20·8	23·9	61·7	38·3	13·4	86·6
1884, .	78·0	11·1	10·9	55·3	21·5	23·2	62·5	37·5	12·8	87·2
1885, .	76·5	11·9	11·6	56·0	20·8	23·2	61·5	38·5	12·7	87·3
1886, .	76·3	12·3	11·4	56·7	21·0	22·3	61·7	38·3	12·7	87·3
1887, .	75·8	12·5	11·7	56·7	20·8	22·5	60·2	39·8	12·7	87·3
1888, .	74·4	13·1	12·5	56·2	21·3	22·5	59·6	40·4	12·2	87·8
1889, .	74·4	13·4	12·2	55·5	21·2	23·3	59·5	40·5	12·2	87·8

MILCH COWS.

Milch Cows.

TABLE XII.—The following statement shows the number of Milch Cows in Ireland in each year from 1854—the first year in which Milch Cows were separately enumerated—to 1889. The average number for the first five years of the period was 1,579,851, and for the last five years 1,395,751 being a decline of 184,100 or 11·7 per cent. The highest number in any one year was 1,690,389 in 1859, and the lowest 1,348,886 in 1864.

Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.	Years.	No. of Milch Cows.
1854, .	1,517,672	1863, .	1,396,924	1872, .	1,551,784	1881, .	1,392,012
1855, .	1,561,296	1864, .	1,348,886	1873, .	1,528,136	1882, .	1,399,005
1856, .	1,579,529	1865, .	1,387,448	1874, .	1,491,375	1883, .	1,402,324
1857, .	1,605,350	1866, .	1,482,616	1875, .	1,530,366	1884, .	1,356,585
1858, .	1,635,409	1867, .	1,521,053	1876, .	1,532,974	1885, .	1,417,423
1859, .	1,690,389	1868, .	1,476,339	1877, .	1,522,811	1886, .	1,418,644
1860, .	1,626,453	1869, .	1,506,038	1878, .	1,484,315	1887, .	1,394,135
1861, .	1,545,168	1870, .	1,529,024	1879, .	1,464,818	1888, .	1,384,771
1862, .	1,486,835	1871, .	1,545,662	1880, .	1,398,047	1889, .	1,363,781

Tables showing the number of Live Stock in 1889, by counties and provinces will be found at page 46 ; by Poor Law Unions at pages 47-50 ; and by counties and provinces for each year from 1880 to 1889 at page 51.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

Exports of Live Stock.

With the view of giving a more accurate idea of the number of live stock produced in Ireland the following statement has been extracted from the Statistical Returns published in the Report for 1889 under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878."

Number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the fifteen years 1875–89 :—

YEARS.	Cattle.						Sheep.			Swine.			Years.
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for fattening or breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.									
1875, . .	254,681	293,176	11,757	559,614	35,704	595,318	641,307	276,672	917,979	389,179	74,439	463,618	1875.
1876, . .	279,134	328,512	15,735	623,381	42,947	666,328	474,871	211,937	686,808	436,044	77,272	513,316	1876.
1877, . .	246,698	356,249	7,706	610,653	38,788	649,441	431,129	199,645	630,774	508,912	76,515	585,427	1877.
1878, . .	245,944	416,759	4,954	667,657	61,564	729,221	446,628	196,371	642,999	401,167	69,380	470,547	1878.
1879, . .	247,897	320,244	6,845	574,986	66,384	641,370	506,621	166,750	673,371	371,079	58,584	429,663	1879.
1880, . .	232,905	417,203	2,812	652,920	68,471	721,391	502,806	211,957	714,763	333,653	39,237	372,890	1880.
1881, . . .	279,125	250,899	3,701	533,725	37,832	571,557	415,703	161,924	577,627	349,532	33,463	382,995	1881.
1882, . .	291,777	427,798	3,006	722,581	59,693	782,274	393,848	164,556	558,404	453,443	49,463	502,906	1882.
1883, . .	229,603	278,518	1,819	509,940	46,927	556,867	312,108	148,621	460,729	433,793	27,224	461,017	1883.
1884, . .	255,026	387,352	2,220	644,598	71,245	715,843	355,466	177,819	533,285	437,227	19,451	456,678	1884.
1885, . .	243,348	342,938	1,884	588,170	52,300	640,470	430,410	198,680	629,090	370,639	27,925	398,564	1885.
1886, . .	285,156	388,917	1,247	675,320	42,069	717,389	493,983	240,230	734,213	391,509	29,776	421,285	1886.
1887, . .	331,119	302,878	2,283	636,280	32,973	669,253	321,644	226,924	548,568	438,155	42,765	480,920	1887.
1888, . .	282,537	405,540	2,941	691,018	47,698	738,716	400,836	236,748	637,584	495,680	49,292	544,972	1888.
1889, . .	248,362	372,682	1,432	622,476	47,367	669,843	373,313	240,374	613,687	428,103	45,448	473,551	1889.

From the foregoing it is evident that some of the younger animals included in the Statistics of Exports must of necessity escape enumeration in June of each year when

the returns of live stock are collected for this Department. Viewing the number of animals exported in relation to those enumerated it is found that in cattle the number exported bear a relation of 16·4 per cent. to those enumerated in 1889, as compared with 18·0 per cent. in 1888; in sheep 16·2 per cent. as compared with 17·6 per cent. in 1888; and in pigs 34·3 per cent. as compared with 39·0 per cent. in 1888. Exports of Live Stock.

From the same Report it appears that the number of horses exported in 1889 amounted to 31,824, equal to 5·5 per cent. of those enumerated.

It also appears that during the same period there were imported into Ireland, 2,996 horses, 468 cattle, 39,791 sheep, and 161 pigs. Imports of Live Stock.

HONEY PRODUCED IN 1888.

In connexion with the Agricultural Statistics for 1889, Returns were obtained of the amount of Honey produced in the year 1888, and of the number of swarms at work. Tables compiled from the information contained in these Returns are given in the Produce Report presented to Parliament in January of this year. Honey produced in 1888.

SCUTCHING MILLS.

The number of Mills for scutching Flax in Ireland in 1889 was 1,062, being a decrease of 8 compared with 1888, and a decrease of 120 since the year 1880. 1,048 of these Mills in 1889 were in Ulster, 4 in Munster, 3 in Connaught, and 7 in Leinster. There were 447 Mills with from 1 to 4 stocks; 327 having 5 or 6; 253 with from 7 to 12; 33 having from 13 to 18, and 2 having above 18 stocks; 867 were worked by water power; 123 by steam; 71 by water and steam; and 1 by horse power. Scutching Mills, 1889.

The following is the number of Scutching Mills, in each year, from 1880 to 1889 inclusive, by Provinces:— Scutching Mills, 1880 to 1889.

Provinces.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Leinster, . .	8	9	7	8	9	7	7	7	8	7
Munster, . .	18	15	19	15	12	9	8	6	4	4
Ulster, . .	1,140	1,135	1,114	1,099	1,086	1,067	1,033	1,063	1,056	1,048
Connaught, . .	16	13	12	10	8	9	5	2	2	3
Ireland, .	1,182	1,172	1,152	1,132	1,115	1,092	1,053	1,078	1,070	1,062

Scutching Mills, 1889.

Number of SCUTCHING MILLS in 1889, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, classified according to the number of Stocks in each Mill, and the Power used in working them :—

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THERE WERE SCUTCHING MILLS.	CLASSIFICATION OF MILLS.					Total No. of Mills.	POWER EMPLOYED.				
	Having 1, 2, 3 or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.		Water.	Steam.	Water and Steam.	Horse.	Wind.
LEINSTER :											
Longford, . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town, .	.	.	4	.	.	4	2	2	.	.	.
Meath, . .	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	.	1	5	1	.	7	5	2	.	.	.
MUNSTER :											
Cork, . . .	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
Total, . .	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
ULSTER :											
Antrim, . .	65	41	28	2	.	136	125	8	3	.	.
Armagh, . .	13	34	39	5	2	93	70	17	5	1	.
Cavan, . .	8	20	14	1	.	43	35	7	1	.	.
Donegal, . .	120	25	12	.	.	157	148	3	6	.	.
Down, . .	24	66	69	17	.	176	109	45	22	.	.
Fermanagh, .	8	9	6	2	.	25	22	2	1	.	.
Londonderry, .	96	58	19	.	.	173	158	5	10	.	.
Monaghan, . .	24	24	23	2	.	73	56	12	5	.	.
Tyrone, . .	85	48	36	3	.	172	133	21	18	.	.
Total, . .	443	325	246	32	2	1,048	856	120	71	1	.
CONNAUGHT :											
Leitrim, . .	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . .	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.
Total, . .	.	1	2	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	447	327	253	33	2	1,062	867	123	71	1	.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE.

Silos and Ensilage.

Following the course adopted in the two previous years, in view of the interest attaching to the question of Ensilage, I communicated with those Landed Proprietors and Landholders, throughout the country, having Silos or otherwise making Ensilage, requesting them to favour me with certain details regarding the methods followed and the results obtained in the year 1889. I received replies to 340 out of 444 circulars issued by me, and I beg to express my obligations to my correspondents for the valuable and interesting information afforded. It will be found set forth in the Appendix, pp. 70 to 123.

The following Table shows, by Counties and Provinces, the number of Silos or Stacks mentioned in the communications received from the persons who forwarded replies to the circular above referred to. A reference to the communications shows that the decline in the number for last year, as compared with that for 1888, is attributable to the fact that the weather of 1889 was much more favourable for hay-making :—

Counties.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Counties.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.
Antrim,	33	27	Mayo,	10	14
Armagh,	3	1	Meath,	74	63
Carlow,	11	5	Monaghan,	4	2
Cavan,	13	1	Queen's,	37	12
Clare,	14	9	Roscommon,	2	3
			Sligo,	2	2
Cork,	49	24			
Donegal,	6	13	Tipperary,	35	24
Down,	16	5	Tyrone,	7	15
Dublin,	12	10	Waterford,	5	10
Fermanagh,	9	8	Westmeath,	19	4
			Wexford,	5	10
Galway,	25	18	Wicklow,	16	10
Kerry,	5	9			
Kildare,	9	14			
Kilkenny,	14	13	PROVINCES.		
King's,	35	22			
			Leinster,	240	175
Leitrim,	13	8	Munster,	120	91
Limerick,	12	15	Ulster,	120	93
Londonderry,	29	21	Connaught,	52	45
Longford,	5	6			
Louth,	3	6	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	532	404

In conclusion I have to thank the occupiers and owners of land in general for their courtesy in supplying the information required for the various Agricultural Returns to the Enumerators. I have also to express my thanks to the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Sergeants of the Metropolitan Police, who have furnished the valuable notes on the local circumstances affecting agriculture in the various parts of the country, which will be found at pages 60 to 69 ; and to add, as I do, with much pleasure, that the Enumerators discharged their duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

T. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,

Charlemont House, Dublin,

19*th May*, 1890.

TILLAGE; MEADOW AND CLOVER; &c.

TABLE 1.—Showing, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1889.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER							TOTAL.
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow, or uncropped Arable Land.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.										
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	1,438	2,120	5,539	6,165	3,631	2,287	574	151	49	22,014	245,961	328,257	243	6,980	31,573	66,683	31,579	711,276
ARMAGH,	1,719	3,662	8,571	4,307	1,369	546	95	23	2	20,294	157,184	117,347	147	4,073	10,002	7,512	16,771	313,036
CARLOW,	880	612	844	994	830	353	110	9	5,482	77,121	115,836	161	4,208	5,936	9,472	8,560	221,294	
CAVAN,	1,029	1,403	7,149	6,883	2,404	936	202	50	3	20,059	150,548	242,493	315	6,197	19,748	16,594	31,116	467,011
CLARE,	1,246	1,288	3,022	4,758	3,627	2,698	939	352	48	17,978	144,991	457,881	181	7,317	42,787	80,556	34,552	768,265
CORK,	3,686	2,172	4,567	6,428	6,701	7,819	3,344	805	70	35,592	418,441	952,401	641	31,827	100,647	255,468	79,496	1,838,921
DONEGAL,	1,406	2,583	10,291	8,565	4,041	3,284	1,070	358	110	31,658	237,394	392,202	997	6,991	169,009	327,542	56,134	1,190,269
DOWN,	5,141	3,960	9,511	6,667	3,131	1,668	322	84	24	30,508	293,755	219,606	628	13,208	6,565	48,437	29,728	611,927
DUBLIN,	2,300	1,733	1,655	964	615	622	399	134	15	8,437	82,579	109,794	170	4,041	755	12,431	17,125	226,895
FERMANAGH,	721	1,056	3,524	4,350	2,298	1,214	340	84	10	13,597	108,311	234,911	30	5,877	17,031	29,412	22,093	417,665
GALWAY,	1,708	4,332	12,471	8,826	3,470	2,323	1,384	793	268	35,575	209,696	734,534	1,186	25,547	231,364	235,251	64,784	1,502,362
KERRY,	1,371	1,628	2,868	3,767	3,718	3,827	1,632	635	118	19,564	169,001	505,710	1,764	15,017	126,870	298,517	42,477	1,159,356
KILDARE,	1,034	1,602	1,620	1,178	848	971	709	355	36	8,353	117,673	239,459	525	6,291	37,021	2,227	15,301	418,497
KILKENNY,	1,624	1,778	2,526	2,526	2,272	2,032	778	207	20	13,763	152,360	293,115	712	11,226	12,597	14,081	23,063	507,254
KING'S,	1,388	1,654	2,312	2,073	1,384	1,121	542	268	45	10,787	122,178	223,494	156	8,350	114,778	5,900	18,163	493,019
LEITRIM,	507	864	5,077	5,236	1,792	694	164	40	7	14,381	81,601	206,889	163	3,680	24,672	40,351	18,856	376,212
LIMERICK,	2,036	1,720	2,423	3,082	2,851	2,783	1,049	276	29	16,249	171,175	411,937	62	8,809	17,087	27,908	25,995	662,973
LONDONDERRY,	1,353	1,491	5,385	4,603	2,290	1,370	414	132	30	17,068	186,977	187,392	313	5,286	33,708	74,655	25,057	513,388
LONGFORD,	712	766	2,504	2,625	1,116	571	185	67	8	8,554	65,787	134,281	158	3,689	37,417	1,674	14,215	257,221
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, Co. of Town,	1,266	1,352	2,339	1,458	624	458	249	108	14	7,868	89,815	81,463	362	4,029	2,930	12,714	10,305	201,618
MAYO,	1,600	3,559	14,956	9,734	2,813	1,551	809	477	191	35,690	168,329	534,761	657	10,463	343,767	203,434	56,719	1,318,130
MEATH,	1,793	1,680	2,492	1,945	1,173	1,208	926	570	88	11,875	128,548	405,191	121	9,645	10,676	632	23,434	578,247
MONAGHAN,	726	2,071	7,690	5,021	1,471	513	110	19	4	17,627	140,825	139,126	109	4,399	6,428	4,922	22,997	318,806
QUEEN'S,	1,397	1,698	2,353	2,015	1,310	1,185	610	251	34	10,853	135,052	215,235	191	11,519	28,012	18,434	16,411	424,854
ROSCOMMON,	728	2,198	8,135	5,627	1,623	906	518	269	27	20,031	129,716	340,648	546	7,288	83,478	5,142	18,594	585,407
SLIGO,	887	1,445	5,841	4,517	1,583	791	306	122	33	15,525	86,111	232,406	98	7,472	44,216	65,428	15,398	451,129
TIPPERARY,	2,233	2,873	4,469	4,877	3,956	3,370	1,424	538	92	23,832	256,428	602,194	653	25,864	47,457	77,087	39,286	1,048,969
TYRONE,	1,913	2,473	8,217	7,998	3,916	2,446	532	142	42	27,679	251,703	314,814	243	9,519	56,709	113,080	32,875	778,943
WATERFORD,	2,133	1,191	1,426	1,375	1,308	1,668	810	211	28	10,150	80,440	232,634	325	20,742	23,844	79,893	18,320	456,198
WESTMEATH,	1,463	1,677	2,406	2,184	1,371	1,079	551	275	48	11,054	90,444	273,886	122	8,369	42,342	530	18,324	434,017
WEXFORD,	1,450	2,175	3,077	3,041	2,676	2,388	864	190	17	15,878	202,992	300,996	427	11,050	15,373	19,537	25,325	575,700
WICKLOW,	979	774	1,301	1,307	1,190	1,391	721	271	66	8,000	102,880	217,409	44	17,663	25,594	120,229	16,075	499,894
PROVINCES.																		
LEINSTER,	16,286	17,501	25,429	22,310	15,409	13,876	6,887	2,806	400	120,904	1,367,429	2,610,159	3,149	100,080	333,531	217,861	206,301	4,838,510
MUNSTER,	12,705	10,872	18,775	24,287	22,161	22,165	9,198	2,817	385	123,365	1,240,476	3,162,757	3,626	109,576	358,692	819,429	240,126	5,934,682
ULSTER,	15,508	20,819	65,877	54,559	24,551	14,214	3,659	1,043	274	200,504	1,772,658	2,176,148	3,025	62,530	350,773	688,837	268,350	5,322,321
CONNAUGHT,	5,430	12,398	46,480	33,940	11,281	6,265	3,181	1,701	526	121,202	675,453	2,049,233	2,650	54,450	727,497	549,606	174,351	4,233,240
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	49,929	61,590	156,561	135,096	73,402	56,520	22,925	8,367	1,585	565,975	5,056,016	9,998,297	12,450	326,636	1,770,493	2,275,733	889,128	20,328,753

TABLE 2.—Showing the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, FALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, BOG and MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in each COUNTY and PROVINCE in IRELAND in 1889.

COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							COUNTIES.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER						
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	34·6	46·2	·0	1·0	4·4	9·4	4·4	MAYO,	12·8	40·6	·0	·8	26·1	15·4	4·3
ARMAGH,	50·2	37·5	·0	1·3	3·2	2·4	5·4	MEATH,	22·2	70·1	·0	1·7	1·8	·1	4·1
CARLOW,	34·8	52·3	·1	1·9	2·7	4·3	3·9	MONAGHAN,	44·2	43·6	·0	1·5	2·0	1·5	7·2
CAVAN,	32·2	51·9	·1	1·3	4·2	3·6	6·7	QUEEN'S,	31·3	50·7	·0	2·7	6·6	4·3	3·9
CLARE,	18·9	59·6	·0	0·9	5·6	10·5	4·5	ROSCOMMON,	22·2	58·2	·1	1·2	14·3	·8	3·2
CORK,	22·8	51·8	·0	1·7	5·5	13·9	4·3	SLIGO,	19·1	51·5	·0	1·7	9·8	14·5	3·4
DONEGAL,	19·9	32·9	·1	·6	14·2	27·6	4·7	TIPPERARY	24·4	57·4	·1	2·6	4·5	7·3	3·7
DOWN,	48·0	35·9	·1	2·2	1·1	7·9	4·8	TYRONE,	32·3	40·5	·0	1·2	7·3	14·5	4·2
DUBLIN,	36·4	48·4	·1	1·8	·3	5·5	7·5	WATERFORD,	17·6	51·0	·1	4·6	5·2	17·5	4·0
FERMANAGH,	25·9	56·2	·0	1·4	4·1	7·1	5·3	WESTMEATH,	20·9	63·1	·0	1·9	9·8	·1	4·2
GALWAY,	13·9	48·9	·1	1·7	15·4	15·7	4·3	WEXFORD,	35·2	52·3	·1	1·9	2·7	3·4	4·4
KERRY,	14·6	43·6	·2	1·3	10·9	25·7	3·7	WICKLOW,	20·6	43·5	·0	3·5	5·1	24·1	3·2
KILDARE,	28·1	57·2	·1	1·5	8·8	·6	3·7								
KILKENNY,	30·0	57·8	·1	2·2	2·5	2·8	4·6								
KING'S,	24·8	45·3	·0	1·7	23·3	1·2	3·7	PROVINCES.							
LEITRIM,	21·7	55·0	·0	1·0	6·6	10·7	5·0	LEINSTER,	28·2	53·9	·1	2·1	6·9	4·5	4·3
LIMERICK,	25·8	62·2	·0	1·3	2·6	4·2	3·9	MUNSTER,	20·9	53·3	·1	1·8	6·0	13·8	4·1
LONDONDERRY,	36·4	36·5	·1	1·0	6·6	14·5	4·9	ULSTER,	33·3	40·9	·1	1·2	6·6	12·9	5·0
LONGFORD,	25·6	52·2	·1	1·4	14·6	·6	5·5	CONNAUGHT,	15·9	48·4	·1	1·3	17·2	13·0	4·1
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	44·6	40·4	·2	2·0	1·4	6·3	5·1	TOTAL OF IRELAND,	24·8	49·2	·1	1·6	8·7	11·2	4·4

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1889.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES. Not exceeding 1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.	Above 500 Acres.	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	TOTAL.
											Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	462	601	646	593	400	358	209	82	9	3,360	40,037	69,187	59	4,015	8,080	620	5,027	127,025
Antrim,	295	289	828	1,023	682	465	103	18	4	3,707	49,426	58,320	10	1,825	1,834	193	5,519	117,127
Ardee,	554	271	535	470	304	222	154	78	10	2,598	34,952	53,959	38	1,689	1,125	42	4,405	96,210
Armagh,	786	1,240	3,639	2,156	700	313	59	17	2	8,912	78,627	59,677	39	2,455	3,856	1,324	8,269	154,247
Athlone,	360	620	1,546	1,228	495	330	122	59	14	4,774	30,728	90,807	26	2,511	20,428	150	6,190	150,840
Athy,	301	576	787	564	409	444	268	131	12	3,492	65,340	79,000	259	3,077	6,632	1,380	5,442	161,130
Ballieborough,	135	226	1,138	1,003	355	156	25	2	1	3,041	23,706	33,147	2	905	1,969	546	5,636	65,911
Ballina,	422	291	1,646	1,129	353	208	136	69	18	4,272	23,706	54,134	219	1,492	41,203	24,862	4,799	150,415
Ballinasloe,	156	404	903	804	367	262	185	101	20	3,207	26,463	91,914	45	3,174	31,127	669	5,115	160,507
Ballinrobe,	376	633	1,759	1,067	334	200	124	82	12	4,587	23,307	73,901	38	4,643	17,101	18,686	7,674	145,350
Ballycastle,	122	123	403	665	418	289	99	26	14	2,159	21,983	44,612	3	552	7,304	23,867	3,876	102,197
Ballymahon,	247	317	677	741	413	249	108	46	3	2,801	20,952	60,498	43	1,041	12,091	831	4,622	100,078
Ballymena,	213	533	1,633	1,613	832	466	103	38	9	5,492	55,167	79,095	85	1,241	9,576	10,383	5,615	161,162
Ballymoney,	226	268	1,180	1,321	643	365	81	22	7	4,113	47,995	46,893	98	659	11,697	14,208	5,344	126,894
Ballyshannon,	92	331	1,300	1,288	606	375	97	31	4	4,124	23,542	73,389	8	1,179	6,778	20,903	6,511	132,310
Ballyvaghan,	32	52	107	106	91	141	95	88	18	730	3,873	48,102	6	37	1,580	16,089	1,745	71,432
Balrothery,	109	494	514	289	183	203	157	63	4	2,516	28,423	41,467	55	1,003	213	339	3,790	75,290
Baltinglass,	144	194	402	535	475	529	230	74	5	2,588	35,676	67,698	21	1,600	8,792	21,352	3,969	139,108
Banbridge,	571	774	2,350	1,626	709	346	50	9	.	6,435	61,910	51,627	72	1,294	1,629	2,582	6,036	125,150
Bandon,	161	50	150	302	390	538	201	38	.	1,830	25,981	59,198	31	2,019	7,310	2,251	4,555	101,345
Bantry,	62	59	238	358	352	351	169	62	9	1,660	10,780	46,255	.	936	4,669	41,224	2,991	106,855
Bawnboy,	144	193	1,279	1,397	540	213	34	13	.	3,813	23,481	53,140	2	751	8,659	12,315	6,151	104,499
Belfast,	615	271	293	316	238	191	47	11	1	1,983	17,485	20,278	46	1,089	117	3,765	5,592	48,372
Belmullet,	8	331	872	553	107	134	86	69	36	2,196	10,101	25,768	22	25	97,455	38,910	5,651	177,932
Borrisokane,	133	261	321	283	227	221	116	71	4	1,637	24,144	44,446	21	2,515	7,710	211	2,803	81,850
Boyle,	96	496	2,268	2,114	658	280	115	35	5	6,067	36,947	91,594	246	2,505	13,146	9,034	6,224	159,696
Cahersiveen,	71	157	539	693	570	524	297	131	24	3,006	18,422	81,604	144	1,739	25,593	62,325	7,718	197,545
Callan,	336	473	563	487	439	425	165	45	2	2,935	28,480	65,876	285	2,464	966	914	5,025	104,010
Carlow,	827	534	746	783	599	679	326	115	5	4,614	66,695	102,587	132	3,004	2,687	3,235	6,817	185,157
Carrickmacross,	173	575	1,667	911	265	89	24	6	.	3,710	28,246	26,811	5	884	558	283	3,874	60,661
Carrick-on-Shan.,	102	238	1,600	1,412	358	179	66	20	1	3,976	26,285	57,768	2	677	5,084	6,859	4,062	100,737
Carrick-on-Suir,	684	248	304	372	382	413	213	49	8	2,673	21,239	65,540	14	5,323	3,376	12,590	4,548	112,630
Cashel,	206	376	518	565	525	543	249	98	17	3,097	39,524	101,733	144	2,218	4,764	1,901	5,854	156,138
Castlebar,	181	360	2,206	1,355	344	226	87	60	6	4,825	21,705	63,503	43	1,461	22,950	23,662	7,674	140,998
Castleblayney,	274	693	2,725	1,550	418	129	14	3	.	5,806	44,458	39,481	41	836	2,460	738	6,287	94,301
Castlecomer,	172	247	465	405	317	210	75	12	3	1,906	19,165	34,191	6	759	830	463	2,406	57,820
Castlederg,	5	69	325	604	436	346	77	31	10	1,903	19,493	30,741	.	549	8,328	29,837	2,837	91,785
Castlereagh,	295	302	3,056	1,750	336	172	112	69	8	6,050	37,603	87,496	192	1,917	31,578	1,530	5,252	163,568
Castletown,	45	74	431	458	304	177	43	11	4	1,547	7,059	21,980	.	172	2,036	39,302	2,896	73,445
Cavan,	526	541	2,582	2,542	844	288	71	14	1	7,409	57,014	81,778	66	3,132	4,902	722	13,445	161,059
Celbridge,	253	344	292	208	162	200	181	81	11	1,732	22,880	58,021	78	2,040	291	516	3,435	87,261
Claremorris,	228	322	1,939	1,394	413	188	81	37	2	4,604	25,896	65,096	32	816	13,580	110	5,258	110,788
Clifden,	108	538	1,306	637	226	170	116	63	71	3,235	9,913	49,838	143	876	45,698	72,942	13,556	192,966
Clogheen,	163	284	527	582	431	311	112	32	15	2,457	24,114	49,962	65	3,876	728	34,810	3,867	117,422
Clogher,	382	307	1,175	1,210	542	284	58	20	4	3,982	30,863	46,445	188	1,553	7,848	10,344	4,431	101,672
Clonakilty,	293	207	572	684	415	355	90	17	.	2,633	20,722	47,106	30	1,034	4,516	3,063	3,994	80,465
Clones,	215	362	1,148	1,016	399	195	33	5	1	3,374	24,824	38,753	30	451	2,444	1,519	5,482	73,503
Clonmel,	289	261	332	279	244	287	110	48	9	1,859	14,748	45,204	170	7,147	1,994	15,608	2,836	87,707
Coleraine,	426	214	730	988	631	427	109	24	4	3,553	45,359	46,387	238	1,115	5,641	6,986	7,299	113,025
Cookstown,	655	605	1,830	1,317	453	190	39	12	6	5,107	39,950	38,170	10	1,050	6,545	6,961	4,034	96,720
Cootehill,	196	380	2,137	1,827	512	179	34	2	3	5,270	42,859	51,221	72	1,920	1,799	440	7,534	105,845
Cork,	922	535	466	470	521	715	378	76	6	4,089	58,449	81,112	158	4,154	9,180	7,852	8,827	169,732
Corrofin,	113	77	110	207	175	210	104	44	6	1,046	7,466	33,771	.	679	1,820	14,670	2,980	61,386
Croom,	267	207	253	289	319	309	151	50	5	1,850	23,850	53,029	24	1,721	489	855	3,356	83,324
Delvin,	265	273	370	349	198	150	100	53	11	1,769	16,998	45,930	29	1,630	6,099	134	3,508	74,328
Dingle,	193	159	248	471	460	408	159	48	13	2,159	13,030	52,305	611	144	10,546	43,922	4,721	125,279
Donegal,	97	467	1,581	1,143	548	359	105	61	28	4,389	25,129	57,327	49	1,158	16,274	53,015	7,451	160,403
Downpatrick,	1,181	566	1,834	1,607	812	474	109	26	5	6,614	78,409	52,348	268	2,755	1,607	4,583	7,471	147,441
Drogheda,	614	360	598	471	256	274	168	79	6	2,826	33,871	57,558	24	1,749	84	565	5,212	99,063
Dromore West,	81	133	1,016	782	272	155	70	23	14	2,596	14,616	44,578	11	589	15,750	19,439	1,972	96,985
Dublin, North,	910	272	213	152	127	132	75	21	3	1,905	16,713	19,007	35	782	118	421	4,180	41,256
Dublin, South,	134	330	340	224	121	121	56	19	6	1,401	14,667	19,131	63	678	133	7,990	5,538	48,200
Dundalk,	425	1,045	1,900	945	288	207	105	34	3	4,952	49,626	32,890	329	1,585	2,068	12,667	5,464	104,629
Dunfanaghy,	70	265	1,192	721	205	188	62	16	19	2,738	11,705	27,055	136	944	25,418	53,398	7,022	125,678
Dungannon,	359	940	2,670	1,597	477	154	31	5	.	6,233	49,588	40,432	18	1,257	5,008	967	5,278	102,548
Dungarvan,	276	342	360	322	322	370	157	31	3	2,183	16,590	45,682	30	2,525	5,129	20,429	3,659	94,044
Dunmanway,	115	25	89	168	295	487	214	65	5	1,465	16,364	46,093	101	1,039	11,549	24,199	4,572	103,917
Dunshaughlin,	115	246	332	204	138	206	228	123	16	1,603	19,547	33,160	61	1,176	192	89	4,063	108,288
Edenderry,	386	544	528	383	297	304	210	141	12	2,805	39,064	80,721	60	1,987	44,065	135	6,352	172,384
Ennis,	236	223	446	655	460	463	152	62	5	2,652	23,721	71,620	13	1,503	5,018	4,899	5,731	112,505
Enniscorthy,	342	330	394	1,003	390	350	270	70	6	4,905	63,360	99,863	48	4,721	5,452	9,234	9,012	196,690
Enniskillen,	333	464	1,657	1,978	987	559	151	60	8	6,217	47,375	120,731	231	2,315	7,245	15,750	9,935	203,582
Ennistimon,	106	179	563	923	536	340	113	18	3	2,929	21,270	62,591	.	171	6,506	3,724	5,009	99,281
Fermoy,	339	129	285	351	480	623	281	75	3	2,566	37,174	79,288	61	5,322	5,383	13,857	7,275	148,360
Galway,	251	553	1,492	1,327	584	318	136	82	29	4,804	25,540	98,219	247	2,410	30,207	31,184	9,660	197,467
Geashamaddy,	72	313	1,427	941	243	103	82	55	4	3,245	19,881	49,624	18	1,348	24,935	741	3,667	100,214
Glenties,	152	450	2,135	1,737	663	776	313	108	21	6,607	31,742	75,630	189	100	56,060	82,219	11,549	257,479
Glin,	133	154	221	307	277	269	81	29	.	1,526	13,065	38,441	.	760	5,446	880	2,074	60,666
Gorey,	170	303	515	560	536	541	244	49	3	2,921	40,020	73,268	112	2,730	5,616	5,043	5,242	130,031
Gort,	130	357	683	799	463	326	127	51	10	2,946	18,180	61,702	8	3,238	2,098	14,837	5,986	106,049

* See note on pages 28, 29.

TABLE 3.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of HOLDINGS, their SIZE in STATUTE ACRES, and the DIVISION of LAND in the Year 1889—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND THEIR SIZE IN STATUTE ACRES.									TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS.	EXTENT UNDER							TOTAL
	Not exceeding								Above 500 Acres.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.	
	1 Acre.	-5.	-15.	-30.	-50.	-100.	-200.	-500.			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	400	426	1,308	1,390	575	275	106	43	7	4,530	36,627	71,995	53	1,638	17,224	448	6,316	134,301
Inishowen,	143	502	2,033	1,404	457	257	91	33	10	4,935	36,375	40,754	358	525	27,741	47,601	6,057	159,411
Irvinestown,	138	220	712	946	446	223	58	11	.	2,754	23,555	41,964	2	1,793	2,687	2,261	3,660	75,922
Kanturk,	477	130	268	390	520	792	391	109	9	3,086	42,536	104,373	18	2,164	13,762	15,739	7,043	185,685
Kells,	285	288	603	530	293	234	136	107	15	2,491	25,326	75,265	27	1,872	2,258	231	4,483	109,462
Kenmare,	50	54	269	388	382	524	319	151	30	2,167	14,190	88,649	133	2,149	21,622	64,165	7,244	198,152
Kilkeel,	267	731	1,521	686	170	59	24	10	16	3,484	20,198	21,300	8	4,230	1,062	32,760	2,276	81,834
Kilkenny,	548	377	575	620	456	397	192	48	5	3,218	37,783	64,222	121	1,649	866	708	5,594	110,943
Killadysert,	34	76	217	494	400	265	53	17	2	1,560	13,267	39,344	3	414	4,378	2,459	2,454	62,319
Killala,	41	128	398	431	192	146	59	58	23	1,476	8,254	38,380	7	279	37,079	18,049	2,834	104,882
Killarney,	229	323	610	864	846	839	316	115	32	4,174	39,086	95,649	117	8,840	24,132	75,285	8,178	251,287
Kilmacthomas,	136	122	112	82	111	215	152	50	4	984	9,538	37,050	40	1,010	6,422	7,578	2,840	64,478
Kilmallock,	337	310	493	590	617	624	235	53	8	3,177	37,145	89,390	19	1,902	1,431	8,993	5,770	145,150
Kilrush,	217	388	725	1,048	850	549	132	26	1	3,936	31,670	79,878	99	482	12,680	4,915	7,064	136,788
Kinsale,	56	90	193	256	296	362	146	36	3	1,438	23,706	44,196	33	1,815	3,424	3,122	3,355	79,651
Larne,	274	250	715	936	570	350	103	31	14	3,243	35,338	59,307	1	1,637	2,849	14,520	4,149	117,801
Letterkenny,	181	110	379	672	397	322	107	42	11	2,221	23,370	44,909	101	1,088	9,444	18,248	4,987	101,247
Limavady,	222	164	724	820	585	428	149	57	19	3,168	45,866	54,131	6	1,331	10,394	35,062	5,921	152,711
Limerick,	636	594	864	930	777	644	264	88	6	4,803	45,809	108,210	34	3,730	4,665	7,776	7,727	177,951
Lisburn,	536	834	1,781	1,501	687	373	54	14	1	5,781	60,284	50,291	41	1,312	398	484	7,061	119,871
Lismore,	402	159	317	455	362	316	124	28	7	2,170	19,149	41,392	86	5,749	2,706	22,989	4,977	97,048
Lisnaskea,	215	254	886	1,139	670	287	59	5	2	3,517	27,974	52,772	3	1,316	3,628	6,849	6,167	98,709
Listowel,	226	488	533	505	571	650	226	77	8	3,284	37,452	80,659	3	824	17,455	8,731	6,084	151,208
Londonderry,	431	179	643	862	652	488	209	61	3	3,528	56,090	50,293	39	1,420	6,479	23,285	6,521	144,127
Longford,	334	373	1,265	1,153	452	215	66	24	3	3,885	29,348	52,270	93	1,892	19,448	597	6,313	109,961
Loughrea,	361	457	1,117	1,095	534	414	247	139	31	4,395	28,606	111,430	57	5,053	17,480	31,235	4,971	198,832
Lurgan,	806	1,164	1,644	841	419	195	47	8	.	5,124	43,335	27,467	52	529	3,828	23	4,709	79,943
Macroom,	128	87	138	266	464	849	398	99	3	2,432	30,627	92,779	.	2,611	16,771	29,548	6,772	179,108
Magherafelt,	317	959	3,224	1,981	651	261	56	25	5	7,479	60,511	58,088	39	1,793	11,081	18,942	6,265	156,719
Mallow,	237	141	242	356	372	549	349	69	15	2,330	34,190	86,617	52	3,285	3,395	16,143	5,883	149,565
Manorhamilton,	193	261	1,442	1,730	726	323	74	17	4	4,770	25,254	77,360	22	1,716	9,729	25,522	5,244	144,847
Middleton,	230	147	230	379	388	426	236	54	4	2,094	39,528	53,512	35	3,111	3,876	4,425	4,779	109,266
Millford,	153	317	1,224	1,056	418	270	59	13	4	3,514	25,385	37,954	8	998	9,485	31,393	5,661	111,334
Millstreet,	72	82	111	207	288	333	134	32	4	1,263	16,011	38,584	8	821	4,448	12,172	2,861	74,905
Mitchelstown,	144	147	390	572	497	371	82	13	7	2,223	20,207	49,724	44	1,668	841	11,320	3,153	86,957
Mohill,	140	250	1,506	1,475	447	123	40	9	.	3,990	24,847	51,745	139	941	7,948	315	7,021	92,956
Monaghan,	165	623	2,751	1,836	529	163	40	7	1	6,117	50,413	47,886	11	1,415	2,792	2,724	7,503	112,744
Mountbellew,	79	450	1,382	591	172	120	79	77	9	2,959	20,151	55,559	39	2,920	21,572	398	1,744	102,383
Mountmellick,	857	843	1,225	937	572	510	236	96	20	5,296	58,367	90,003	126	5,280	21,522	16,970	8,364	200,632
Mullingar,	587	703	923	936	616	581	281	140	23	4,790	40,143	137,198	58	4,039	17,663	33	9,467	208,601
Naas,	520	782	861	613	406	467	321	155	30	4,175	46,799	122,869	163	2,454	19,876	16,408	7,624	216,193
Navan,	349	370	473	328	194	184	148	92	18	2,156	21,194	66,478	12	2,273	541		3,968	94,466
Nenagh,	397	306	716	797	697	623	269	119	9	3,933	45,442	103,906	37	2,741	6,664	17,222	7,056	183,088
Newcastle,	503	334	399	592	632	697	258	46	3	3,454	35,147	88,103	5	614	6,441	7,918	5,634	143,862
New Ross,	361	558	750	967	935	734	219	57	6	4,587	63,718	87,291	125	3,456	5,391	8,645	8,564	177,190
Newry,	972	1,877	4,089	1,800	543	209	23	10	1	9,524	60,207	53,002	137	2,036	1,822	13,063	7,708	137,975
Newtownards,	1,518	623	779	770	612	368	76	16	2	4,764	54,384	30,361	115	2,639	1,418	543	4,430	93,890
Oldcastle,	170	236	789	763	309	196	69	41	12	2,585	24,682	52,887	5	1,589	3,038	125	3,610	85,936
Omagh,*	276	330	1,544	2,162	1,236	861	168	34	13	6,624	65,020	103,786	12	1,279	18,871	30,711	10,134	229,813
Oughterard,	88	237	1,228	690	280	186	91	58	66	2,924	9,783	59,336	385	1,705	31,214	60,604	9,262	172,289
Parsonstown,	551	664	978	990	584	463	241	102	23	4,596	51,095	99,084	40	2,883	54,966	4,742	7,628	220,438
Portumna,	137	239	527	578	237	168	60	42	9	1,997	15,619	44,586	11	1,517	8,985	4,197	2,131	77,046
Rathdown,	718	593	477	255	169	133	67	21	7	2,440	15,778	22,316	16	3,361	678	16,313	3,051	61,513
Rathdrum,	355	302	469	449	456	622	363	109	32	3,157	42,260	100,799	1	10,836	7,383	58,923	7,249	227,541
Rathkeale,	287	173	344	422	316	315	134	33	6	2,030	19,971	52,186	10	1,456	1,695	1,181	3,433	79,932
Roscommon,	297	404	1,203	742	266	194	140	86	6	3,338	22,682	74,331	2	1,484	11,868	344	3,345	114,056
Roscrea,	506	480	679	674	457	386	186	95	24	3,487	32,178	85,487	38	4,069	13,392	3,592	1,786	140,542
Scarriff,	229	110	334	514	364	258	84	43	11	1,947	14,960	39,594	18	1,140	4,894	22,257	3,457	86,320
Shillelagh,	337	187	404	414	367	336	164	75	9	2,293	33,121	48,496	27	2,866	9,105	11,987	4,062	109,664
Skibbereen,	144	149	491	816	766	519	119	22	.	3,026	21,511	63,388	34	1,422	6,574	15,883	6,212	115,024
Skull,	51	68	274	427	361	274	55	6	.	1,516	7,836	26,092	.	147	2,018	18,258	2,818	57,169
Sligo,	476	754	2,118	1,403	539	278	122	42	8	5,740	32,578	80,082	54	4,844	5,942	14,791	5,275	143,566
Strabane,*	523	285	781	1,139	948	863	223	41	8	4,811	66,871	63,883	68	4,216	10,201	36,947	7,910	190,096
Stranorlar,	92	120	597	808	472	397	136	43	14	2,679	24,392	46,612	79	1,070	21,297	22,796	4,956	121,152
Strokestown,	81	350	1,396	952	237	128	72	45	2	3,263	20,515	53,907	116	585	12,133	531	2,249	90,036
Swineford,	138	518	4,056	2,433	424	125	45	13	1	7,753	31,591	77,400	44	461	27,366	6,786	7,846	151,494
Thomastown,	150	314	400	360	367	430	198	57	6	2,282	29,843	59,915	221	4,037	1,449	7,483	4,229	107,577
Thurles,	211	549	739	904	625	470	170	52	12	3,732	39,375	81,517	146	1,882	12,590	1,757	5,275	142,542
Tipperary,	530	435	911	1,032	794	619	234	77	12	4,644	43,384	105,546	46	6,457	2,070	14,966	7,519	179,983
Tobercurry,	134	297	1,535	1,163	398	189	68	36	9	3,829	20,664	58,411	16	1,559	15,256	25,207	4,661	125,774
Tralee,	516	347	591	753	806	832	304	108	11	4,268	43,612	98,597	756	1,104	25,658	44,060	8,060	221,847
Trim,	631	451	586	401	219	233	174	116	19	2,830	27,069	81,481	9	2,058	4,663	8	4,230	119,508
Tuam,	314	776	2,294	1,482	409	261	221	121	18	5,896	35,400	119,759	233	2,673	21,558	3,621	7,506	190,650
Tulla,	150	112	277	475	402	324	114	34	4	1,891	16,636	45,350	12	1,363	4,778	11,123	5,845	86,227
Tullamore,	429	605	866	741	591	431	179	75	8	3,925	45,763	73,875	67	3,738	24,580	368	7,004	155,395
Urlingford,	106	288	392	372	339	279	108	44	8	1,926	25,012	43,555	35	1,866	8,711	873	3,739	83,791
Waterford,	857	439	526	569	560	596	232	40	1	3,820	28,382	77,827	105	2,040	7,867	4,158	5,441	125,720
Westport,	293	946	2,065	1,239	653	326	197	92	94	5,905	22,198	135,410	252	1,566	89,286	81,627	15,562	345,899
Wexford,	666	385	1,161	795	626	523	183	27	4	4,811	47,672	69,255	196	1,511	2,583	3,515	4,117	128,849
Youghal,	219	289	252	300	281	306	97	36	1	1,731	17,423	39,884	107	1,913	2,164	6,038	3,995	70,624
Total,	29,929	31,730	156,904	148,406	78,402	56,520	22,925	8,367	1,585	563,975	5,056,901	9,988,297	12,459	326,630	1,470,494	2,275,758	889,128	29,998,767

LE 4.—Showing, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the PROPORTION PER CENT. under CROPS (including MEADOW and CLOVER), GRASS, ALLOW, WOODS and PLANTATIONS, BOG and MARSH, BARREN MOUNTAIN LAND, and WATER, ROADS, and FENCES, &c., in 1889.

OR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER							POOR LAW UNIONS.	PROPORTION PER CENT. UNDER						
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.		Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
beyleix, . .	31·5	54·5	.	3·2	6·4	·5	3·9	Granard, . . .	27·3	53·6	·1	1·2	12·8	·3	4·7
rim, . . .	42·2	49·8	.	1·5	1·6	·2	4·7	Inishowen, . . .	22·8	25·6	·2	·3	17·4	30·0	3·7
ee, . . .	36·3	56·1	.	1·8	1·2	.	4·6	Irvinestown, . .	31·0	55·3	.	2·4	3·5	3·0	4·8
nagh, . . .	51·0	39·0	.	1·6	2·5	·9	5·0	Kanturk, . . .	22·9	56·2	.	1·2	7·4	8·5	3·8
lone, . . .	20·4	60·2	.	1·7	13·5	·1	4·1	Kells, . . .	23·2	68·8	.	1·7	2·1	·1	4·1
y, . . .	40·6	49·0	·2	1·9	4·1	·8	3·4	Kenmare, . . .	7·1	44·7	·1	1·1	10·9	32·4	3·7
ieborough, . .	36·0	50·3	.	1·4	3·0	·8	8·5	Kilkeel, . . .	24·7	26·0	.	5·2	1·3	40·0	2·8
lina, . . .	15·8	36·0	·1	1·0	27·4	16·5	3·2	Kilkenny, . . .	34·1	57·9	·1	1·5	·8	·6	5·0
inasloe, . .	17·7	57·3	.	2·0	19·4	·4	3·2	Killadysert, . .	21·3	63·1	.	·6	7·0	4·0	4·0
linrobe, . .	16·0	50·9	.	3·2	11·8	12·8	5·3	Killala, . . .	7·9	36·6	.	·3	35·3	17·2	2·7
lycastle, . .	21·6	43·6	.	·6	7·1	23·3	3·8	Killarney, . . .	15·5	38·1	·1	3·5	9·6	30·0	3·2
lymahon, . .	20·9	60·4	.	1·0	12·3	·8	4·6	Kilmacthomas, . .	14·8	57·5	·1	1·6	9·8	11·8	4·4
lymena, . .	34·2	49·1	·1	·8	5·9	6·4	3·5	Kilmallock, . .	25·6	61·9	.	1·3	1·0	6·2	4·0
lymoney, . .	37·9	36·9	·1	·5	9·2	11·2	4·2	Kilrush, . . .	23·1	58·4	·1	·3	9·3	3·6	5·2
lyshannon, . .	17·8	55·5	.	·9	5·1	15·8	4·9	Kinsale, . . .	29·8	55·5	.	2·3	4·3	3·9	4·2
lyvaghan, . .	5·4	67·3	.	·1	2·2	22·5	2·5	Larne, . . .	30·0	50·3	.	1·4	2·4	12·3	3·6
rothery, . .	37·8	55·1	·1	1·3	·3	·4	5·0	Letterkenny, . .	23·1	43·5	·1	1·1	9·3	18·0	4·3
tinglass, . .	25·6	48·7	.	1·2	6·3	15·3	2·9	Limavady, . . .	30·0	35·4	.	·9	6·8	23·0	3·9
bridge, . .	49·5	41·3	.	1·0	1·3	2·1	4·8	Limerick, . . .	25·8	60·8	.	2·1	2·6	4·4	4·3
don, . . .	25·7	58·4	.	2·0	7·2	2·2	4·5	Lisburn, . . .	50·3	42·0	.	1·1	·3	·4	5·9
try, . . .	10·1	43·3	.	·8	4·4	38·6	2·8	Lismore, . . .	19·7	42·6	·1	6·0	2·8	23·7	5·1
rnboy, . . .	22·5	50·8	.	·7	8·3	11·8	5·9	Lisnaskea, . . .	28·3	53·5	.	1·4	3·6	6·9	6·3
fast, . . .	36·2	41·9	·1	2·2	·2	7·8	11·6	Listowel, . . .	24·8	53·3	.	·5	11·6	5·8	4·0
mullet, . .	5·7	14·5	.	.	54·8	21·8	3·2	Londonderry, . .	38·9	34·9	.	1·0	4·5	16·2	4·5
risokane, . .	29·5	54·3	.	3·1	9·4	·3	3·4	Longford, . . .	26·7	47·6	·1	1·7	17·7	·5	5·7
le, . . .	23·1	57·4	·2	1·6	8·2	5·6	3·9	Loughrea, . . .	14·4	56·1	.	2·5	8·8	15·7	2·5
ersiveen, . .	9·3	41·3	·1	·9	12·9	31·5	4·0	Lurgan, . . .	54·2	34·3	·1	·7	4·8	.	5·9
an, . . .	27·3	63·3	·3	2·4	·9	·9	4·9	Macroom, . . .	17·1	51·8	.	1·4	9·4	16·5	3·8
low, . . .	36·0	55·4	.	1·6	1·5	1·8	3·7	Magherafelt, . .	38·6	37·1	.	1·1	7·1	12·1	4·0
rickmacross, . .	46·6	44·2	.	1·4	·9	·5	6·4	Mallow, . . .	22·9	57·9	.	2·2	2·3	10·8	3·9
rick-on-Shannon, .	26·1	57·3	.	·7	5·1	6·8	4·0	Manorhamilton, . .	17·4	53·4	.	1·2	6·7	17·6	3·7
rick-on-Suir, . .	18·9	58·2	.	4·7	3·0	11·2	4·0	Middleton, . . .	36·2	49·0	.	2·9	3·6	4·0	4·3
hel, . . .	25·3	65·2	·1	1·4	3·1	1·2	3·7	Millford, . . .	23·2	34·1	.	·9	8·5	28·2	5·1
tlebar, . . .	15·4	45·1	.	1·0	16·3	16·8	5·4	Millstreet, . . .	21·4	51·5	.	1·1	5·9	16·3	3·8
tleblayney, . .	47·1	41·9	.	·9	2·6	·8	6·7	Mitchelstown, . .	23·2	57·2	·1	1·9	1·0	13·0	3·6
tlecomer, . .	33·2	59·1	.	1·3	1·4	·8	4·2	Mohill, . . .	26·7	55·7	·1	1·0	8·6	·3	7·6
tlederg, . .	21·2	33·5	.	·6	9·1	32·5	3·1	Monaghan, . . .	44·8	42·5	.	1·2	2·5	2·4	6·6
tlereagh, . .	23·0	52·3	·1	1·2	19·3	·9	3·2	Mountbellew, . .	19·7	54·3	.	2·8	21·1	·4	1·7
tletown, . .	9·6	29·9	.	·2	2·8	53·5	4·0	Mountmellick, . .	29·1	44·9	·1	2·6	10·7	8·4	4·2
an, . . .	35·4	50·8	.	1·9	3·0	·5	8·4	Mullingar, . . .	19·2	65·8	.	2·0	8·5	.	4·5
bridge, . .	26·2	66·5	·1	2·3	·3	·6	4·0	Naas, . . .	21·6	56·9	·1	1·1	9·2	7·6	3·5
remorris, . .	23·4	58·8	.	·7	12·2	·1	4·8	Navan, . . .	22·4	70·4	.	2·4	·6	.	4·2
den, . . .	5·1	25·8	·1	·4	23·8	37·8	7·0	Nenagh, . . .	24·8	56·8	.	1·5	3·7	9·4	3·8
gheen, . .	20·5	42·6	.	3·3	·6	29·7	3·3	Newcastle, . . .	24·4	61·2	.	·4	4·5	5·6	3·9
gher, . . .	30·4	45·7	·2	1·5	7·7	10·2	4·3	New Ross, . . .	36·0	49·3	·1	1·9	3·0	4·9	4·8
nakilty, . .	25·8	58·6	.	1·2	5·6	3·8	5·0	Newry, . . .	43·6	38·4	·1	1·5	1·3	9·5	5·6
nes, . . .	33·8	52·7	.	·6	3·3	2·1	7·5	Newtownards, . .	57·9	32·4	·1	2·8	1·5	·6	4·7
nmel, . . .	16·8	51·5	·2	8·1	2·3	17·9	3·2	Oldcastle, . . .	28·7	61·5	.	1·9	3·5	·2	4·2
eraine, . .	40·1	41·0	·2	1·0	5·0	6·2	6·5	Omagh,* . . .	28·3	45·2	.	·5	8·2	13·4	4·4
kstown, . .	41·3	39·5	.	1·1	6·8	7·2	4·1	Oughterard, . .	5·7	34·4	·2	1·0	18·1	35·2	5·4
tehill, . . .	40·5	48·4	·1	1·8	1·7	·4	7·1	Parsonstown, . .	23·2	44·9	.	1·3	24·9	2·2	3·5
k, . . .	34·4	47·9	·1	2·4	5·4	4·6	5·2	Portumna, . . .	20·3	57·8	.	2·0	11·7	5·4	2·8
rofin, . . .	12·2	55·0	.	1·1	3·0	23·9	4·8	Rathdown, . . .	25·6	36·3	.	5·5	1·1	26·5	5·0
om, . . .	28·6	63·6	.	2·2	·6	1·0	4·0	Rathdrum, . . .	18·6	44·3	.	4·8	3·2	25·9	3·2
vin, . . .	22·9	61·8	.	2·2	8·2	·2	4·7	Rathkeale, . . .	25·0	65·3	.	1·8	2·1	1·5	4·3
gle, . . .	10·4	41·8	·5	·1	8·4	35·0	3·8	Roscommon, . .	19·9	65·2	.	1·3	10·4	·3	2·9
negal, . . .	15·7	35·7	.	·7	10·2	33·0	4·7	Roscrea, . . .	22·4	59·5	.	2·8	9·4	2·5	3·4
wnpatrick, . .	53·2	35·5	·2	1·8	1·1	3·1	5·1	Scarriff, . . .	17·3	45·9	.	1·3	5·7	25·8	4·0
gheda, . . .	34·2	58·1	.	1·8	·1	·5	5·3	Shillelagh, . . .	30·2	44·2	.	2·6	8·3	11·0	3·7
								Skibbereen, . .	18·7	55·1	.	1·3	5·7	13·8	5·4
more West, . .	15·1	46·0	.	·6	16·2	20·0	2·1								
blin, North, . .	40·5	46·1	·1	1·9	·3	1·0	10·1	Skull, . . .	13·7	45·7	.	·3	3·5	31·9	4·9
blin, South, . .	30·4	39·7	·1	1·4	·3	16·6	11·5	Sligo, . . .	22·7	55·8	.	3·4	4·1	10·3	3·7
ndalk, . . .	47·4	31·5	·3	1·5	2·0	12·1	5·2	Strabane,* . . .	35·2	33·6	.	2·2	5·4	19·4	4·2
nfanaghy, . .	9·3	21·5	·1	·8	20·2	42·5	5·6	Stranorlar, . .	20·1	38·5	·1	·9	17·6	18·8	4·0
								Strokestown, . .	22·8	59·9	·1	·6	13·5	·6	2·5
ngannon, . .	48·4	39·4	.	1·2	5·0	·9	5·1								
ngarvan, . .	17·6	48·6	.	2·7	5·4	21·7	4·0	Swineford, . .	20·8	51·1	.	·3	18·1	4·5	5·2
nmanway, . .	15·8	44·3	·1	1·0	11·1	23·3	4·4	Thomastown, . .	27·7	55·7	·2	3·8	1·3	7·0	4·3
nshaughlin, . .	18·0	76·8	.	1·1	·2	·1	3·8	Thurles, . . .	27·6	57·2	·1	1·3	8·8	1·3	3·7
nderry, . .	22·7	46·8	.	1·1	25·6	·1	3·7	Tipperary, . . .	24·1	58·7	.	3·6	1·1	8·3	4·2
								Tobercurry, . .	16·4	46·5	.	1·2	12·1	20·1	3·7
nis, . . .	21·1	63·6	.	1·3	4·5	4·4	5·1								
niscorthy, . .	34·7	50·8	.	2·4	2·8	4·7	4·6	Tralee, . . .	19·7	44·4	·3	·5	11·6	19·9	3·6
niskillen, . .	23·3	59·3	·1	1·1	3·6	7·7	4·9	Trim, . . .	22·6	68·2	.	1·7	3·9	.	3·6
nistimon, . .	21·6	63·0	.	·2	6·5	3·7	5·0	Tuam, . . .	18·6	62·8	·1	1·4	11·3	1·9	3·9
moy, . . .	25·1	53·4	·1	3·6	3·6	9·3	4·9	Tulla, . . .	19·3	56·1	.	1·6	5·7	12·9	4·4
								Tullamore, . .	29·5	47·5	·1	2·4	15·8	·2	4·5
lway, . . .	12·9	49·7	·1	1·2	15·3	15·8	5·0								
nmaddy, . .	19·3	49·5	.	1·4	24·9	·7	3·7	Urlingford, . .	29·9	52·0	.	2·2	10·4	1·0	4·5
nties, . . .	12·3	29·4	·1	.	21·8	31·9	4·5	Waterford, . .	22·6	61·9	·1	1·6	6·3	3·3	4·2
n, . . .	21·5	63·4	.	1·3	9·0	1·4	3·4	Westport, . . .	6·4	39·1	·1	·5	25·8	23·6	4·5
rey, . . .	30·8	56·3	·1	2·1	2·8	3·9	4·0	Wexford, . . .	37·0	53·8	·1	1·2	2·0	2·7	3·2
								Youghal, . . .	24·7	56·5	·1	2·7	3·1	8·5	4·4
rt, . . .	17·1	58·2	.	3·0	2·0	14·0	5·7								
								Total of Ireland, .	24·8	49·2	·1	1·6	8·7	11·2	4·4

* See note on pages 28, 29.

TABLE 5.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE EXTENT OF LAND

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	2,034	70,661	895	12	24	1,262	62	74,950	42,572	10,683	229
ARMAGH,	2,600	51,727	53	11	156	179	15	54,741	27,574	8,425	595
CARLOW,	1,813	19,546	5,522	1	.	.	.	26,862	9,649	4,945	640
CAVAN,	389	39,084	55	10	192	6	4	39,740	27,943	2,861	469
CLARE,	2,748	13,783	692	4	1,455	38	2	18,722	23,039	5,487	2,835
CORK,	12,122	96,862	16,049	8	225	15	7	125,288	62,004	29,684	8,083
DONEGAL,	591	86,406	1,724	28	1,316	169	185	90,419	44,979	17,618	817
DOWN,	12,752	102,848	584	19	67	382	83	116,735	47,735	19,989	965
DUBLIN,	4,288	13,546	2,576	8	74	3	80	20,575	8,699	2,668	836
FERMANAGH,	950	19,638	36	23	457	20	13	21,137	15,726	2,908	735
GALWAY,	6,095	43,973	3,662	41	2,767	6	105	56,649	43,251	12,498	2,393
KERRY,	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	.	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870
KILDARE,	2,013	21,825	13,454	28	389	6	3	37,718	8,179	11,224	1,216
KILKENNY,	6,519	31,469	17,788	.	8	.	.	55,784	16,886	9,454	1,571
KING'S,	349	20,373	19,423	23	755	2	4	40,929	15,437	10,121	1,715
LEITRIM,	70	11,859	5	4	350	1	.	12,289	16,804	1,036	325
LIMERICK,	5,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	7	1	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,768
LONDONDERRY,	1,276	70,986	1,200	31	614	193	14	74,314	31,762	14,456	271
LONGFORD,	320	13,479	18	5	248	.	.	14,070	10,999	2,327	449
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	1,131	23,469	15,155	5	13	55	18	39,846	11,545	8,977	639
MAYO,	1,829	49,470	1,154	46	3,117	5	46	55,667	48,097	8,077	744
MEATH,	1,151	25,488	1,050	5	192	6	.	27,892	11,192	5,986	961
MONAGHAN,	753	49,246	787	9	96	12	2	50,905	22,828	8,412	885
QUEEN'S,	659	19,739	22,415	10	21	3	1	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,544
ROSCOMMON,	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	.	25,264	25,067	4,666	797
SLIGO,	784	20,369	595	3	442	4	2	22,199	19,362	3,192	683
TIPPERARY,	8,029	42,761	20,590	46	96	7	8	71,537	31,985	19,495	2,639
TYRONE,	1,506	96,250	56	8	341	21	6	98,188	41,801	15,928	476
WATERFORD,	1,985	28,104	1,565	4	75	.	.	31,733	14,040	5,929	1,851
WESTMEATH,	49	17,897	440	5	196	5	2	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,163
WEXFORD,	5,501	49,170	34,068	37	20	1,257	5	90,058	22,480	18,351	3,091
WICKLOW,	1,101	23,646	618	1	.	.	.	25,366	10,273	5,234	766
PROVINCES.											
LEINSTER,	24,894	279,647	132,527	128	1,916	1,337	113	440,562	151,655	96,189	14,591
MUNSTER,	32,765	223,675	42,183	85	2,527	81	18	301,334	180,078	70,975	19,046
ULSTER,	22,851	586,846	5,390	151	3,263	2,244	384	621,129	302,920	101,280	5,442
CONNAUGHT,	9,235	148,784	5,683	107	3,080	26	153	172,068	152,581	29,469	4,942
TOTAL,	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	3,688	668	1,535,093	787,234	297,913	44,021

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889, THE VALUATION IN 1889, AND THE POPULATION IN 1881.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.						Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Valuation in 1889.	Population in 1881.	Counties.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
53	207	586	10	948	55,288	15,498	51,040	49,185	245,961	1,248,301	421,943	Antrim.
57	286	326	91	1,040	38,394	8,566	33,457	22,026	157,184	423,227	163,177	Armagh.
111	651	8	36	419	16,459	.	14,563	19,217	77,121	164,917	46,568	Carlow.
31	1,180	63	73	1,595	34,215	5,706	17,476	53,411	150,548	274,529	129,476	Cavan.
105	1,913	20	29	850	34,278	19	8,109	83,863	144,991	317,165	141,457	Clare.
480	4,082	1,594	266	2,685	108,878	86	54,878	129,311	418,441	1,234,355	495,607	Cork.
123	2,531	698	65	1,147	67,978	10,489	24,142	44,366	237,394	296,932	206,035	Donegal.
107	556	648	84	2,418	72,502	20,945	71,600	11,973	293,755	848,561	272,107	Down.
210	999	47	36	2,079	15,574	.	12,574	33,856	82,579	1,478,445	418,910	Dublin.
52	310	65	13	533	20,342	2,743	6,104	57,985	108,311	236,416	84,879	Fermanagh.
76	1,881	171	2,620	1,291	64,181	6	12,186	76,674	209,696	474,674	242,005	Galway.
85	4,076	49	261	798	40,582	10	6,093	93,003	169,001	290,150	201,039	Kerry.
99	277	43	263	401	21,702	.	18,831	39,422	117,673	338,799	75,004	Kildare.
65	1,767	70	24	498	30,335	1	22,565	43,675	152,360	359,468	99,531	Kilkenny.
84	638	80	784	874	29,733	1	12,923	38,592	122,178	243,714	72,852	King's.
20	1,250	21	21	339	19,816	52	1,372	48,072	81,601	136,443	90,372	Leitrim.
167	2,128	48	39	651	30,748	1	7,793	107,892	171,175	532,321	180,632	Limerick.
88	878	314	76	1,453	49,298	16,148	32,104	15,113	186,977	386,277	164,991	Londonderry.
29	834	66	37	504	15,245	49	6,309	30,114	65,787	153,309	61,009	Longford.
97	423	148	2	628	22,459	728	17,804	8,978	89,815	233,254	77,684	Louth & Drogheda, County of Town.
21	2,271	195	428	1,441	61,274	123	11,240	40,025	168,329	314,558	245,212	Mayo.
82	380	43	120	901	19,665	65	15,430	65,496	128,548	547,033	87,469	Meath.
27	512	122	58	1,229	34,073	12,532	29,755	13,560	140,825	265,077	102,748	Monaghan.
123	713	75	154	332	30,400	.	19,200	42,604	135,052	259,863	73,124	Queen's.
13	1,177	25	746	568	33,059	1	4,920	66,472	129,716	295,572	132,490	Roscommon.
37	1,325	25	36	599	25,259	23	7,101	31,529	86,111	213,752	111,578	Sligo.
230	3,270	109	296	783	58,807	.	34,278	91,806	256,428	660,427	199,612	Tipperary.
33	936	163	28	2,523	61,888	19,859	39,606	32,162	251,703	438,194	197,719	Tyrone.
127	1,552	55	3	510	24,067	.	12,879	11,761	80,440	317,322	112,768	Waterford.
52	760	29	260	713	18,736	.	8,509	44,605	90,444	316,357	71,798	Westmeath.
180	1,998	90	20	672	46,882	1	39,410	26,641	202,992	376,547	123,854	Wexford.
34	676	18	45	586	17,632	.	15,991	43,891	102,880	273,948	70,386	Wicklow.
												Provinces.
1,166	10,116	717	1,781	8,607	284,822	845	204,109	437,091	1,367,429	4,745,654	1,278,989	Leinster.
1,194	17,021	1,875	894	6,277	297,360	116	124,030	517,636	1,240,476	3,371,740	1,331,115	Munster.
571	7,396	2,985	498	12,886	433,978	112,486	305,284	299,781	1,772,658	4,417,514	1,743,075	Ulster.
167	7,904	437	3,851	4,238	203,589	205	36,819	262,772	675,453	1,434,999	821,657	Connaught.
3,098	42,437	6,014	7,024	32,008	1,219,749	113,652	670,242	1,517,280	5,056,016	13,969,907	5,174,836	Total.

* The slight difference between the Total Valuation by Counties and that by Unions is accounted for by the fact that the County and Union Ratings do not take effect at the same period of the year.

TABLE 6.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES THE

PRODUCE OF

COUNTIES.	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ANTRIM,	26,663	1,075,302	15,256	168	355	23,634	915
ARMAGH,	35,166	615,295	855	153	2,380	2,364	186
CARLOW,	29,872	303,681	93,961	11	.	.	.
CAVAN,	5,473	426,660	1,007	147	2,950	88	54
CLARE,	39,023	203,833	11,607	51	17,378	906	24
CORK,	204,220	1,563,872	285,178	120	2,619	222	90
DONEGAL,	9,962	1,130,433	26,464	398	15,375	3,213	1,906
DOWN,	191,740	1,341,412	8,713	232	797	7,563	996
DUBLIN,	99,813	297,564	56,164	90	647	69	1,296
FERMANAGH,	13,729	229,517	426	219	5,281	252	126
GALWAY,	87,430	647,780	50,786	519	35,913	70	935
KERRY,	34,668	343,463	33,368	258	7,095	249	.
KILDARE,	36,592	349,912	233,180	415	5,274	108	36
KILKENNY,	100,619	463,941	307,709	.	122	.	.
KING'S,	7,282	329,971	362,822	351	12,782	37	54
LEITRIM,	1,039	166,438	54	43	4,563	14	.
LIMERICK,	90,839	288,367	18,710	32	978	135	12
LONDONDERRY,	18,643	1,034,412	22,128	279	6,665	3,507	236
LONGFORD,	5,164	203,656	201	52	4,452	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	22,379	349,871	266,006	50	198	730	425
MAYO,	33,290	711,752	16,598	554	40,451	84	546
MEATH,	21,665	376,156	20,587	70	3,073	104	.
MONAGHAN,	10,658	488,708	11,950	129	994	204	22
QUEEN'S,	11,355	346,113	419,489	138	305	32	16
ROSCOMMON,	6,500	292,438	4,283	156	18,180	160	.
SLIGO,	12,934	317,406	8,379	36	6,628	49	23
TIPPERARY,	121,565	698,109	366,746	787	1,455	115	90
TYRONE,	21,200	1,270,156	836	96	3,538	362	72
WATERFORD,	36,391	471,853	28,286	48	449	.	.
WESTMEATH,	850	258,281	6,498	77	2,374	80	24
WEXFORD,	81,564	716,739	554,379	444	164	22,919	55
WICKLOW,	17,875	319,554	9,896	16	.	.	.
PROVINCES.							
LEINSTER,	435,030	4,315,439	2,330,892	1,714	29,391	24,079	1,906
MUNSTER,	526,706	3,569,497	743,895	1,296	29,974	1,627	216
ULSTER,	333,234	7,611,895	87,635	1,821	38,335	41,187	4,513
CONNAUGHT,	141,193	2,135,814	80,100	1,308	105,735	377	1,504
TOTAL,	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	67,270	8,139

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889.

THE CROPS.										
GREEN CROPS.							FLAX.	HAY.		COUNTIES.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
165,145	124,343	3,113	397	1,800	10,737	103	506,373	108,550	127,142	ANTRIM.
87,765	83,704	6,751	384	2,428	5,318	927	200,227	73,359	61,135	ARMAGH.
42,336	71,133	9,808	1,055	5,822	109	439	.	30,785	37,619	CARLOW.
90,899	43,033	8,043	216	16,026	357	696	150,198	42,802	145,722	CAVAN.
73,489	66,256	36,426	948	19,781	165	183	508	19,382	185,215	CLARE.
238,828	392,899	122,137	4,729	39,865	20,120	2,410	3,411	118,871	260,106	CORK.
163,451	268,128	12,260	997	30,109	5,464	598	324,462	50,038	95,772	DONEGAL.
197,582	219,072	10,503	809	5,817	6,630	750	450,796	139,676	26,996	DOWN.
40,524	34,602	12,785	1,437	21,251	367	144	.	27,592	68,120	DUBLIN.
48,339	39,806	10,813	658	2,564	508	93	70,753	14,797	128,866	FERMANAGH.
157,561	175,473	34,100	605	19,282	1,297	17,531	132	27,958	168,491	GALWAY.
105,842	60,669	24,268	717	33,610	333	2,212	290	14,075	186,829	KERRY.
25,383	166,403	17,437	682	3,739	262	1,895	.	38,266	73,716	KILDARE.
61,938	104,606	20,314	606	12,302	484	147	30	50,520	83,230	KILKENNY.
50,467	160,157	27,853	782	6,353	626	9,332	25	29,342	81,721	KING'S.
55,030	13,971	4,571	150	14,634	122	270	1,542	3,517	135,769	LEITRIM.
84,052	66,138	25,247	1,585	21,251	188	296	32	18,128	257,458	LIMERICK.
131,546	209,679	3,289	883	10,398	4,453	826	526,864	65,631	34,996	LONDONDERRY.
36,129	29,844	5,464	217	9,703	544	218	1,646	16,381	73,348	LONGFORD.
43,448	91,215	6,884	587	1,730	927	12	15,878	40,806	17,623	LOUTH and DROGHEDA. County of Town.
166,796	112,404	10,476	265	25,341	1,534	4,101	3,061	27,715	94,922	MAYO.
34,881	95,059	15,925	766	4,918	246	803	1,561	31,194	130,800	MEATH.
57,589	86,667	11,030	220	2,821	1,068	662	278,450	64,631	34,045	MONAGHAN.
66,912	171,604	22,267	1,254	9,141	785	1,329	.	42,825	82,886	QUEEN'S.
88,396	56,458	10,441	110	13,652	171	4,510	28	10,892	154,387	ROSCOMMON.
74,647	51,549	10,711	416	15,179	292	360	718	17,656	77,263	SLIGO.
119,908	252,749	37,567	2,043	30,103	752	1,784	.	76,008	206,050	TIPPERARY.
139,094	239,842	5,972	172	7,344	1,319	285	561,506	90,943	86,582	TYRONE.
51,505	75,143	29,982	1,023	10,666	398	27	.	28,048	23,856	WATERFORD.
28,436	73,090	16,138	439	9,946	189	2,479	.	18,478	92,488	WESTMEATH.
84,739	198,423	37,038	1,382	16,685	424	235	30	102,824	58,257	WEXFORD.
34,965	75,703	12,026	382	6,764	207	360	.	36,654	84,247	WICKLOW.
										PROVINCES.
550,158	1,271,839	203,939	9,589	108,354	5,170	17,393	19,170	465,667	884,055	LEINSTER.
673,624	913,854	275,627	11,045	155,276	21,956	6,912	4,241	274,512	1,119,514	MUNSTER.
1,081,410	1,314,274	71,774	4,736	79,307	35,854	4,940	3,069,629	650,427	741,256	ULSTER.
542,430	409,855	70,299	1,546	88,088	3,416	26,772	5,481	87,738	630,832	CONNAUGHT.
2,847,622	3,909,822	621,639	26,916	431,025	66,396	56,017	3,098,521	1,478,344	3,375,657	TOTAL.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	148	6,611	7,129	3	2	.	.	13,893	5,073	3,794	533
ANTRIM,	361	13,158	20	.	5	149	26	13,719	7,708	1,911	21
ARDEE,	410	8,314	4,384	5	10	40	18	13,181	3,104	3,379	214
ARMAGH,	1,495	25,051	10	7	70	122	11	26,766	12,563	4,882	372
ATHLONE,	78	5,632	40	1	241	.	.	5,992	4,984	1,653	371
ATHY,	990	11,326	14,257	5	91	1	1	26,671	4,508	7,791	669
BAILIEBOROUGH,	14	7,782	.	.	9	.	.	7,805	4,503	731	46
BALLINA,	118	7,039	154	12	302	3	46	7,674	6,376	1,450	160
BALLINASLOE,	65	4,862	264	3	117	.	.	5,311	3,535	1,729	368
BALLINROBE,	1,445	5,380	109	13	203	1	.	7,151	5,232	1,947	311
BALLYCASTLE,	16	8,518	519	2	1	258	2	9,316	4,153	1,643	9
BALLYMAHON,	187	4,071	5	2	56	.	.	4,321	3,084	960	234
BALLYMENA,	94	15,527	1	1	10	.	1	15,634	11,932	1,090	32
BALLYMONEY,	21	17,001	5	.	9	7	4	17,047	9,293	2,555	51
BALLYSHANNON,	134	2,960	4	.	167	37	1	3,303	3,898	454	154
BALLYVAGHAN,	203	217	341	.	13	15	.	789	812	243	140
BALROTHERY,	1,471	5,188	1,571	8	67	.	12	8,317	3,512	1,170	274
BALTINGLASS,	101	7,188	530	.	.	.	.	7,819	3,491	1,790	229
BANBRIDGE,	487	22,663	25	7	10	13	6	23,211	9,349	3,394	61
BANDON,	622	7,226	733	2	9	.	1	8,593	3,704	2,508	703
BANTRY,	602	1,799	4	1	29	.	.	2,435	2,430	580	194
BAWNBOY,	24	4,293	2	.	28	.	.	4,347	4,543	222	51
BELFAST,	219	3,538	8	8	1	8	5	3,787	1,712	1,101	58
BELMULLET,	.	2,903	508	2	518	.	.	3,931	3,397	369	12
BORRISOKANE,	301	3,509	6,230	.	22	.	2	10,064	2,244	3,351	393
BOYLE,	248	6,161	46	.	174	.	1	6,630	7,733	736	251
CAHERSIVEEN,	6	3,555	.	2	21	.	.	3,584	4,225	802	284
CALLAN,	2,022	5,400	1,239	.	.	.	.	8,661	2,791	1,388	197
CARLOW,	1,885	13,632	4,893	.	.	.	.	20,410	7,100	3,910	614
CARRICKMACROSS,	418	10,078	693	1	5	.	.	11,195	4,791	2,046	74
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	23	3,593	3	1	208	1	.	3,829	5,356	360	105
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	708	5,923	29	.	1	.	.	6,661	2,729	1,362	480
CASHEL,	1,964	7,942	1,446	1	2	3	3	11,361	4,223	2,918	407
CASTLEBAR,	181	6,220	85	5	139	.	.	6,630	6,059	1,088	66
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	2	17,334	2	.	.	.	.	17,338	7,890	2,589	105
CASTLECOMER,	143	2,300	1,225	.	6	.	.	3,674	2,126	704	153
CASTLEDERG,	20	7,793	3	.	23	.	.	7,839	3,294	1,164	3
CASTLEREAGH,	9	8,723	95	7	287	2	.	9,123	8,659	1,269	158
CASTLETOWN,	12	1,538	1	.	14	.	.	1,565	1,935	233	46
CAVAN,	279	12,745	28	8	124	6	4	13,194	10,438	824	258
CELBRIDGE,	821	4,558	286	8	.	.	23	5,701	1,618	1,172	303
CLAREMORRIS,	42	8,230	32	9	324	.	.	8,637	6,715	1,460	56
CLIFDEN,	13	1,909	239	6	808	.	.	2,975	3,579	191	116
CLOGHEEN,	2,777	6,435	24	.	3	.	.	9,239	4,440	1,278	193
CLOGHER,	251	11,007	8	.	13	2	3	11,284	5,015	1,770	86
CLONAKILTY,	1,325	3,776	1,896	.	23	.	.	7,020	4,004	2,059	484
CLONES,	412	5,578	5	5	106	3	.	6,109	3,810	766	222
CLONMEL,	1,264	3,756	59	.	1	.	.	5,080	2,134	790	152
COLERAINE,	23	15,680	867	.	14	41	17	16,642	6,392	3,645	127
COOKSTOWN,	706	12,803	24	2	115	3	2	13,655	6,930	2,361	143
COOTEHILL,	79	13,749	22	5	57	.	1	13,913	6,973	1,250	89
CORK,	599	15,124	2,282	1	6	4	5	18,021	6,180	4,486	1,746
CORROFIN,	461	749	46	.	27	.	.	1,283	1,096	443	134
CROOM,	1,368	2,422	301	.	1	.	.	4,092	2,522	750	255
DELVIN,	10	3,736	2	.	17	.	.	3,765	1,852	1,067	219
DINGLE,	9	3,139	49	5	299	1	.	3,502	3,254	630	120
DONEGAL,	85	4,624	14	1	153	10	.	4,887	4,740	420	58
DOWNPATRICK,	6,945	27,341	44	.	37	39	21	34,427	13,130	5,953	333
DROGHEDA,	486	8,292	3,201	1	.	11	.	11,991	3,046	2,917	301
DROMORE WEST,	255	4,659	488	.	62	.	.	5,464	3,636	1,030	85
DUBLIN, NORTH,	1,284	2,588	741	.	5	3	40	4,661	2,068	386	156
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	668	2,376	18	.	1	.	2	3,065	1,337	376	183
DUNDALK,	524	13,117	8,517	.	4	7	.	22,169	8,260	4,489	289
DUNFANAGHY,	18	4,602	107	4	290	.	2	5,023	3,402	685	3
DUNGANNON,	385	16,326	2	2	65	1	.	16,781	8,837	2,552	132
DUNGARVAN,	455	5,546	398	.	3	.	.	6,402	3,372	1,120	312
DUNMANWAY,	865	3,472	15	3	30	2	.	4,387	3,588	1,245	183
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	194	2,771	17	.	4	.	.	2,986	1,043	612	70
EDENDERRY,	347	6,309	2,117	14	331	5	.	9,123	3,418	2,150	401
ENNIS,	504	2,491	48	.	109	13	.	3,165	2,802	1,040	461
ENNISCORTHY,	1,994	18,267	11,125	1	.	5	1	31,393	8,581	6,139	973
ENNISKILLEN,	184	7,798	16	8	149	6	3	8,164	6,682	1,239	314
ENNISTIMON,	137	925	54	2	250	1	.	1,369	3,754	600	436
FERMOY,	920	13,148	278	1	14	2	.	14,363	5,023	3,632	520
GALWAY,	1,540	5,249	1,149	6	545	2	79	8,570	6,563	1,824	518
GLENNAMADDY,	2	6,298	2	5	260	.	.	6,567	4,462	1,064	95
GLENTIES,	.	7,023	331	.	501	.	.	7,855	8,581	392	1
GLIN,	210	1,604	26	1	3	.	1	1,845	1,701	407	148
GOREY,	1,306	10,693	2,068	4	.	67	3	14,141	3,971	2,359	495
GORT,	1,481	2,862	1,021	2	77	2	18	5,463	3,517	1,454	232

* On the 1st April, 1889, the Union of Gortin was dissolved, and the area surrounded

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889, THE VALUATION IN 1889, AND THE POPULATION IN 1881.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1889.	Population in 1881.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
35	194	15	56	92	9,792	.	6,132	10,220	40,037	85,116	21,769	ABBEYLEIX.
9	29	195	3	79	9,955	2,538	11,484	11,730	49,426	124,815	32,734	ANTRIM.
20	102	44	2	221	7,086	12	6,917	7,756	34,952	94,267	19,786	ARDEE.
37	114	253	62	537	18,820	4,410	16,953	11,678	78,627	205,807	63,855	ARMAGH.
5	297	3	398	177	7,888	.	1,913	14,935	30,728	88,385	32,527	ATHLONE.
71	175	28	172	155	13,569	.	10,993	14,107	65,340	111,036	27,961	ATHY.
.	90	15	20	238	5,643	1,496	4,112	4,650	23,706	49,325	19,876	BAILIEBOROUGH.
2	364	84	157	545	9,138	88	2,442	4,364	23,706	49,314	30,720	BALLINA.
13	172	16	551	38	6,422	.	1,289	15,441	28,463	77,810	22,839	BALLINASLOE.
13	243	22	87	61	7,916	.	2,083	6,157	23,307	60,327	28,130	BALLINROBE.
1	16	16	3	46	5,887	1,865	3,888	1,027	21,983	45,085	16,735	BALLYCASTLE.
11	168	40	12	117	4,626	5	2,454	9,546	20,952	61,797	17,166	BALLYMAHON.
8	26	9	1	116	13,214	5,876	12,396	8,047	55,167	130,388	67,794	BALLYMENA.
2	51	36	1	280	12,269	5,252	9,675	3,752	47,995	83,411	36,045	BALLYMONEY.
6	238	10	6	97	4,863	198	1,504	13,674	23,542	50,565	26,513	BALLYSHANNON.
.	48	2	.	13	1,258	.	232	1,594	3,873	19,753	5,554	BALLYVAGHAN.
140	39	25	35	226	5,421	.	3,738	10,947	28,423	95,866	19,067	BALROTHERY.
24	250	1	14	124	5,923	.	3,986	17,948	35,676	73,727	18,466	BALTINGLASS.
29	63	80	21	331	13,328	5,718	16,465	3,188	61,910	159,403	55,862	BANBRIDGE.
43	154	100	6	158	7,376	.	4,691	5,321	25,981	73,837	23,702	BANDON.
2	166	16	1	114	3,503	1	756	4,085	10,780	22,646	16,229	BANTRY.
3	351	.	6	213	5,389	26	590	13,129	23,481	40,065	23,181	BAWNBOY.
7	111	50	3	696	3,738	346	2,991	6,623	17,485	785,145	239,283	BELFAST.
.	126	2	.	11	3,917	1	176	2,076	10,101	10,835	16,451	BELMULLET.
42	131	11	78	47	6,297	.	3,725	4,058	24,144	41,648	10,553	BORRISOKANE.
12	501	4	7	158	9,402	12	1,474	19,429	36,947	74,335	41,215	BOYLE.
2	862	1	35	14	6,225	.	98	8,515	18,422	22,909	26,190	CAHERSIVEEN.
9	332	10	1	75	4,803	.	4,028	10,988	28,480	72,167	18,433	CALLAN.
105	483	6	35	313	12,566	.	11,146	22,573	66,695	150,065	41,120	CARLOW.
4	112	15	4	278	7,324	1,169	7,206	1,352	28,246	50,251	19,477	CARRICKMACROSS.
3	303	4	5	160	6,296	1	121	16,038	26,285	48,183	26,051	CARRICK-ON-SHAN.
19	429	15	2	141	5,177	1	2,302	7,098	21,239	78,548	23,612	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
54	518	10	4	70	8,204	.	5,350	14,609	39,524	107,504	26,222	CASHEL.
1	251	59	49	84	7,657	12	1,096	6,310	21,705	46,574	32,272	CASTLEBAR.
2	194	4	2	347	11,133	4,779	8,541	2,667	44,458	75,686	35,852	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
14	245	1	1	43	3,287	.	1,497	10,707	19,165	32,074	13,011	CASTLECOMER.
.	26	2	.	79	4,568	1,467	2,385	3,234	19,493	26,636	15,385	CASTLEDERG.
4	426	8	37	356	10,917	. .	1,507	16,056	37,603	73,085	43,442	CASTLEREAGH.
.	222	2	4	109	2,551	.	28	2,915	7,059	12,029	13,634	CASTLETOWN.
24	382	22	36	968	12,952	1,204	4,574	25,090	57,014	114,252	48,789	CAVAN.
21	31	13	4	171	3,333	.	4,027	9,819	22,880	114,603	16,108	CELBRIDGE.
2	500	9	111	150	9,003	10	1,923	6,323	25,896	42,732	31,926	CLAREMORRIS.
1	126	3	.	94	4,110	.	146	2,682	9,913	17,464	24,259	CLIFDEN.
14	301	19	17	71	6,333	.	4,816	3,726	24,114	63,419	20,182	CLOGHEEN.
3	70	12	1	406	7,363	2,099	4,358	5,759	30,863	56,257	22,369	CLOGHER.
129	87	19	9	702	7,493	20	2,127	4,062	20,722	51,045	25,649	CLONAKILTY.
1	52	8	2	127	4,988	1,024	4,090	8,613	24,824	57,544	20,698	CLONES.
19	331	3	3	67	3,499	.	2,634	3,535	14,748	71,665	23,009	CLONMEL.
29	246	88	22	420	10,969	5,468	8,461	3,819	45,359	104,628	36,152	COLERAINE.
9	162	24	8	818	10,455	3,711	6,731	5,398	39,950	65,535	30,930	COOKSTOWN.
11	174	60	36	161	8,754	4,766	7,794	7,632	42,859	73,434	30,334	COOTEHILL.
89	431	364	19	573	13,888	33	9,822	16,685	58,449	356,248	145,216	CORK.
13	108	2	10	64	1,870	.	644	3,669	7,466	20,401	6,620	CORROFIN.
34	114	6	3	77	3,761	.	1,774	14,223	23,850	62,985	15,369	CROOM.
7	139	5	29	101	3,419	.	1,747	8,067	16,998	53,004	10,742	DELVIN.
3	349	3	4	81	4,444	.	660	4,424	13,030	22,919	20,142	DINGLE.
1	229	7	9	210	5,674	328	1,073	13,167	25,129	34,503	25,813	DONEGAL.
13	65	92	16	463	20,065	4,472	17,028	2,417	78,409	177,789	49,139	DOWNPATRICK.
29	54	46	2	463	6,858	.	6,638	8,384	33,871	125,500	31,630	DROGHEDA.
.	130	15	12	12	4,920	3	1,592	2,667	14,646	36,916	17,349	DROMORE WEST.
28	428	12	.	574	3,652	.	2,715	5,685	16,713	407,409	142,981	DUBLIN, NORTH.
21	480	6	1	492	2,896	.	2,475	6,231	14,667	704,774	202,264	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
57	321	69	.	265	13,750	1,141	8,063	4,503	49,626	109,488	43,193	DUNDALK.
2	255	140	4	186	4,677	405	789	811	11,705	11,496	16,721	DUNFANAGHY.
13	91	45	3	521	12,194	4,264	9,756	6,593	49,588	96,081	41,316	DUNGANNON.
28	401	10	1	166	5,410	.	2,610	2,168	16,590	53,364	20,190	DUNGARVAN.
5	251	140	32	43	5,487	10	1,851	4,629	16,364	33,633	17,428	DUNMANWAY.
3	22	2	14	86	1,857	.	1,685	13,019	19,547	105,768	10,561	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
21	136	19	340	172	6,657	.	5,315	17,969	39,064	95,378	18,774	EDENDERRY.
23	220	.	6	114	4,666	.	1,472	14,418	23,721	74,357	24,835	ENNIS.
26	787	38	9	176	16,729	1	14,622	5,615	68,360	111,018	37,138	ENNISCORTHY.
26	223	20	8	266	8,778	506	1,628	28,299	47,375	107,829	40,752	ENNISKILLEN.
2	328	.	1	163	5,286	8	82	14,525	21,270	36,962	22,786	ENNISTIMON.
51	293	85	12	121	9,737	2	6,427	6,645	37,174	103,299	28,884	FERMOY.
14	273	58	380	203	9,933	.	1,882	5,155	25,540	65,818	43,101	GALWAY.
1	161	1	234	382	6,400	.	1,795	5,119	19,881	31,748	19,974	GLENNAMADDY.
.	351	.	1	87	9,413	8	728	13,738	31,742	20,442	37,551	GLENTIES.
16	181	31	37	38	2,559	.	201	8,460	13,065	28,454	15,162	GLIN.
42	284	13	7	158	7,329	.	7,703	10,847	40,020	80,457	20,604	GOREY.
8	190	50	143	36	5,630	.	1,624	5,463	18,180	43,110	16,612	GORT.

therein divided between the Unions of Omagh and Strabane.

TABLE 7.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT OF LAND

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS										
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.										
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
GRANARD,	2	8,120	6	1	33	5	.	8,167	6,226	1,422	290
INISHOWEN,	16	14,708	862	20	266	16	59	15,947	7,943	2,989	135
IRVINESTOWN,	93	5,986	6	5	155	14	10	6,269	3,547	808	112
KANTURK,	1,031	4,945	5	.	9	1	1	5,992	4,450	1,225	171
KELLS,	34	6,018	29	1	20	1	.	6,103	3,388	944	151
KENMARE,	2	1,897	1	.	5	.	.	1,905	3,145	375	56
KILKEEL,	859	6,696	30	1	1	.	.	7,587	5,043	935	94
KILKENNY,	2,011	5,948	5,050	.	2	.	.	13,011	3,774	1,854	217
KILLADYSERT,	514	1,174	50	1	99	.	.	1,838	2,147	379	286
KILLALA,	1	2,493	178	1	7	.	.	2,680	2,159	567	36
KILLARNEY,	355	5,606	7	.	11	6	.	5,985	5,497	956	101
KILMACTHOMAS,	91	3,725	108	.	.	.	.	3,924	1,637	729	229
KILMALLOCK,	639	3,173	8	.	2	.	.	3,822	4,321	545	282
KILRUSH,	678	2,460	101	1	532	6	2	3,780	5,787	855	667
KINSALE,	838	5,609	2,552	.	5	.	.	9,004	3,175	2,151	827
LARNE,	749	8,552	38	9	.	701	.	10,049	5,267	1,220	89
LETTERKENNY,	15	10,336	17	.	2	4	9	10,383	3,344	2,472	35
LIMAVADY,	264	19,942	488	5	463	117	3	21,282	7,390	4,864	50
LIMERICK,	323	5,570	502	2	118	10	.	6,525	5,745	1,939	858
LISBURN,	1,044	18,090	57	1	14	99	20	19,325	9,949	3,667	87
LISMORE,	306	7,015	49	4	69	.	.	7,443	3,475	1,372	313
LISNASKEA,	382	5,512	9	5	45	.	.	5,953	4,208	758	164
LISTOWEL,	584	4,411	613	13	202	7	.	5,830	5,123	986	552
LONDONDERRY,	101	27,282	5	.	.	147	5	27,540	7,270	7,329	103
LONGFORD,	134	5,784	13	4	189	.	.	6,124	4,994	914	168
LOUGHREA,	542	4,610	23	2	58	.	.	5,235	4,394	1,506	183
LURGAN,	1,720	11,463	383	.	87	87	7	13,747	7,335	1,905	175
MACROOM,	547	7,247	18	.	1	.	.	7,813	5,713	1,550	424
MAGHERAFELT,	899	19,296	25	26	131	14	8	20,399	12,219	2,285	62
MALLOW,	1,184	7,699	18	.	7	.	.	8,908	3,945	1,922	329
MANORHAMILTON,	7	2,709	2	1	91	.	.	2,810	4,853	364	149
MIDDLETON,	413	11,017	7,144	.	.	5	.	18,579	4,120	4,235	1,478
MILLFORD,	8	11,270	370	3	57	3	109	11,820	5,873	2,273	52
MILLSTREET,	308	2,802	.	.	10	1	.	3,121	2,616	623	33
MITCHELSTOWN,	407	3,615	7	.	1	.	.	4,030	3,674	632	98
MOHILL,	55	4,476	.	2	137	.	.	4,670	5,614	382	109
MONAGHAN,	164	17,072	13	5	43	9	1	17,307	8,087	3,045	586
MOUNTBELLEW,	59	4,460	2	.	69	1	1	4,592	3,739	1,006	300
MOUNTMELLICK,	180	8,924	10,353	2	27	3	1	19,490	7,569	5,396	627
MULLINGAR,	24	8,052	126	.	55	.	2	8,259	4,467	2,142	450
NAAS,	557	8,597	2,118	7	197	.	.	11,476	3,676	3,247	322
NAVAN,	200	3,729	40	.	15	.	.	3,984	1,635	825	144
NENAGH,	194	6,894	2,894	12	27	.	.	10,021	5,401	3,536	466
NEWCASTLE,	899	3,138	110	.	2	.	.	4,149	3,989	891	215
NEW ROSS,	1,364	15,737	12,944	.	.	5	1	30,051	7,669	7,153	925
NEWRY,	444	23,478	16	.	.	5	5	23,948	10,942	2,836	135
NEWTOWNARDS,	2,976	19,151	192	6	9	320	37	22,691	6,995	4,933	313
OLDCASTLE,	8	6,901	13	.	15	1	.	6,938	3,789	842	125
OMAGH,*	16	27,380	2	4	111	1	1	27,715	10,548	3,642	31
OUGHTERARD,	362	2,481	557	9	347	.	.	3,756	3,192	274	74
PARSONSTOWN,	241	7,670	9,015	12	419	.	2	17,359	6,564	4,598	699
PORTUMNA,	689	2,191	308	2	33	.	.	3,223	2,054	900	211
RATHDOWN,	522	2,124	156	.	1	.	.	2,803	1,399	560	155
RATHDRUM,	823	10,253	318	.	.	.	.	11,394	3,979	2,274	378
RATHKEALE,	2,329	2,672	304	.	8	.	.	5,313	2,730	1,058	262
ROSCOMMON,	170	3,805	12	3	320	.	.	4,310	3,731	1,098	209
ROSCREA,	119	4,136	4,114	30	36	.	.	8,435	4,107	3,022	564
SCARRIFF,	176	1,861	66	.	163	.	.	2,266	2,555	661	274
SHILLELAGH,	89	9,447	560	2	.	.	.	10,098	3,868	2,198	270
SKIBBEREEN,	1,413	4,468	34	.	55	.	.	5,970	4,996	1,569	468
SKULL,	817	1,214	54	.	12	.	.	2,097	1,934	386	132
SLIGO,	297	5,750	28	1	226	4	1	6,307	6,156	1,124	403
STRABANE,*	376	30,435	17	.	6	2	.	30,836	9,169	7,076	382
STRANORLAR,	28	8,859	18	.	1	.	1	8,907	4,133	1,835	64
STROKESTOWN,	142	2,969	4	3	327	8	.	3,453	3,999	417	119
SWINEFORD,	14	11,139	59	2	604	.	.	11,818	10,977	847	25
THOMASTOWN,	1,631	7,363	5,299	.	.	.	.	14,293	3,276	2,286	294
THURLES,	137	5,026	6,430	7	.	4	.	11,604	5,252	3,054	300
TIPPERARY,	746	5,001	139	.	10	.	.	5,896	5,836	1,194	281
TOBERCURRY,	27	5,935	15	.	23	.	.	6,000	5,109	444	62
TRALEE,	1,097	5,448	1,378	.	64	.	.	7,987	6,513	1,429	717
TRIM,	384	5,714	81	1	101	1	.	6,282	2,258	1,507	287
TUAM,	1,233	9,720	161	6	448	1	7	11,576	8,357	2,720	275
TULLA,	127	2,250	14	.	221	.	.	2,612	2,457	699	192
TULLAMORE,	100	9,162	7,888	10	149	2	2	17,313	5,863	3,849	711
URLINGFORD,	370	3,847	4,422	.	1	.	3	8,643	3,021	2,202	146
WATERFORD,	924	10,056	504	.	3	.	.	11,487	3,993	2,137	1,027
WESTPORT,	64	5,995	53	4	1,088	1	.	7,205	7,062	511	36
WEXFORD,	1,129	9,571	9,795	32	20	1,180	.	21,727	5,015	4,841	860
YOUGHAL,	453	5,696	1,803	.	.	.	.	7,952	2,791	1,474	378
TOTAL,	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	3,688	668	1,535,093	787,234	297,913	44,021

UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889, THE VALUATION IN 1889, AND the POPULATION IN 1881—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

GREEN CROPS.						FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.	Valuation in 1889.	Population in 1881.	POOR LAW UNIONS.
Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£		
6	593	30	27	271	8,865	38	3,711	15,846	36,627	85,719	31,373	GRANARD.
87	632	346	5	260	12,397	166	4,547	3,318	36,375	39,095	33,404	INISHOWEN.
7	56	7	3	152	4,692	1,076	2,334	9,184	23,555	49,149	17,568	IRVINESTOWN.
24	521	70	33	93	6,587	.	2,288	27,669	42,536	77,284	30,034	KANTURK.
25	129	16	16	158	4,827	73	3,482	10,841	25,326	96,574	19,663	KELLS.
8	470	3	17	34	4,108	.	272	7,905	14,190	19,601	18,790	KENMARE.
10	51	3	.	148	6,284	1,591	4,318	418	20,198	44,778	19,877	KILKEEL.
14	404	12	7	156	6,438	.	4,810	13,524	37,783	99,792	28,733	KILKENNY.
.	174	1	1	45	3,033	3	1,367	7,026	13,267	25,380	11,339	KILLADYSERT.
.	55	.	.	158	2,975	3	756	1,840	8,254	20,368	10,156	KILLALA.
16	870	25	68	371	7,904	4	1,496	23,697	39,086	76,757	44,958	KILLARNEY.
10	177	4	1	9	2,796	.	1,684	1,134	9,538	33,134	10,798	KILMACTHOMAS.
23	434	.	6	118	5,729	.	643	26,951	37,145	137,240	32,610	KILMALLOCK.
7	508	4	3	181	8,012	2	1,126	18,750	31,670	52,830	35,095	KILRUSH.
25	51	21	3	23	6,276	12	4,133	4,281	23,706	60,223	21,980	KINSALE.
1	13	54	1	213	6,808	346	7,779	10,356	35,338	103,193	36,256	LARNE.
5	196	36	1	61	6,150	2,322	2,473	2,042	23,370	31,649	15,571	LETTERKENNY.
14	128	140	24	257	12,867	2,974	7,349	1,394	45,866	68,692	26,231	LIMAVADY.
68	636	7	3	344	9,600	4	2,254	27,426	45,809	196,885	75,051	LIMERICK.
41	114	322	13	481	14,674	2,593	14,708	8,984	60,284	178,151	55,618	LISBURN.
24	366	16	1	92	5,659	.	3,788	2,259	19,149	49,921	17,254	LISMORE.
18	82	37	1	143	5,411	1,127	1,405	14,078	27,974	58,087	20,844	LISNASKEA.
26	615	3	68	136	7,509	.	708	23,405	37,452	53,857	35,405	LISTOWEL.
16	484	69	23	203	15,497	1,709	9,674	1,670	56,090	164,992	59,611	LONDONDERRY.
18	404	11	10	307	6,826	39	2,569	13,790	29,348	60,708	28,514	LONGFORD.
1	252	.	364	176	6,876	.	984	15,511	28,606	76,245	25,237	LOUGHREA.
14	59	126	25	460	10,599	442	9,330	9,217	43,335	145,820	62,982	LURGAN.
17	501	354	78	106	8,743	.	3,980	10,091	30,627	64,112	29,452	MACROOM.
32	197	66	27	411	15,299	6,159	9,791	8,863	60,511	92,253	52,620	MAGHERAFELT.
34	310	177	3	173	6,893	3	4,327	14,059	34,190	106,315	27,717	MALLOW.
16	459	.	.	28	5,869	.	168	16,407	25,254	43,665	29,135	MANORHAMILTON.
21	143	102	16	126	10,291	.	7,661	2,997	39,528	94,172	27,833	MIDDLETON.
4	358	78	5	98	8,741	1,332	2,147	1,795	25,835	29,976	23,921	MILLFORD.
1	285	70	8	42	3,678	3	1,422	7,787	16,011	28,142	13,811	MILLSTREET.
17	236	10	5	166	4,838	.	2,031	9,308	20,207	49,113	18,764	MITCHELSTOWN.
1	330	8	12	64	6,520	38	899	12,720	24,847	39,498	26,008	MOHILL.
14	163	51	19	541	12,506	4,977	9,726	5,897	50,413	94,986	35,847	MONAGHAN.
12	202	20	412	124	5,815	.	1,474	8,270	20,151	40,352	17,915	MOUNTBELLEW.
52	278	52	56	158	14,188	1	8,386	16,302	58,367	102,603	34,606	MOUNTMELLICK.
35	347	14	123	272	7,350	.	3,627	20,407	40,143	158,460	33,423	MULLINGAR.
20	87	7	9	189	7,557	.	5,709	22,066	46,799	153,215	39,905	NAAS.
14	68	9	47	105	2,847	.	2,113	12,250	21,194	99,219	17,581	NAVAN.
33	570	28	59	156	10,249	.	7,141	18,031	45,442	94,423	30,990	NENAGH.
8	635	5	10	45	5,798	1	980	24,219	35,147	63,197	30,233	NEWCASTLE.
43	756	15	2	236	16,799	.	11,421	5,447	63,718	104,362	37,338	NEW ROSS.
16	145	11	28	365	14,478	5,242	14,004	2,535	60,207	168,914	67,722	NEWRY.
26	129	306	9	345	13,056	3,494	13,681	1,462	54,384	143,073	42,921	NEWTOWNARDS.
9	119	3	11	207	5,105	118	4,014	8,507	24,682	62,801	20,182	OLDCASTLE.
6	287	41	3	488	15,046	4,704	9,542	8,013	65,020	107,278	51,350	OMAGH.*
2	81	1	9	66	3,699	.	277	2,051	9,783	14,846	20,705	OUGHTERARD.
33	346	12	249	263	12,764	.	4,646	16,326	51,095	102,649	30,883	PARSONSTOWN.
9	140	2	161	65	3,542	.	581	8,273	15,619	35,341	12,210	PORTUMNA.
9	46	6	.	870	3,045	.	2,778	7,152	15,778	271,553	57,913	RATHDOWN.
9	205	9	27	241	7,122	.	6,835	16,909	42,260	128,315	32,403	RATHDRUM.
40	109	1	3	122	4,325	.	2,415	7,918	19,971	56,012	16,124	RATHKEALE.
4	217	4	225	72	5,560	1	1,176	11,635	22,682	64,527	20,402	ROSCOMMON.
37	325	8	76	222	8,361	.	4,279	11,103	32,178	91,376	21,796	ROSCREA.
24	186	7	3	98	3,808	.	737	8,149	14,960	26,265	13,294	SCARRIFF.
9	339	5	6	63	6,758	.	6,983	9,282	33,121	50,261	15,988	SHILLELAGH.
17	304	40	31	58	7,483	2	2,462	5,594	21,511	47,173	32,280	SKIBBEREEN.
3	137	24	6	55	2,677	.	624	2,438	7,836	15,159	12,369	SKULL.
22	576	3	19	353	8,661	7	2,157	15,446	32,578	99,269	46,063	SLIGO.
17	466	66	30	194	17,400	6,024	9,562	3,049	66,371	107,925	44,002	STRABANE.*
3	99	21	2	85	6,242	2,242	3,185	3,816	24,392	30,412	17,449	STRANORLAR
1	91	4	3	151	4,785	.	864	11,413	20,515	50,813	21,734	STROKESTOWN.
1	433	4	8	76	12,371	7	2,251	5,144	31,591	41,048	53,714	SWINEFORD.
9	358	28	.	81	6,332	.	5,337	3,881	29,843	66,117	16,873	THOMASTOWN.
17	561	20	4	100	9,908	.	5,109	12,754	39,375	90,545	28,867	THURLES.
13	507	5	2	178	8,016	.	1,724	27,748	43,384	142,917	41,035	TIPPERARY.
3	258	4	2	167	6,049	.	1,937	6,678	20,664	40,782	25,721	TOBERCURRY.
29	848	12	49	161	9,758	6	2,826	23,035	43,612	87,666	50,578	TRALEE.
21	85	5	30	139	4,332	.	3,716	12,739	27,069	109,042	18,254	TRIM.
16	262	27	509	103	12,269	6	2,557	8,992	35,400	76,768	39,832	TUAM.
14	199	.	2	73	3,636	2	1,613	8,773	16,636	33,441	13,261	TULLA.
47	250	54	369	381	11,524	.	5,894	11,032	45,763	83,246	27,609	TULLAMORE.
23	316	8	45	32	5,793	.	3,992	6,584	25,012	48,656	11,866	URLINGFORD.
18	344	22	.	233	7,774	.	4,298	4,823	28,382	154,294	55,189	WATERFORD.
2	296	15	16	152	8,090	3	299	6,601	22,196	44,155	40,974	WESTPORT.
72	426	27	5	224	10,670	.	8,788	6,487	47,672	108,374	38,745	WEXFORD.
44	169	7	.	28	4,891	.	1,671	2,909	17,423	59,660	20,011	YOUGHAL.
3,098	42,437	6,014	7,024	32,008	1,219,749	113,652	670,242	1,517,280	5,056,016	13,969,987†	5,174,836	TOTAL.

* See note on pages 23, 29. † See note on page 25.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

PRODUCE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	2,442	122,189	151,908	42	32	.	.
ANTRIM,	4,004	166,106	320	.	65	1,887	272
ARDEE,	6,849	130,486	84,183	50	158	544	425
ARMAGH,	19,318	304,685	140	97	1,000	1,830	132
ATHLONE,	992	76,698	642	19	3,133	.	.
ATHY,	16,503	172,371	237,766	77	938	18	12
BAILIEBOROUGH,	196	74,127	.	.	144	.	.
BALLINA,	2,189	97,745	2,465	124	4,289	56	546
BALLINASLOE,	1,193	75,936	3,076	32	1,146	.	.
BALLINROBE,	27,984	112,791	1,632	155	3,380	12	.
BALLYCASTLE,	178	108,450	8,185	28	14	4,905	32
BALLYMAHON,	3,290	62,616	66	29	761	.	.
BALLYMENA,	1,046	267,691	16	14	140	.	16
BALLYMONEY,	339	272,872	80	.	112	112	48
BALLYSHANNON,	1,946	38,498	62	.	2,172	962	12
BALLYVAGHAN,	3,000	2,760	6,502	.	107	374	.
BALROTHERY,	30,312	99,883	31,484	90	513	.	192
BALTINGLASS,	1,906	109,173	9,633	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	6,429	268,270	350	92	120	235	72
BANDON,	9,763	114,884	11,261	30	100	.	12
BANTRY,	9,052	25,199	58	15	319	.	.
BAWNBOY,	372	62,353	30	.	343	.	.
BELFAST,	3,741	60,338	150	96	12	154	66
BELMULLET,	.	43,331	7,767	20	6,749	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	4,737	50,322	103,969	.	264	.	18
BOYLE,	3,657	80,815	691	.	2,397	.	13
CAHERSIVEEN,	96	37,130	.	24	163	.	.
CALLAN,	30,419	80,995	17,646	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	31,932	227,278	86,254	.	.	.	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	5,838	101,875	10,822	13	60	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	354	48,173	30	5	2,732	14	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	13,278	94,119	553	.	12	.	.
CASHEL,	29,736	117,848	23,380	17	24	51	36
CASTLEBAR,	2,348	91,745	1,076	71	1,819	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	24	157,876	24	.	.	.	.
CASTLECOMER,	2,575	31,079	21,148	.	90	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	343	100,592	42	.	207	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	161	113,684	1,330	84	3,676	32	.
CASTLETOWN,	116	11,693	21	.	154	.	.
CAVAN,	3,879	156,080	514	112	1,949	88	54
CELBRIDGE,	23,834	107,116	6,279	128	.	.	440
CLAREMORRIS,	606	122,621	447	117	4,783	.	.
CLIFDEN,	225	26,030	3,286	84	9,169	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	41,890	107,490	466	.	36	.	.
CLOGHER,	3,578	158,963	106	.	78	32	36
CLONAKILTY,	25,883	71,482	40,851	.	262	.	.
CLONES,	5,836	76,029	60	60	1,153	51	.
CLONMEL,	19,606	64,499	945	.	12	.	.
COLERAINE,	369	283,369	19,370	.	186	927	425
COOKSTOWN,	9,588	188,818	448	24	1,303	48	24
COOTEHILL,	1,108	131,419	384	80	862	.	11
CORK,	10,689	249,316	42,766	15	72	60	66
CORROFIN,	4,980	7,695	411	.	412	.	.
CROOM,	19,325	31,204	4,033	.	14	.	.
DELVIN,	148	49,280	32	.	206	.	.
DINGLE,	218	39,274	1,172	60	3,251	12	.
DONEGAL,	1,281	40,824	138	13	1,542	190	.
DOWNPATRICK,	103,896	352,312	616	.	444	922	252
DROGHEDA,	10,498	122,679	62,464	14	.	122	.
DROMORE WEST,	3,676	64,300	6,449	.	724	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	32,280	61,297	18,756	.	100	69	648
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	14,149	54,294	348	.	24	.	40
DUNDALK,	10,884	182,416	138,059	.	56	112	.
DUNFANAGHY,	245	56,061	1,606	72	3,190	.	30
DUNGANNON,	5,170	182,898	18	24	757	16	.
DUNGARVAN,	8,249	94,193	7,428	.	24	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	12,452	53,307	218	45	354	30	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	3,666	41,941	280	.	60	.	.
EDENDERRY,	6,010	105,221	40,981	197	5,239	90	.
ENNIS,	8,992	40,162	665	.	1,422	351	.
ENNISCORTHY,	31,366	272,781	183,788	12	.	75	11
ENNISKILLEN,	2,357	88,231	186	67	2,077	78	31
ENNISTIMON,	1,367	10,530	648	26	2,863	16	.
FERMOY,	17,114	202,326	4,361	15	174	30	.
GALWAY,	21,571	64,163	15,769	41	6,774	24	680
GLENNAMADDY,	24	78,801	42	65	2,887	.	.
GLENTIES,	.	97,168	3,085	.	6,110	.	.
GLIN,	3,000	24,082	416	12	16	.	12
GOREY,	20,032	143,721	30,853	48	.	1,169	33
GORT,	17,643	38,363	12,902	26	1,241	24	180

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889.

OF THE CROPS.										
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
23,907	56,849	7,408	419	2,504	139	448	.	13,729	20,903	ABBEYLEIX.
26,308	19,944	302	59	290	5,521	28	71,272	24,715	31,175	ANTRIM.
9,001	39,177	2,692	77	725	180	9	252	16,143	15,270	ARDEE.
42,121	46,708	4,349	213	1,026	3,814	577	104,088	35,026	32,644	ARMAGH.
15,765	18,523	4,638	35	3,497	18	2,490	.	4,355	30,190	ATHLONE.
14,469	109,349	9,612	555	1,314	185	1,194	.	20,884	21,738	ATHY.
13,498	9,283	537	.	802	90	200	41,792	9,079	11,637	BAILIEBOROUGH.
28,003	20,185	2,769	25	5,156	766	1,570	2,260	7,063	12,343	BALLINA.
10,785	25,787	5,456	106	1,779	109	4,259	.	2,669	34,724	BALLINASLOE.
23,905	29,878	4,273	180	2,555	129	1,030	.	5,581	16,425	BALLINROBE.
17,867	20,423	143	8	160	87	30	67,268	6,543	1,952	BALLYCASTLE.
9,377	9,789	2,382	85	1,702	292	83	.	5,831	20,933	BALLYMAHON.
51,258	12,375	465	68	132	86	10	201,646	29,874	19,727	BALLYMENA.
35,778	31,712	500	16	349	402	14	158,299	18,040	8,849	BALLYMONEY.
12,999	5,579	1,960	52	2,750	60	185	5,491	3,683	29,632	BALLYSHANNON.
2,337	2,139	1,096	.	386	14	.	.	518	3,175	BALLYVAGHAN.
14,218	12,204	3,296	963	382	127	140	.	7,739	23,020	BALROTHERY.
11,372	27,411	3,730	308	,708	9	94	.	8,063	33,800	BALTINGLASS.
30,520	29,532	664	232	532	636	147	94,818	27,959	6,803	BANBRIDGE.
12,966	33,428	11,021	386	2,164	887	47	.	10,187	7,432	BANDON.
7,365	5,930	2,630	15	1,593	172	17	30	2,178	8,823	BANTRY.
17,462	2,911	770	27	4,763	3	60	756	1,185	34,729	BAWNBOY.
9,435	19,470	1,127	39	1,421	580	14	10,860	7,341	19,314	BELFAST.
10,335	5,531	150	.	991	12	.	25	352	3,480	BELMULLET.
7,357	39,025	5,087	288	1,686	84	358	.	7,821	7,563	BORRISOKANE.
24,992	7,993	3,152	122	3,816	42	62	375	3,340	43,796	BOYLE.
13,934	7,130	2,656	16	6,166	10	265	.	149	13,864	CAHERSIVEEN.
10,081	16,394	2,479	107	3,615	63	8	.	8,251	24,506	CALLAN.
31,044	58,943	9,512	912	5,758	73	427	.	23,762	49,868	CARLOW.
12,159	14,571	639	28	675	116	49	21,825	15,122	3,761	CARRICKMACROSS.
23,201	5,530	1,575	31	4,515	17	45	45	263	47,676	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
13,660	22,795	9,045	161	3,998	107	12	30	5,662	18,708	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
14,391	41,229	5,949	578	4,642	60	56	.	10,853	30,944	CASHEL.
23,082	16,234	1,080	15	3,160	476	396	286	2,452	12,495	CASTLEBAR.
21,074	23,914	856	20	1,265	31	27	105,114	17,776	6,109	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
7,855	8,917	2,632	135	2,362	10	6	.	3,189	21,304	CASTLECOMER.
9,941	20,013	39	.	520	15	.	43,312	4,972	7,751	CASTLEDERG.
37,996	18,866	2,357	24	5,037	57	254	.	4,115	40,390	CASTLEREAGH.
4,870	2,931	572	.	1,895	14	45	.	54	5,541	CASTLETOWN.
35,684	12,614	4,631	166	6,125	102	316	38,649	12,902	74,068	CAVAN.
5,932	16,200	3,829	147	295	82	20	.	7,826	16,992	CELBRIDGE.
19,040	18,385	732	20	4,196	51	870	250	4,378	15,895	CLAREMORRIS.
12,040	1,678	1,176	5	1,194	15	.	.	267	5,368	CLIFDEN.
15,634	17,161	2,640	129	2,400	81	136	.	8,748	7,641	CLOGHEEN.
13,688	25,374	1,526	17	488	60	16	54,519	9,813	14,920	CLOGHER.
16,740	23,875	7,053	1,371	1,066	187	90	772	6,380	9,532	CLONAKILTY.
11,098	10,813	3,529	12	454	57	26	31,573	10,835	23,968	CLONES.
8,916	12,141	2,379	182	3,356	25	24	.	5,612	8,399	CLONMEL.
28,750	57,168	1,491	287	3,136	1,658	308	201,829	20,398	9,070	COLERAINE.
26,179	27,812	1,799	26	1,113	147	85	86,583	17,480	15,927	COOKSTOWN.
17,349	19,346	1,941	84	3,213	401	400	101,258	19,739	20,141	COOTEHILL.
26,374	63,748	26,529	1,062	4,878	4,269	190	1,137	21,652	29,233	CORK.
3,126	4,302	1,366	104	1,012	17	60	.	1,242	6,096	CORROFIN.
7,888	7,688	3,003	321	1,017	32	32	.	3,839	28,797	CROOM.
3,545	15,673	3,221	60	1,798	45	290	.	3,170	15,752	DELVIN.
15,748	6,083	1,181	24	2,644	21	45	.	1,555	8,660	DINGLE.
12,107	5,050	703	9	1,743	63	85	9,180	2,913	30,532	DONEGAL.
59,067	61,939	3,253	26	524	1,217	148	93,056	33,516	4,337	DOWNPATRICK.
9,475	30,754	3,221	178	446	359	15	.	14,159	15,720	DROGHEDA.
14,231	18,033	1,659	.	1,587	197	120	90	3,324	5,532	DROMORE WEST.
11,391	7,117	3,373	121	8,527	125	.	.	7,240	11,938	DUBLIN, NORTH.
7,313	6,682	2,994	194	11,839	60	4	.	6,156	13,068	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
34,293	50,599	3,667	408	1,114	460	.	22,339	17,921	9,103	DUNDALK.
16,256	8,503	46	16	2,085	702	45	12,683	1,797	1,652	DUNFANAGHY.
28,273	28,929	1,111	77	653	273	35	94,392	22,406	17,748	DUNGANNON.
13,226	15,025	4,858	164	3,214	66	8	.	6,034	4,200	DUNGARVAN.
18,713	16,669	3,117	60	4,016	2,049	347	367	4,501	8,904	DUNMANWAY.
3,337	8,534	971	23	208	9	84	.	2,894	25,160	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
9,481	29,219	5,731	125	2,786	148	3,259	.	11,718	35,407	EDENDERRY.
8,545	15,385	7,134	198	2,353	.	32	.	3,841	32,768	ENNIS.
33,073	80,330	13,315	199	5,916	207	139	30	38,838	12,851	ENNISCORTHY.
19,354	17,238	4,567	312	1,861	148	52	14,115	3,664	62,138	ENNISKILLEN.
13,793	7,390	6,305	20	3,071	.	10	200	205	32,357	ENNISTIMON.
16,857	49,416	7,378	449	2,468	538	125	60	12,237	12,428	FERMOY.
27,470	30,087	8,050	80	1,776	300	1,901	.	4,378	10,769	GALWAY.
16,996	20,760	1,277	10	2,333	12	1,382	.	4,225	12,583	GLENNAMADDY.
25,955	4,717	12	.	3,607	.	10	255	2,195	26,058	GLENTIES.
5,484	3,805	1,384	143	1,312	112	315	.	388	16,572	GLIN.
18,189	25,429	4,821	251	2,357	59	63	.	18,143	22,083	GOREY.
13,959	16,666	2,699	68	1,813	500	992	.	3,528	12,754	GORT.
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* See note on pages 28, 29.

TABLE 8.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

PRODUCE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	36	112,037	89	13	396	80	.
INISHOWEN,	287	195,653	16,415	253	3,334	278	708
IRVINESTOWN,	992	70,521	72	49	1,505	174	95
KANTURK,	20,501	88,388	1,252	.	137	7	12
KELLS,	602	79,048	319	14	283	24	.
KENMARE,	24	18,378	8	.	50	.	.
KILKEEL,	8,925	78,376	246	11	10	.	.
KILKENNY,	30,401	79,989	78,311	.	32	.	.
KILLADYSERT,	5,679	12,446	724	4	802	.	.
KILLALA,	14	34,309	2,388	13	91	.	.
KILLARNEY,	4,406	81,638	112	.	132	96	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	1,420	62,572	2,020	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK,	10,750	64,063	119	.	30	.	.
KILRUSH,	10,092	34,317	1,744	21	5,157	96	24
KINSALE,	12,347	79,441	38,092	.	60	.	.
LARNE,	11,304	153,981	643	126	.	14,740	6
LETTERKENNY,	210	118,763	255	.	24	64	114
LIMAVADY,	4,200	265,406	6,831	45	4,626	2,078	42
LIMERICK,	5,417	91,070	7,702	32	1,802	204	.
LISBURN,	13,500	218,889	771	5	174	1,021	208
LISMORE,	4,558	103,562	810	48	401	.	.
LISNASKEA,	6,319	58,843	108	43	540	.	.
LISTOWEL,	8,127	60,214	8,954	162	2,801	141	.
LONDONDERRY,	1,955	431,451	80	.	.	2,582	78
LONGFORD,	1,873	90,201	135	36	3,636	.	.
LOUGHREA,	8,755	77,244	339	34	889	.	.
LURGAN,	26,350	156,286	5,972	.	1,399	958	90
MACROOM,	9,104	104,744	301	.	12	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	12,342	216,339	250	234	1,793	268	147
MALLOW,	22,260	155,757	452	.	84	.	.
MANORHAMILTON,	72	32,116	24	16	1,066	.	.
MIDDLETON,	6,515	176,290	123,882	.	.	87	.
MILLFORD,	112	142,292	4,703	60	653	48	973
MILLSTREET,	4,298	40,013	.	.	103	8	.
MITCHELSTOWN,	7,991	61,518	112	.	12	.	.
MOHILL,	855	61,860	.	22	1,575	.	.
MONAGHAN,	2,441	176,102	156	71	398	153	11
MOUNTBELLEW,	980	74,831	32	.	966	11	10
MOUNTMELLICK,	3,143	150,957	188,747	28	409	32	16
MULLINGAR,	465	116,160	1,910	.	543	.	24
NAAS,	10,541	136,447	36,139	98	3,027	.	.
NAVAN,	3,490	57,357	748	.	220	.	.
NENAGH,	3,419	121,414	56,454	210	550	.	.
NEWCASTLE,	15,080	47,488	1,429	.	17	.	.
NEW ROSS,	19,506	244,685	226,700	.	.	105	11
NEWRY,	5,909	293,094	184	.	.	88	66
NEWTOWNARDS,	49,309	283,892	2,768	84	114	6,250	438
OLDCASTLE,	126	74,468	208	.	211	16	.
OMAGH,*	231	351,285	18	48	1,028	16	12
OUGHTERARD,	5,272	27,958	8,616	123	5,881	.	.
PARSONSTOWN,	5,444	127,200	171,878	180	7,332	.	24
PORTUMNA,	13,830	36,250	5,154	26	429	.	.
RATHDOWN,	8,749	35,128	3,178	.	10	.	.
RATHDRUM,	12,826	136,489	5,228	.	.	.	.
RATHKEALE,	37,034	40,864	5,236	.	93	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	2,199	49,530	170	36	4,712	.	.
ROSCREA,	2,129	70,740	73,976	510	557	.	.
SCARRIFF,	4,255	37,653	1,564	.	2,602	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	1,454	120,706	8,084	27	.	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	19,771	67,851	533	.	642	.	.
SKULL,	11,587	23,811	670	.	134	.	.
SLIGO,	5,653	89,765	425	12	2,923	49	10
STRABANE,*	7,020	436,849	204	.	75	32	.
STRANORLAR,	439	100,526	180	.	12	.	12
STROKESTOWN,	2,274	34,656	49	36	3,848	128	.
SWINEFORD,	203	135,204	725	20	7,955	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	23,493	97,944	84,490	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	2,279	84,008	120,910	112	.	64	.
TIPPERARY,	11,063	89,585	2,402	.	135	.	.
TOBERCURRY,	487	99,768	287	.	243	.	.
TRALEE,	20,939	100,289	23,122	.	682	.	.
TRIM,	7,003	91,625	1,284	14	1,715	16	.
TUAM,	15,518	154,002	2,395	88	6,262	11	65
TULLA,	1,931	84,776	213	.	3,443	.	.
TULLAMORE,	1,607	140,622	142,683	152	2,076	37	30
URLINGFORD,	5,967	64,204	87,013	.	12	.	36
WATERFORD,	18,125	184,663	10,867	.	24	.	.
WESTPORT,	837	81,512	709	58	13,211	16	.
WEXFORD,	14,696	131,325	149,839	384	164	21,570	.
YOUGHAL,	8,499	93,510	84,302	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	1,436,163	17,632,645	3,242,522	6,139	203,435	67,270	8,139

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1889—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.										
OTHER CROPS.								HAY.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
18,275	18,991	3,595	42	5,829	246	143	787	9,182	40,270	GRANARD.
34,083	48,224	1,745	700	11,056	3,608	50	5,900	11,231	8,586	INISHOWEN.
8,703	10,310	1,722	112	612	56	24	26,930	6,315	23,966	IRVINESTOWN.
15,134	16,203	2,197	238	4,403	1,286	337	.	5,353	60,920	KANTURK.
10,880	14,767	2,907	216	1,643	81	100	1,785	6,789	22,196	KELLS.
11,428	3,508	745	64	4,512	21	186	.	1,053	14,511	KENMARE.
22,417	9,187	1,003	80	408	24	.	37,707	8,039	860	KILKEEL.
12,287	17,872	2,381	101	2,362	89	42	.	9,876	23,839	KILKENNY.
5,127	4,190	3,532	.	1,932	23	10	105	3,814	18,652	KILLADYSERT.
8,294	7,765	393	.	397	.	.	75	1,631	3,723	KILLALA.
17,603	10,252	1,195	126	7,363	162	552	60	2,887	42,731	KILLARNEY.
6,289	8,004	3,465	70	1,055	28	7	.	3,875	2,701	KILMACTHOMAS.
19,408	8,709	5,006	187	5,039	.	18	.	1,536	70,584	KILMALLOCK.
16,860	8,972	7,974	60	4,305	31	18	50	2,267	40,788	KILRUSH.
11,425	26,649	11,270	174	530	184	35	720	7,664	6,720	KINSALE.
17,083	13,601	433	5	78	303	15	16,236	17,424	28,469	LARNE.
12,680	32,175	443	40	1,510	252	10	71,976	4,370	5,673	LETTERKENNY.
32,801	57,563	595	84	1,196	1,886	250	104,706	14,174	2,922	LIMAVADY.
24,430	28,172	13,164	781	8,142	48	18	100	5,048	72,987	LIMERICK.
36,822	32,352	757	328	1,155	4,356	130	56,917	31,790	21,148	LISBURN.
10,916	16,487	4,065	247	2,082	128	12	.	7,712	4,350	LISMORE.
12,459	8,712	2,119	222	635	296	7	28,551	2,941	29,259	LISNASKEA.
16,302	13,735	8,199	213	5,800	26	664	.	1,654	51,565	LISTOWEL.
36,536	138,777	1,957	241	6,820	471	188	63,556	15,932	3,400	LONDONDERRY.
17,437	13,104	2,387	140	5,276	99	56	1,456	6,861	33,928	LONGFORD.
15,597	20,760	2,569	8	2,120	.	2,033	.	2,323	32,475	LOUGHREA.
25,332	15,528	1,856	114	495	1,885	310	12,460	19,552	25,438	LURGAN.
23,230	17,993	5,844	122	3,430	5,659	571	.	9,098	18,781	MACROOM.
46,536	28,069	721	298	1,388	873	234	169,712	20,299	21,619	MAGHERAFELT.
16,455	28,083	5,232	332	2,818	1,966	20	165	9,887	28,279	MALLOW.
14,309	4,427	2,034	112	4,703	.	.	.	407	42,282	MANORHAMILTON.
17,127	54,057	24,050	174	927	591	53	.	13,906	7,327	MIDDLETON.
16,298	28,366	538	40	3,408	344	45	44,065	4,860	3,986	MILLFORD.
8,370	8,867	527	12	3,472	1,462	117	90	2,810	18,100	MILLSTREET.
15,651	10,526	1,031	152	2,093	61	50	.	4,782	20,060	MITCHELSTOWN.
15,752	4,706	1,425	8	3,169	51	55	1,125	2,438	37,796	MOHILL.
23,312	38,346	8,015	116	742	561	209	109,070	20,582	13,951	MONAGHAN.
12,265	11,952	3,874	74	3,009	215	3,630	.	3,160	17,018	MOUNTBELLEW.
31,012	72,395	9,166	480	2,864	578	466	25	19,868	30,786	MOUNTMELLICK.
11,165	33,840	6,696	304	5,130	84	1,264	.	8,132	43,251	MULLINGAR.
11,620	52,670	4,830	169	1,466	48	56	.	11,744	47,894	NAAS.
4,794	15,354	2,756	161	736	54	282	.	4,181	26,287	NAVAN.
18,796	49,681	7,191	273	4,406	219	350	.	18,292	41,688	NENAGH.
16,100	11,776	2,948	65	5,776	21	112	32	2,232	53,987	NEWCASTLE.
27,094	65,503	10,363	393	5,225	89	15	.	29,558	10,746	NEW ROSS.
37,439	29,657	1,147	132	849	115	275	122,962	27,778	5,698	NEWRY.
30,143	71,213	4,079	238	2,078	3,479	96	98,788	31,363	4,188	NEWTOWNARDS.
14,916	12,493	1,659	71	1,439	18	75	3,582	7,819	17,685	OLDCASTLE.
33,887	58,581	355	38	2,234	246	25	162,412	21,395	21,457	OMAGH.*
13,446	4,059	1,041	20	907	8	68	.	636	5,203	OUGHTERARD.
20,873	65,156	10,574	314	3,112	99	1,498	.	10,023	35,283	PARSONSTOWN.
7,078	11,418	3,071	116	1,419	12	1,151	.	1,360	18,644	PORTUMNA.
6,490	8,422	2,756	94	376	66	.	.	6,398	12,803	RATHDOWN.
12,313	32,522	6,034	104	2,017	126	216	.	16,385	32,927	RATHDRUM.
8,300	11,358	2,977	342	823	4	19	.	6,061	18,582	RATHKEALE.
10,933	11,726	2,678	31	2,888	28	1,370	28	2,444	23,902	ROSCOMMON.
19,564	51,221	8,194	320	3,556	64	933	.	10,153	23,429	ROSCREA.
9,172	6,264	3,114	211	1,590	51	21	.	1,614	15,306	SCARRIFF.
15,281	30,681	3,862	75	3,639	45	48	.	14,282	13,113	SHILLELAGH.
16,922	15,782	7,809	140	2,270	430	284	70	6,313	11,188	SKIBBEREEN.
8,654	4,513	1,787	21	1,633	355	82	.	1,523	5,246	SKULL.
24,700	19,619	6,619	271	7,640	23	190	195	6,332	40,803	SLIGO.
38,731	127,115	6,468	135	5,083	740	300	203,088	18,619	6,420	STRABANE.*
13,264	20,227	866	24	807	72	20	59,216	6,058	7,280	STRANORLAR.
10,395	3,680	1,147	8	890	10	18	.	1,926	27,726	STROKESTOWN.
32,089	11,678	338	10	5,684	24	75	161	5,192	12,550	SWINEFORD.
12,351	21,532	3,121	74	1,922	216	.	.	12,691	6,691	THOMASTOWN.
21,670	39,120	3,423	154	4,858	156	24	.	11,449	29,500	THURLES.
23,492	15,920	4,252	122	5,187	30	20	.	4,267	64,724	TIPPERARY.
20,407	6,032	892	30	3,136	32	20	.	4,292	15,724	TOBERCURRY.
29,639	19,241	9,977	266	6,505	79	300	230	6,710	50,984	TRALEE.
6,242	23,719	4,540	205	1,366	33	266	.	7,765	25,171	TRIM.
27,052	36,559	4,134	128	2,793	181	3,223	132	6,066	18,898	TUAM.
8,722	9,951	3,081	104	2,600	.	14	53	4,038	19,353	TULLA.
17,219	67,057	11,932	480	2,637	419	5,366	.	14,457	21,676	TULLAMORE.
12,838	26,441	1,755	199	2,558	58	336	.	9,768	13,117	URLINGFORD.
14,544	27,203	16,901	146	1,862	114	.	.	9,758	9,155	WATERFORD.
23,339	5,913	450	15	3,270	86	160	62	662	14,976	WESTPORT.
17,741	44,555	10,890	565	4,735	122	45	.	23,336	15,627	WEXFORD.
10,020	18,075	5,529	382	1,360	43	.	.	3,307	4,014	YOUGHAL.
2,847,622	3,909,822	621,639	26,916	431,025	66,396	56,017	3,098,521	1,478,344	3,375,657	TOTAL.

* See note on pages 28, 29.

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM:	1880	20,567	3,962	77,257	991	21	60	2,083	84,374	44,811	10,728	529	2,647	58,715	18,333	82,638	244,060
	1881	20,801	4,442	76,445	1,353	2	37	2,495	84,779	46,027	9,471	523	2,521	58,542	17,662	87,347	248,330
	1882	20,660	4,504	77,847	1,101	10	23	2,638	86,121	44,974	9,365	263	2,325	56,927	13,340	87,443	243,831
	1883	20,612	2,939	75,810	1,006	3	51	2,608	82,417	44,235	10,004	379	2,028	56,646	12,463	86,151	237,677
Area, 711,276 Acres.	1884	20,504	1,685	73,439	908	5	29	2,334	78,400	42,984	10,131	241	2,007	55,363	10,651	83,322	227,936
	1885	20,480	1,998	73,567	1,164	1	28	1,915	78,673	43,651	9,791	254	2,139	55,835	11,999	86,911	233,418
	1886	20,465	2,342	71,811	1,281	7	32	1,831	77,304	44,630	10,185	211	2,027	57,053	14,608	88,712	237,677
	1887	20,398	2,140	70,511	1,098	6	41	2,214	76,010	44,470	10,153	310	2,429	57,362	16,202	96,960	246,534
	1888	20,283	2,363	70,594	959	5	64	1,805	75,790	44,467	10,129	306	2,559	57,461	13,726	95,228	242,205
	1889	20,516	2,034	70,661	895	12	24	1,324	74,950	42,572	106,83	229	1,804	55,288	15,498	100,225	245,961
ARMAGH:	1880	19,010	6,481	58,030	219	6	20	429	65,185	27,348	8,027	468	2,448	38,291	15,885	43,875	163,236
	1881	19,013	7,161	58,165	338	7	29	505	66,205	28,150	7,739	641	2,434	38,964	16,012	45,172	166,353
	1882	18,840	6,789	57,767	136	1	38	552	65,283	28,087	7,669	387	2,188	38,331	12,212	47,238	163,064
	1883	18,691	3,938	57,952	94	3	14	723	62,724	27,058	8,147	393	1,759	37,357	11,057	48,242	159,380
Area, 313,036 Acres.	1884	18,686	2,327	55,897	84	5	42	622	58,977	26,807	8,747	275	1,977	37,806	10,854	46,889	154,526
	1885	18,701	2,933	53,529	65	8	37	540	57,112	26,505	8,363	396	2,168	37,432	11,790	47,867	154,201
	1886	18,744	3,502	52,620	94	5	41	236	56,498	27,511	7,716	382	2,170	37,779	13,346	48,060	155,683
	1887	18,596	2,623	54,231	74	.	45	419	57,392	26,884	8,022	525	2,186	37,617	12,737	51,963	159,709
	1888	18,441	4,007	54,019	89	1	144	165	58,425	27,648	7,418	577	1,701	37,344	9,321	54,576	159,666
	1889	18,575	2,600	51,727	53	11	156	194	54,741	27,574	8,425	595	1,800	38,394	8,566	55,483	157,184
CARLOW:	1880	4,669	3,479	20,598	5,603	5	.	6	29,691	9,300	5,288	880	1,394	16,862	.	31,256	77,809
	1881	4,663	3,409	20,209	5,395	4	.	5	29,022	9,856	4,972	863	967	16,658	.	31,275	76,955
	1882	4,662	3,223	21,836	5,381	6	4	4	30,454	9,780	4,923	691	1,232	16,626	.	32,248	79,328
	1883	4,602	1,444	21,340	5,833	.	.	2	28,619	9,687	5,101	699	1,233	16,720	.	76,633	31,294
Area, 221,294 Acres.	1884	4,565	1,003	21,555	4,783	.	3	1	27,345	9,500	5,058	627	1,240	16,425	.	30,628	74,398
	1885	4,561	920	20,496	5,077	2	.	.	26,495	9,096	4,714	654	1,182	15,646	.	31,185	73,326
	1886	4,573	1,049	21,313	5,068	1	2	5	27,438	9,457	4,879	759	1,327	16,422	1	31,363	75,224
	1887	4,579	899	22,090	4,391	.	1	.	27,381	9,490	4,776	716	1,294	16,276	.	33,100	76,757
	1888	4,571	1,676	20,923	4,609	.	19	.	27,227	9,138	4,685	673	1,388	15,884	.	33,362	76,473
	1889	4,602	1,813	19,546	5,522	1	.	.	26,882	9,649	4,945	640	1,225	16,459	.	33,780	77,121
CAVAN:	1880	19,080	346	47,360	77	14	43	6	47,846	25,362	2,980	374	2,084	30,800	9,726	56,780	145,152
	1881	19,213	379	46,856	28	16	34	13	47,326	26,355	2,915	469	1,675	31,414	8,807	60,683	148,230
	1882	19,131	492	45,327	23	3	19	4	45,868	26,952	2,588	327	2,276	32,143	6,574	58,153	142,738
	1883	19,055	300	45,391	14	6	38	5	45,754	25,351	2,999	389	2,386	31,125	5,152	60,785	142,816
Area, 467,011 Acres.	1884	18,868	173	42,367	16	3	25	8	42,592	26,410	2,720	279	2,529	31,938	4,437	61,495	140,462
	1885	18,811	133	41,957	24	1	35	2	42,152	26,275	2,717	331	2,364	31,687	6,385	62,586	142,810
	1886	18,912	259	41,434	68	8	74	8	41,851	27,362	2,639	345	2,358	32,704	8,460	64,302	147,317
	1887	18,996	217	38,450	16	8	67	5	38,763	26,132	2,603	346	2,705	31,786	8,190	68,992	147,731
	1888	18,969	376	39,949	23	2	103	9	40,467	27,916	2,718	422	2,756	33,812	6,724	69,859	150,862
	1889	19,030	389	39,084	55	10	192	10	39,740	27,943	2,861	469	2,942	34,215	5,706	70,887	150,548
CLARE:	1880	17,045	3,045	16,852	1,359	10	472	282	22,020	26,074	6,024	1,730	2,270	36,104	74	83,104	141,302
	1881	17,016	2,597	16,215	1,397	4	515	414	21,142	25,681	5,654	2,009	1,853	35,197	61	85,236	141,636
	1882	17,016	2,597	16,215	1,397	4	515	414	21,142	25,681	5,654	2,009	1,853	35,197	61	85,236	141,636
	1883	16,821	2,383	16,106	1,293	8	619	546	20,985	24,639	6,076	1,977	2,337	35,029	58	82,101	138,173
Area, 768,265 Acres.	1884	16,633	1,710	15,399	1,116	14	654	350	19,243	26,400	6,034	2,004	2,574	37,012	85	90,507	146,847
	1885	16,630	1,577	15,549	873	11	702	174	18,886	24,936	5,977	2,283	2,675	35,871	74	90,333	145,164
	1886	16,668	1,783	14,729	585	4	1,197	128	18,417	24,262	6,031	2,644	2,424	35,361	147	92,567	146,492
	1887	16,685	1,744	14,104	516	9	1,230	86	17,739	23,221	5,466	2,388	3,056	34,131	42	93,369	145,221
	1888	16,721	2,249	13,002	646	21	1,320	53	17,291	22,842	5,110	2,716	2,646	33,314	28	94,368	145,001
	1889	16,732	2,748	13,783	692	4	1,455	40	18,722	23,039	5,487	2,835	2,917	34,278	19	91,972	144,991
CORK:	1880	32,033	21,781	100,768	20,660	46	97	15	143,367	65,664	32,244	6,587	8,308	112,803	965	153,943	411,078
	1881	32,390	24,597	101,933	22,013	14	232	21	148,810	68,709	33,784	7,681	7,573	117,747	581	164,307	431,445
	1882	32,202	20,301	105,405	20,471	6	148	26	146,857	66 422	32,993	6,648	7,461	113,524	224	161,281	421,886
	1883	31,912	14,251	104,970	19,701	14	143	43	139,122	64,545	33,101	6,427	6,887	110,960	80	156,104	406,266
Area, 1,838,921 Acres.	1884	31,833	11,345	102,347	18,619	10	129	24	132,474	63,876	32,484	6,678	7,376	110,414	47	156,505	399,440
	1885	31,965	11,082	101,258	19,179	54	142	12	131,727	63,414	32,524	6,994	8,317	111,249	55	162,730	405,761
	1886	31,961	9,373	104,972	18,528	11	192	26	133,102	64,039	32,063	7,018	8,225	111,345	55	171,578	416,080
	1887	31,990	8,594	105,764	15,384	2	165	27	129,876	64,221	30,961	7,758	8,821	111,761	41	180,466	422,144
	1888	32,055	12,189	99,302	16,644	39	279	26	128,479	64,316	30,068	8,334	9,070	111,788	56	183,813	424,136
	1889	31,906	12,122	96,362	16,049	8	225	22	125,288	62,004	29,684	8,083	9,107	108,878	86	184,189	418,441
DONEGAL:	1880	30,217	561	93,364	2,076	4	588	184	96,777	47,089	15,741	648	3,526	67,004	14,391	51,425	229,597
	1881	30,643	671	93,349	2,080	11	640	458	97,849	48,666	14,797	739	3,004	67,206	11,844	53,989	231,488
	1882	30,529	890	95,301	1,691	16	811	595	99,304	48,549	15,048	430	4,632	68,109	7,846	55,441	230,700
	1883	30,191	458	96,165	1,398	30	613	412	99,106	45,719	16,346	557	3,588	66,210	4,749	51,766	221,831
Area, 1,190,269 Acres.	1884	30,124	254	93,913	1,624	23	654	287	96,755	44,569	16,375	573	3,688	65,210	5,250	53,029	220,244
	1885	30,001	268	91,637	1,576	44	727	290	94,542	44,734	16,477	627	3,927	65,765	8,809	54,057	223,173
	1886	30,062	302	88,263	1,668	8	790	233	91,269	45,375	16,800	605	4,287	67,067	10,771	57,603	226,710
	1887	30,150	546	91,306	1,807	6	904	240	94,809	44,997	17,410	728	4,777	67,913	10,202	62,993	235,917
	1888	30,011	471	88,554	1,707	36	957	259	91,981	45,172	18,352	850	3,679	68,053	12,151	61,335	233,520
	1889	30,252	591	86,406	1,724	28	1,511	354	90,419	44,979	17,618	817	4,364	67,978	10,489	68,563	237,394
DOWN:	1880	25,918	22,613	106,554	467	7	113	815	130,569	48,225	17,436	1,305	3,447	70,413	31,454	64,815	297,251
	1881	25,632	22,365	106,094	635	14	109	957	130,174	51,668	16,813	1,230	3,524	73,235	28,089	70,035	301,533
	1882	25,562	22,182	108,395	381	5	88	1,075	132,126	49,640	17,298	847	3,360	71,145	23,026	73,071	299,368
	1883	25,353	16,336	107,391	367	7	69	1,134	125,345	48,603	18,790	949	3,079	71,421	19,928	69,357	286,071
Area, 611,927 Acres.	1884	25,185	14,366	106,656	420	9	114	1,022	122,587	48,414	18,904	809	3,419	71,546	19,197	66,338	279,668
	1885	25,112	13,913	105,743	351	1	102	941	121,051	48,464	18,362	1,231	3,967	72,025	22,287	69,030	284,443
	1886	24,986	14,694	102,983	407	10	110	719	118,923	47,884	18,868	937	4,159	71,848	25,063	70,755	286,588
	1887	25,044	14,126	103,358	402	15	95	808	118,802	48,525	19,936	1,283	4,209	73,953	25,264	75,240	293,182
	1888	25,100	17,591	103,949	360	19	173	689	122,781	49,514	18,737	1,203	4,124	73,578	19,398	80,058	295,815
	1889	25,367	12,752	102,848	584	19	67	465	116,735	47,735	19,989	965	3,814	72,502	20,945	83,573	293,755

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889.															TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.								
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
DUBLIN:	1880	6,125	6,095	14,572	2,416	3	43	66	23,195	10,140	2,382	659	3,423	16,604	.	48,638		88,437
	1881	6,155	5,599	14,212	2,168	3	33	78	22,093	9,831	2,045	652	3,194	15,722	.	50,909		88,724
	1882	6,061	6,840	14,086	2,018	28	43	66	23,081	9,289	2,454	661	3,112	15,516	.	47,164		85,761
	1883	6,073	4,274	13,994	2,044	6	43	73	20,434	9,374	2,664	709	3,097	15,844	.	43,758		80,036
Area, 226,895 Acres.	1884	6,060	3,935	13,610	1,952	3	20	40	19,570	8,991	2,357	703	3,139	15,190	1	43,654		78,415
	1885	6,092	3,876	12,849	1,738	11	43	62	18,569	8,591	2,132	755	3,153	14,631	.	45,394		78,594
	1886	6,128	3,836	13,550	1,737	1	43	77	19,244	8,604	2,447	744	3,184	14,979	.	45,924		80,147
	1887	6,099	3,459	14,154	1,638	1	55	70	19,377	8,962	2,365	853	3,175	15,355	.	46,522		81,254
	1888	6,108	4,964	14,077	2,017	5	107	116	21,286	8,997	2,237	871	3,276	15,381	.	50,050		86,717
	1889	6,137	4,288	13,546	2,576	8	74	83	20,575	8,699	2,668	836	3,371	15,574	.	46,430		82,579
FERMANAGH:	1880	12,973	553	22,962	30	26	179	30	24,780	16,101	2,968	726	853	20,648	3,490	55,704		104,622
	1881	13,052	579	23,252	50	22	174	49	24,126	16,353	3,097	753	1,033	21,238	3,323	57,752		106,439
	1882	12,877	857	22,429	31	6	152	51	23,526	16,584	3,070	554	1,008	21,216	2,746	58,037		105,525
	1883	12,861	780	21,516	34	6	151	22	22,509	15,443	3,070	623	975	20,111	2,248	56,334		101,202
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1884	12,770	486	20,498	7	4	150	52	21,197	15,133	2,769	535	957	19,394	1,839	55,312		97,742
	1885	12,785	497	21,159	11	9	179	23	21,878	15,144	2,867	570	1,093	19,674	2,198	58,392		102,142
	1886	12,818	586	20,833	21	11	257	35	21,743	15,569	2,842	553	937	19,901	3,061	58,995		103,700
	1887	12,781	722	20,136	19	10	223	16	21,126	15,425	2,772	554	1,021	19,772	3,075	63,374		107,347
	1888	12,903	1,015	20,107	23	20	418	25	21,608	15,798	2,909	688	1,053	20,448	2,705	59,643		104,404
	1889	12,876	950	19,638	36	23	457	33	21,137	15,726	2,908	735	973	20,342	2,743	64,089		108,311
GALWAY:	1880	34,489	4,090	52,920	6,052	15	998	34	64,109	48,746	12,206	2,085	5,439	68,476	62	78,605		211,252
	1881	35,112	3,544	54,352	5,524	13	1,140	201	64,774	50,533	12,307	2,121	4,945	69,906	45	85,345		220,070
	1882	34,332	3,561	51,398	5,184	14	919	159	61,235	47,305	12,090	1,598	5,583	66,576	18	80,950		208,779
	1883	33,999	2,526	52,299	4,959	17	996	194	60,991	47,010	12,840	1,538	6,036	67,424	11	81,682		210,108
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1884	33,626	1,951	49,522	4,947	19	1,186	117	57,742	45,307	12,912	1,460	5,935	65,614	32	79,338		202,726
	1885	33,850	1,970	50,631	4,934	16	1,436	124	59,111	45,505	13,307	1,753	6,052	66,617	32	86,385		212,145
	1886	33,749	2,435	48,855	5,018	15	1,406	103	57,832	44,393	13,187	1,767	5,920	65,267	24	87,705		210,828
	1887	33,577	3,317	46,982	3,816	23	1,562	169	55,869	44,308	13,009	2,074	6,021	65,412	9	91,217		212,507
	1888	33,638	5,763	44,961	3,649	16	1,977	118	56,484	44,389	12,136	2,329	5,783	64,637	15	95,110		216,246
	1889	33,867	6,095	43,973	3,662	41	2,767	111	56,649	43,251	12,498	2,393	6,039	64,181	6	88,860		209,696
KERRY:	1880	17,669	893	25,830	4,915	29	489	5	32,161	30,276	5,477	1,792	4,665	42,210	95	85,699		160,165
	1881	18,400	1,032	27,533	4,129	29	443	3	33,169	31,178	5,723	1,998	3,403	42,302	39	90,060		165,570
	1882	18,082	1,493	26,347	3,305	5	284	22	31,456	29,654	5,202	1,570	4,459	40,885	74	81,058		153,473
	1883	18,091	1,182	25,784	3,817	10	404	12	31,209	28,428	5,086	1,480	4,557	39,551	59	82,822		153,641
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1884	17,859	675	25,412	3,298	10	239	40	29,674	28,063	4,678	1,200	4,606	38,547	71	84,670		152,962
	1885	17,927	788	25,884	3,071	25	336	20	30,124	28,943	5,122	1,296	5,269	40,630	81	92,397		163,232
	1886	17,954	742	25,698	3,361	16	360	10	30,187	28,612	4,838	1,378	4,741	39,569	43	91,982		161,781
	1887	18,016	1,136	25,452	2,458	9	538	12	29,605	28,476	4,771	1,534	4,940	39,721	29	91,257		160,612
	1888	18,059	1,900	26,162	1,900	30	716	1	30,709	29,763	5,015	1,694	5,502	41,884	20	102,232		174,845
	1889	18,193	2,131	24,494	2,048	21	605	14	29,313	28,177	5,266	1,870	5,269	40,582	10	99,096		169,001
KILDARE:	1880	7,543	2,960	24,328	14,460	29	172	7	41,956	8,733	11,938	1,406	1,040	23,117	.	52,399		117,472
	1881	7,477	4,125	24,206	13,630	15	143	3	42,122	9,346	11,513	1,441	1,149	23,449	.	55,389		120,960
	1882	7,427	4,580	24,046	11,359	11	281	3	40,280	8,784	11,104	1,198	1,126	22,212	10	51,372		113,874
	1883	7,375	2,754	23,121	10,839	21	239	8	36,982	8,870	11,469	1,240	1,172	22,751	55	49 954		109,742
Area, 418,497 Acres.	1884	7,340	1,854	24,173	9,814	12	179	1	36,033	8,342	11,680	1,029	1,079	22,130	3	52,054		110,220
	1885	7,441	1,730	24,696	12,860	2	172	6	39,466	8,869	11,873	1,048	1,320	23,110	1	56,884		119,461
	1886	7,514	1,287	24,201	12,732	3	225	5	38,453	8,922	11,557	1,228	1,153	22,860	.	60,350		121,663
	1887	7,417	1,366	25,384	13,164	3	236	9	40,162	8,967	12,167	1,248	1,027	23,409	.	59,345		122,916
	1888	7,304	2,045	24,269	14,133	13	444	2	40,906	8,760	11,870	1,397	1,390	23,417	.	65,247		129,570
	1889	7,319	2,013	21,825	13,454	28	389	9	37,718	8,179	11,224	1,216	1,083	21,702	.	58,253		117,673
KILKENNY:	1880	12,311	11,496	34,985	17,202	8	.	.	63,691	17,257	10,333	1,710	2,444	31,744	1	59,649		155,085
	1881	12,340	11,843	35,878	17,443	66	.	2	65,232	18,258	9,943	1,689	2,105	31,995	.	62,077		159,304
	1882	12,228	10,078	35,672	16,169	3	1	1	61,924	17,302	9,749	1,249	2,003	30,303	4	58,800		151,031
	1883	12,201	4,956	35,746	17,165	3	.	2	57,872	16,988	9,676	1,457	1,957	30,078	.	58,340		146,290
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1884	12,070	4,026	35,547	14,782	6	.	1	54,362	16,293	9,876	1,210	2,071	29,450	.	60,167		143,979
	1885	12,056	5,289	33,752	16,114	1	1	3	55,160	16,372	9,321	1,235	2,313	29,241	.	62,679		147,080
	1886	12,161	5,691	35,356	17,565	.	2	3	58,617	17,418	10,264	1,280	2,357	31,319	.	66,279		156,215
	1887	12,157	4,695	35,852	16,004	1	.	2	56,554	17,293	10,236	1,561	2,548	31,638	.	67,246		155,438
	1888	12,108	8,534	33,375	15,245	1	7	5	57,167	17,346	9,565	1,719	2,546	31,176	1	68,780		157,124
	1889	12,139	6,519	31,469	17,788	.	8	.	55,784	16,886	9,454	1,571	2,424	30,335	1	66,240		152,360
KING'S:	1880	9,733	678	22,315	17,360	40	309	3	40,705	14,748	10,304	1,748	1,952	28,752	2	44,765		114,224
	1881	9,809	1,437	23,082	15,437	48	258	1	40,263	15,753	9,862	1,749	1,815	29,179	2	50,308		119,752
	1882	9,679	3,702	24,348	12,474	45	390	6	40,965	15,569	9,453	1,230	1,684	27,936	10	48,345		117,256
	1883	9,552	2,173	23,380	12,700	29	316	3	38,601	15,065	9,809	1,344	1,948	28,166	12	46,399		113,178
Area, 493,019 Acres.	1884	9,538	814	22,886	12,242	33	253	9	36,237	14,951	9,578	1,294	1,876	27,699	1	48,354		112,291
	1885	9,591	653	22,375	13,923	24	330	36	37,341	15,145	9,554	1,429	2,005	28,133	1	49,436		114,911
	1886	9,585	263	21,822	15,590	19	381	5	38,080	14,548	10,031	1,412	2,014	28,005	3	50,348		116,436
	1887	9,551	350	21,979	15,290	25	372	12	38,028	14,806	10,013	1,805	2,080	28,704	4	50,312		117,048
	1888	9,417	580	21,222	16,712	16	620	5	39,155	15,380	10,180	1,915	2,284	29,759	.	51,940		120,854
	1889	9,399	349	20,373	19,423	23	755	6	40,929	15,437	10,121	1,715	2,460	29,733	1	51,515		122,178
LEITRIM:	1880	14,188	188	13,078	8	.	170	3	13,447	18,592	867	179	1,871	21,509	113	46,463		81,532
	1881	14,257	306	13,750	17	3	170	2	14,248	19,323	943	254	1,274	21,794	177	46,338		82,557
	1882	14,203	195	13,682	19	6	152	1	14,055	18,651	1,027	244	1,659	21,581	107	49,094		84,837
	1883	14,055	124	13,625	18	1	111	3	13,882	17,392	1,359	259	1,807	20,817	51	49,262		84,016
Area, 376,212 Acres.	1884	14,041	78	12,780	19	3	170	4	13,054	17,930	1,238	232	2,321	21,721	54	51,866		86,695
	1885	13,959	57	12,462	13	6	191	2	12,731	17,764	1,282	177	1,989	21,212	59	50,110		84,112
	1886	14,033	53	12,312	9	2	379	2	12,757	17,451	1,355	249	1,841	20,896	110	48,991		82,754
	1887	13,930	63	12,587	9	2	286	2	12,949	17,407	1,480	243	1,957	21,087	117	48,853		83,006
	1888	13,894	47	12,152	2	8	385	1	12,595	17,549	1,305	383	1,829	21,066	90	49,785		83,536
	1889	13,874	70	11,859	5	4	350	1	12,289	16,804	1,036	325	1,651	19,816	52	49,444		81,601

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889.														TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetfoot	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LIMERICK:	1880	14,349	7,805	22,188	3,065	8	25	5	33,096	22,022	5,945	1,538	2,528	32,033	5	111,640	176,774
	1881	14,310	7,017	22,308	2,969	12	15	5	32,326	24,175	5,605	1,537	2,510	33,827	11	114,304	180,468
	1882	14,310	7,017	22,308	2,969	12	15	5	32,326	24,175	5,605	1,537	2,510	33,827	11	114,304	180,468
	1883	14,100	3,119	23,834	2,239	3	29	3	29,227	22,693	5,118	1,075	2,594	31,480	7	112,825	173,539
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1884	14,062	1,892	22,480	1,586	.	28	5	25,991	22,095	4,914	1,048	2,656	30,713	6	112,769	169,479
	1885	14,011	2,788	21,456	1,602	6	25	5	25,882	21,597	4,670	1,141	2,934	30,342	9	118,846	175,079
	1886	14,200	2,729	22,184	1,535	.	19	1	26,468	22,070	4,782	1,307	2,843	31,002	2	118,506	175,978
	1887	14,132	3,404	21,179	986	1	15	.	25,585	21,862	5,373	1,524	3,189	31,948	6	117,617	175,156
	1888	14,068	5,245	18,698	825	1	41	2	24,812	20,915	4,815	1,724	2,808	30,262	9	121,409	176,492
	1889	14,213	5,750	17,671	1,239	2	71	8	24,741	20,833	5,114	1,768	3,033	30,748	1	115,685	171,175
LONDONDERRY:	1880	15,974	1,434	75,218	1,508	9	421	426	79,016	31,800	12,608	454	2,883	47,745	18,791	35,687	181,239
	1881	16,145	1,817	74,668	2,023	18	547	514	79,587	34,437	12,491	741	2,648	50,317	18,940	38,047	186,891
	1882	15,888	1,920	74,821	1,942	1	567	406	79,657	33,446	13,175	492	2,891	50,004	15,441	38,948	184,050
	1883	15,853	1,417	74,250	1,501	16	470	427	78,081	31,705	13,746	462	2,456	48,369	14,766	36,486	177,702
Area, 513,388 Acres.	1884	15,703	1,028	73,209	1,434	33	494	380	76,578	32,020	14,118	494	4,221	50,853	12,937	38,772	179,140
	1885	15,600	1,093	72,797	1,567	17	577	385	76,436	32,231	13,644	835	3,775	50,535	15,673	37,625	180,269
	1886	15,731	1,219	71,549	1,639	23	567	413	75,410	31,485	13,294	252	2,343	47,374	16,696	38,097	177,577
	1887	15,578	1,130	72,868	1,256	4	297	454	76,009	31,843	14,353	187	2,593	48,976	18,250	46,147	189,382
	1888	15,635	1,314	73,329	1,282	8	548	328	76,809	32,937	14,090	237	2,310	49,574	16,163	45,078	187,624
	1889	15,715	1,276	70,986	1,200	31	614	207	74,314	31,762	14,456	271	2,809	49,298	16,148	47,217	186,977
LONGFORD:	1880	7,997	530	18,152	75	28	182	6	18,973	12,272	2,749	485	1,301	16,807	414	36,555	72,749
	1881	7,994	307	18,670	29	15	181	8	19,210	13,102	2,621	490	1,303	17,521	236	37,899	74,866
	1882	7,952	313	18,102	40	7	152	9	18,623	12,484	2,457	399	1,362	16,702	114	36,030	71,469
	1883	7,936	132	18,489	28	7	180	1	18,837	12,026	3,110	479	1,473	17,088	77	35,461	71,463
Area, 257,221 Acres.	1884	7,860	56	16,160	35	5	102	29	16,387	11,846	2,562	285	1,479	16,172	57	34,881	67,497
	1885	7,867	48	15,998	67	.	156	27	16,296	11,475	2,609	370	1,417	15,871	72	35,783	68,022
	1886	7,875	131	14,969	22	6	178	26	15,362	11,788	2,243	320	1,328	15,679	40	36,518	67,599
	1887	7,920	116	14,354	30	1	156	16	14,673	11,569	2,227	386	1,389	15,562	34	37,436	67,705
	1888	7,900	321	14,294	24	9	244	8	14,900	11,389	2,296	413	1,343	15,441	33	38,886	69,260
	1889	7,842	320	13,479	18	5	248	.	14,070	10,999	2,327	449	1,470	15,225	49	36,423	65,787
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA CO. OF TOWN:	1880	6,922	2,468	27,083	21,376	.	5	252	51,184	10,731	10,210	566	1,162	22,669	1,501	22,153	97,507
	1881	6,765	3,382	26,544	20,213	6	8	392	50,545	11,356	9,906	588	1,108	22,958	1,306	22,582	97,391
	1882	6,739	4,536	26,832	17,390	20	12	357	49,147	11,574	10,118	492	936	23,120	902	23,445	96,614
	1883	6,605	2,972	27,990	14,594	.	5	515	46,076	11,431	10,253	555	1,159	23,398	853	22,913	93,240
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1884	6,639	1,592	27,831	14,574	8	1	335	44,341	11,526	11,227	506	1,315	24,574	793	22,821	92,529
	1885	6,663	1,389	27,904	14,588	2	65	158	44,106	11,123	9,550	497	1,224	22,394	878	24,168	91,546
	1886	6,620	1,036	26,380	14,903	20	17	162	42,518	10,895	9,154	488	1,384	21,921	707	24,971	90,117
	1887	6,592	728	27,185	13,271	15	36	212	41,447	11,527	8,989	630	1,365	22,511	607	25,079	89,644
	1888	6,555	1,255	25,992	14,162	2	27	171	41,609	11,905	8,926	643	1,434	22,908	431	26,631	91,579
	1889	6,602	1,131	23,469	15,155	5	13	73	39,846	11,545	8,977	639	1,298	22,459	728	26,782	89,815
MAYO:	1880	35,060	1,778	62,698	1,342	15	1,638	37	67,498	56,491	8,902	426	3,374	69,193	827	43,360	180,878
	1881	35,628	1,046	62,830	1,303	31	1,866	35	67,111	56,728	8,427	563	3,293	69,011	482	42,739	79,343
	1882	35,419	1,083	61,127	1,043	26	1,898	49	65,226	54,593	7,961	385	3,577	66,516	286	43,370	75,398
	1883	34,846	871	59,075	1,301	11	1,580	48	62,886	52,881	9,281	396	4,167	66,725	171	43,612	73,394
Area, 1,318,120 Acres.	1884	34,366	765	55,838	1,053	2	1,536	16	59,210	50,576	9,231	223	4,352	64,382	88	46,820	170,500
	1885	34,119	856	54,971	844	39	1,857	11	58,578	50,906	8,428	303	4,531	64,168	112	51,528	174,386
	1886	34,321	892	56,061	947	4	2,283	12	60,199	51,423	8,625	356	4,404	64,808	162	50,936	176,105
	1887	34,065	1,098	54,166	979	27	2,402	25	58,688	50,138	8,210	432	4,008	62,788	245	51,954	173,675
	1888	34,077	1,662	51,170	932	24	2,442	18	56,248	49,401	8,216	850	3,690	62,157	143	53,215	171,763
	1889	34,090	1,829	49,470	1,154	46	3,117	51	55,667	48,097	8,077	744	4,356	61,274	123	51,265	168,329
MEATH:	1880	10,257	3,554	31,756	1,544	14	87	26	36,981	11,498	6,715	1,234	1,771	21,218	230	79,740	138,169
	1881	10,235	3,119	32,099	1,844	8	90	18	37,178	12,711	7,043	1,446	1,926	23,126	137	85,893	146,334
	1882	10,232	2,783	31,202	1,442	17	83	25	35,552	12,069	6,727	1,081	2,026	21,903	59	82,583	140,097
	1883	10,209	1,718	31,281	1,256	9	82	12	34,358	12,183	7,455	1,414	1,902	22,954	77	77,297	134,686
Area, 578,247 Acres.	1884	10,115	1,149	28,742	1,036	3	79	24	31,033	12,168	6,562	1,125	2,015	21,870	37	76,878	129,818
	1885	10,136	1,073	28,832	787	3	75	19	30,789	11,694	6,070	1,085	1,870	20,719	80	83,332	134,920
	1886	10,176	1,105	29,114	792	.	78	23	31,112	11,900	6,327	961	1,834	21,022	126	85,618	137,878
	1887	10,134	970	27,410	933	1	102	24	29,440	11,851	6,328	1,082	2,029	21,290	135	79,575	130,440
	1888	10,145	1,478	26,407	949	6	242	9	29,091	11,794	6,064	1,238	2,046	21,142	80	91,079	141,392
	1889	10,082	1,151	25,488	1,050	5	192	6	27,892	11,192	5,986	961	1,526	19,665	65	80,926	128,548
MONAGHAN:	1880	17,209	945	53,460	2,286	36	60	47	56,834	19,452	7,573	627	1,209	28,861	16,659	28,741	131,095
	1881	17,100	1,049	55,964	2,130	30	69	69	59,311	21,328	7,877	738	1,127	31,070	15,688	32,154	138,223
	1882	16,972	1,239	53,967	1,560	20	49	35	56,870	21,321	7,562	470	1,063	30,416	12,348	31,484	131,118
	1883	16,933	794	52,573	1,154	20	61	64	54,666	19,649	7,640	686	1,195	29,170	10,416	31,103	125,355
Area, 313,806 Acres.	1884	16,907	437	52,693	807	7	57	55	54,061	20,526	7,568	479	1,296	29,889	9,829	32,814	126,593
	1885	16,875	386	49,218	937	9	71	58	50,679	20,367	7,448	490	1,538	29,843	11,154	33,640	125,316
	1886	16,861	446	49,363	1,256	3	72	39	51,379	20,347	7,426	570	1,293	30,141	14,084	34,693	130,297
	1887	16,857	594	49,506	660	7	69	28	50,864	21,534	7,539	511	1,668	31,252	14,619	38,378	135,113
	1888	16,794	993	47,934	709	8	114	37	49,850	21,727	7,837	772	1,490	31,826	12,141	38,797	132,614
	1889	16,899	753	49,246	787	9	96	14	50,905	22,828	8,412	885	1,948	34,073	12,532	43,315	140,825
QUEEN'S:	1880	9,744	2,716	22,374	23,716	52	19	1	48,878	15,447	12,539	2,095	1,427	31,508	.	55,921	136,307
	1881	9,727	4,419	23,614	21,326	25	20	31	49,435	16,656	11,745	2,149	1,348	31,898	.	53,498	139,831
	1882	9,643	7,664	24,664	19,698	7	9	.	52,062	17,135	12,790	1,933	1,455	33,313	7	55,630	141,012
	1883	9,562	3,127	23,694	19,747	23	9	24	46,534	16,953	12,572	2,098	1,502	33,125	1	60,877	140,537
Area, 424,354 Acres.	1884	9,530	639	24,467	17,639	4	1	5	42,755	15,868	12,077	1,582	1,234	30,781	.	56,051	129,617
	1885	9,520	441	22,781	19,813	5	6	.	43,049	15,306	11,866	1,425	1,102	29,699	.	57,811	130,559
	1886	9,505	457	22,741	20,128	7	32	5	43,370	15,709	11,693	1,453	994	29,959	.	63,147	136,476
	1887	9,502	332	23,333	19,311	5	23	1	43,055	15,949	12,463	1,587	1,267	31,166	.	60,347	134,568
	1888	9,497	962	23,125	21,799	9	42	2	45,939	16,303	12,340	1,845	1,463	31,951	.	61,300	139,190
	1889	9,458	668	19,739	22,415	10	21	4	42,848	15,561	11,898	1,544	1,397	30,400	.	61,804	135,052

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889.															
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.								TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Peases.	Totals.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Totals.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
ROSCOMMON:	1880	19,835	771	28,152	431	38	382	2	29,776	28,551	4,573	431	2,236	35,791	102	67,329		132,998
	1881	19,792	452	28,329	270	6	241	4	29,302	28,901	4,543	599	1,770	35,813	82	68,367		133,564
	1882	19,666	637	27,639	195	4	470	33	28,978	28,459	5,141	625	2,531	36,756	50	64,239		130,023
	1883	19,545	351	26,735	100	5	443	1	27,635	25,977	5,266	679	2,174	34,096	17	66,211		127,959
Area, 585,407	1884	19,475	133	26,246	118	4	429	1	26,931	26,178	5,236	482	2,222	34,118	6	69,371		130,426
Acres.	1885	19,454	195	25,743	94	5	586	1	26,624	26,498	4,931	440	2,375	34,244	3	68,384		129,255
	1886	19,350	264	24,139	205	8	960	1	25,577	25,511	4,832	558	2,263	33,164	13	72,883		131,637
	1887	19,347	188	23,611	161	2	934	7	24,903	25,518	4,632	713	2,555	33,418	3	68,521		126,845
	1888	19,385	372	22,393	162	2	1,310	5	24,244	25,210	4,559	770	2,430	32,969	1	73,188		130,402
	1889	19,303	457	23,113	267	13	1,404	10	25,264	25,067	4,666	797	2,529	33,059	1	71,392		129,716
SLIGO:	1880	14,782	238	26,539	740	.	112	2	27,631	21,915	3,147	227	1,501	26,790	135	32,365		86,921
	1881	14,920	324	25,907	867	.	126	.	27,224	22,485	3,362	366	1,370	27,583	98	34,959		89,864
	1882	14,776	366	26,173	830	1	152	6	27,528	22,925	3,427	297	2,031	28,680	52	33,741		90,001
	1883	14,596	466	24,884	881	4	128	4	26,367	20,167	3,868	428	1,496	25,959	41	35,185		87,552
Area, 451,129	1884	14,600	278	23,055	714	51	213	13	24,324	19,835	3,827	435	1,800	25,897	24	36,120		86,365
Acres.	1885	14,655	235	22,709	577	1	183	4	23,709	19,726	3,824	513	2,053	26,116	24	36,067		85,916
	1886	14,614	183	21,820	623	8	290	10	22,934	20,007	3,392	597	2,179	26,175	24	37,497		86,630
	1887	14,514	537	21,261	833	9	208	5	22,853	19,659	3,189	640	2,011	25,499	35	35,244		83,631
	1888	14,524	340	19,983	691	1	350	13	21,378	19,236	3,237	707	1,994	25,174	14	38,861		85,427
	1889	14,638	784	20,369	595	3	442	6	22,199	19,362	3,192	683	2,022	25,259	23	38,630		86,111
TIPPERARY:	1880	21,974	14,722	55,647	18,095	67	85	10	88,626	33,508	21,082	2,992	4,560	62,142	7	115,112		265,887
	1881	21,743	14,658	54,348	17,306	36	134	11	86,493	34,430	19,892	2,701	3,911	60,934	3	118,371		265,801
	1882	21,795	13,423	57,332	15,830	59	116	13	86,773	34,938	20,186	1,761	4,496	61,381	4	117,297		265,455
	1883	21,639	6,654	56,147	15,884	46	84	12	78,827	34,005	20,491	1,958	4,484	60,938	4	119,796		259,565
Area, 1,048,969	1884	21,446	4,581	53,139	16,017	34	77	8	73,856	33,199	20,264	1,950	4,632	60,045	2	125,305		259,208
Acres.	1885	21,540	5,474	50,196	17,998	30	46	9	73,753	33,042	19,196	2,096	4,499	58,833	6	127,478		260,070
	1886	21,651	4,957	53,028	18,274	27	85	6	76,377	32,818	20,388	2,211	4,568	59,985	3	131,570		267,935
	1887	21,627	4,858	52,038	16,805	43	73	10	73,827	32,813	19,997	2,779	4,677	60,266	7	127,578		261,678
	1888	21,541	8,382	47,973	17,542	45	126	21	74,089	32,926	19,868	2,896	4,901	60,591	1	137,898		272,579
	1889	21,599	8,029	42,761	20,590	46	96	15	71,537	31,985	19,495	2,639	4,688	58,807	.	126,084		256,428
TYRONE:	1880	26,224	1,932	106,157	34	5	186	86	108,400	41,506	15,005	759	3,153	60,423	24,268	54,902		247,993
	1881	26,471	2,088	108,005	56	4	216	101	110,470	43,248	14,815	888	2,472	61,423	23,508	56,592		251,993
	1882	26,286	2,203	105,281	64	6	170	67	107,791	42,72	14,657	591	2,808	60,779	17,947	56,779		243,296
	1883	26,093	1,549	104,421	81	1	174	81	106,307	41,083	15,041	533	2,760	59,419	13,575	54,293		233,594
Area, 778,943	1884	26,006	1,009	102,796	36	5	142	54	104,042	41,115	14,976	379	2,833	59,306	12,723	54,699		230,770
Acres.	1885	26,037	1,013	104,040	29	6	168	87	105,343	40,648	15,581	487	2,670	59,387	16,364	56,434		237,528
	1886	25,973	1,216	101,168	20	14	315	73	102,806	41,189	15,630	522	2,549	59,887	20,340	59,118		242,151
	1887	25,943	1,282	98,772	34	12	396	63	100,559	41,107	15,570	486	3,305	60,468	20,428	70,192		251,647
	1888	25,802	1,828	99,724	73	16	399	55	102,095	42,598	15,553	633	3,302	62,086	20,361	68,888		253,430
	1889	25,766	1,506	96,250	56	8	341	27	98,188	41,801	15,928	476	3,683	61,888	19,859	71,768		251,703
WATERFORD:	1880	8,116	9,679	28,478	1,480	8	52	.	39,697	13,718	7,111	1,994	2,061	24,884	1	20,200		84,782
	1881	8,155	8,553	30,043	1,345	.	29	4	39,974	14,453	6,933	2,042	1,810	25,238	5	20,979		86,196
	1882	8,071	5,969	31,382	940	.	27	10	38,328	14,442	6,829	1,822	1,939	25,032	.	20,116		83,476
	1883	8,027	2,625	31,861	1,366	.	26	5	35,883	13,857	6,923	1,901	1,864	24,545	1	20,875		81,304
Area, 456,198	1884	7,919	1,903	30,714	1,039	2	45	2	33,705	14,041	6,815	1,840	1,887	24,583	.	21,937		80,225
Acres.	1885	7,955	2,053	30,278	1,170	.	21	7	33,529	14,318	6,666	1,828	2,232	25,044	1	22,845		81,419
	1886	7,971	1,326	32,795	1,308	3	28	1	35,461	14,361	6,171	1,618	2,288	24,438	.	24,069		83,968
	1887	7,887	1,081	31,701	1,240	4	35	3	34,064	14,295	6,731	2,023	2,342	25,391	.	26,536		85,991
	1888	7,914	2,252	29,367	1,324	1	37	1	32,982	14,668	6,213	1,916	2,538	25,335	.	25,763		84,080
	1889	8,017	1,985	28,104	1,565	4	75	.	31,733	14,040	5,929	1,851	2,247	24,067	.	24,640		80,440
WESTMEATH:	1880	9,757	110	23,079	506	10	88	9	23,802	11,278	5,480	1,114	1,684	19,556	8	50,176		93,542
	1881	9,703	147	22,837	427	3	54	5	23,473	11,771	5,319	1,257	1,460	19,807	5	54,560		97,845
	1882	9,701	157	23,318	250	8	119	4	23,856	11,815	5,142	929	1,782	19,668	4	53,091		96,619
	1883	9,629	95	21,510	110	4	103	3	21,825	11,012	5,676	1,167	1,586	19,441	4	47,722		88,992
Area, 434,017	1884	9,641	49	20,085	94	1	78	9	20,316	10,820	5,378	794	1,555	18,547	1	50,004		88,868
Acres.	1885	9,649	53	20,706	169	4	72	.	21,004	11,260	5,259	1,038	1,637	19,194	.	53,554		93,752
	1886	9,705	33	19,969	233	10	127	3	20,375	11,106	5,362	1,129	1,695	19,292	1	56,619		96,287
	1887	9,671	65	19,497	190	.	164	.	19,916	10,950	5,297	1,176	1,822	19,245	1	54,383		93,545
	1888	9,622	69	18,865	238	8	242	1	19,423	11,086	5,080	1,195	1,782	19,143	.	56,659		95,225
	1889	9,591	49	17,897	440	5	196	7	18,594	10,755	5,004	1,163	1,814	18,736	.	53,114		90,444
WEXFORD:	1880	14,642	7,516	43,545	46,747	4	22	5,277	103,111	21,862	18,426	2,930	2,584	45,802	1	57,926		206,840
	1881	14,800	7,933	45,766	45,151	8	34	5,505	104,397	22,451	17,818	3,144	2,479	45,892	2	59,695		209,986
	1882	14,634	7,363	47,497	41,028	6	67	4,575	100,536	21,687	17,769	2,909	2,600	44,965	7	58,589		204,097
	1883	14,581	5,827	46,085	40,725	3	18	4,147	96,805	21,229	18,605	2,976	2,244	45,054	6	57,334		199,199
Area, 575,700	1884	14,381	4,442	49,580	35,549	14	20	2,873	92,478	22,091	18,864	3,154	2,376	46,485	.	60,096		199,059
Acres.	1885	14,434	5,137	48,188	37,087	.	30	2,217	92,659	22,359	17,957	2,911	2,758	45,985	.	62,556		201,200
	1886	14,454	4,541	50,381	35,036	43	11	2,500	92,512	21,857	18,888	2,848	2,374	45,967	.	64,064		202,543
	1887	14,527	3,927	50,786	28,730	8	50	2,086	85,587	21,981	17,892	2,900	2,539	45,312	.	64,079		194,978
	1888	14,454	5,725	50,903	31,007	8	37	1,869	89,549	22,754	17,508	3,146	3,160	46,568	1	67,995		204,113
	1889	14,428	5,501	49,170	34,068	37	20	1,262	90,058	22,480	18,351	3,091	2,960	46,882	1	66,051		202,992
WICKLOW:	1880	7,197	3,289	24,629	1,176	4	.	3	29,101	10,134	5,687	817	1,130	17,768	.	58,260		105,129
	1881	7,282	3,397	25,209	1,192	1	1	5	29,805	11,374	5,237	777	1,072	18,460	.	59,168		107,433
	1882	7,231	3,367	25,544	890	.	1	5	29,807	10,909	4,837	637	1,291	17,674	.	57,575		105,056
	1883	7,136	2,205	24,575	1,042	.	.	3	27,825	11,207	5,217	718	1,170	18,312	.	55,423		101,560
Area, 499,894	1884	7,025	1,255	25,403	699	4	.	8	27,369	11,055	4,851	611	1,222	17,739	.	58,991		104,099
Acres.	1885	7,092	1,096	25,508	831	11	.	3	27,449	11,283	4,901	687	1,306	18,177	.	58,291		103,917
	1886	7,159	814	25,344	945	1	23	2	27,129	10,847	5,304	711	1,261	18,123	.	60,390		105,642
	1887	7,111	874	24,998	673	1	4	1	26,551	10,859	5,193	830	1,304	18,186	2	59,557		104,296
	1888	7,096	1,040	24,037	492	.	3	4	25,576	10,722	5,201	777	1,319	18,019	.	60,914		104,509
	1889	7,021	1,101	23,646	618	1	.	.	25,366	10,273	5,234	766	1,359	17,632	.	59,882		102,880

TABLE 9.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOLDINGS EXCEEDING ONE ACRE, AND EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
LEINSTER:	1880	106,897	44,891	307,416	152,181	197	927	5,656	511,268	153,400	102,051	15,644	21,312	292,407	2,157	597,438	1,403,270
	1881	106,950	49,117	312,326	144,255	202	822	6,053	512,775	162,465	98,024	16,245	19,931	296,665	1,688	628,253	1,439,381
	1882	106,195	54,606	317,167	128,139	158	1,162	5,055	506,287	158,397	97,523	13,409	20,629	289,938	1,117	604,872	1,402,214
	1883	105,411	31,677	311,115	126,083	105	995	4,793	474,768	156,025	101,607	14,856	20,443	292,931	1,085	586,772	1,355,556
Area, 4,838,510 Acres.	1884	104,833	20,814	310,039	113,199	103	736	3,335	448,226	153,471	100,070	12,920	20,601	287,062	893	594,609	1,330,790
	1885	105,102	21,708	304,085	123,054	55	950	2,531	452,383	152,573	95,806	13,134	21,287	282,800	1,032	621,073	1,357,288
	1886	105,535	20,243	305,170	124,751	111	1,119	2,816	454,210	153,051	98,259	13,333	20,905	285,548	878	645,591	1,386,227
	1887	105,260	17,781	307,072	113,625	61	1,199	2,433	442,171	154,104	97,946	14,774	21,830	288,654	783	637,021	1,368,629
	1888	104,777	28,649	297,489	121,387	77	2,034	2,192	451,828	155,574	95,952	15,832	23,431	290,789	546	672,843	1,416,006
	1889	104,618	24,894	279,647	132,527	128	1,916	1,450	440,562	151,655	96,189	14,591	22,387	284,822	845	641,200	1,367,429
MUNSTER:	1880	111,186	57,925	249,763	49,574	168	1,220	317	358,967	191,262	77,883	16,633	24,398	310,176	1,147	569,698	1,239,988
	1881	112,014	58,454	252,380	49,159	95	1,368	458	361,914	198,626	77,591	17,968	21,060	315,245	700	593,257	1,271,116
	1882	111,476	51,300	258,986	44,915	86	1,105	490	356,882	195,312	76,469	15,347	22,718	309,846	374	579,292	1,246,394
	1883	110,590	30,214	258,702	44,300	81	1,335	621	335,253	188,167	76,795	14,818	22,723	302,503	209	574,523	1,212,488
Area, 5,934,682 Acres.	1884	109,752	22,106	249,491	41,675	70	1,172	429	314,943	187,674	75,189	14,720	23,731	301,314	211	591,693	1,208,161
	1885	110,028	23,762	244,621	43,893	126	1,272	227	313,901	186,250	74,155	15,638	25,926	301,969	226	614,629	1,230,725
	1886	110,405	20,910	253,397	43,591	61	1,881	172	320,012	186,162	74,273	16,176	25,089	301,700	250	630,272	1,252,234
	1887	110,337	20,817	250,238	37,389	58	2,046	136	310,696	184,888	73,299	18,006	27,025	303,218	125	636,763	1,250,802
	1888	110,358	32,217	234,504	33,831	137	2,519	104	308,362	185,430	71,089	19,190	27,465	303,174	114	665,513	1,277,163
	1889	110,660	32,765	223,675	42,183	85	2,527	99	301,334	180,078	70,975	19,046	27,261	297,360	116	641,666	1,240,476
ULSTER:	1880	187,172	38,827	641,362	7,688	128	1,670	4,106	693,781	301,694	93,066	5,890	22,250	422,900	152,997	474,567	1,744,245
	1881	188,070	40,551	643,438	8,698	124	1,855	5,161	699,827	316,232	90,015	6,722	21,040	434,009	143,873	501,771	1,779,480
	1882	186,745	41,076	641,135	6,929	68	1,915	5,423	696,546	312,276	90,432	4,411	21,951	429,070	111,480	506,594	1,743,690
	1883	185,642	28,511	635,469	5,649	92	1,662	5,526	676,909	298,848	95,783	4,971	20,226	419,828	94,354	494,537	1,685,628
Area, 5,322,321 Acres.	1884	184,753	21,765	621,473	5,336	94	1,707	4,814	655,189	297,981	96,328	4,069	22,927	421,305	87,917	492,670	1,657,081
	1885	184,402	22,234	613,647	5,724	96	1,924	4,241	647,866	298,070	95,251	5,221	23,641	422,183	106,659	506,592	1,683,300
	1886	184,492	24,566	600,229	6,454	89	2,258	3,587	637,183	301,849	95,400	4,377	22,128	423,754	126,429	520,334	1,707,700
	1887	184,323	23,380	599,138	5,366	66	2,137	4,247	634,334	300,917	98,358	4,851	24,890	429,016	128,967	574,245	1,766,562
	1888	184,038	29,963	598,206	5,225	115	2,925	3,372	639,806	307,777	97,743	5,688	22,971	434,179	112,690	573,465	1,760,140
	1889	184,996	22,851	586,846	5,390	151	3,263	2,628	621,129	302,920	101,280	5,442	24,336	433,978	112,486	605,065	1,772,658
CONNAUGHT:	1880	118,354	7,065	183,387	8,573	68	3,290	78	202,461	174,295	29,695	3,248	14,421	221,759	1,239	268,122	693,581
	1881	119,709	5,672	185,168	7,981	53	3,543	242	202,659	177,970	29,582	3,903	12,652	224,107	884	277,748	705,398
	1882	118,396	5,842	180,019	7,271	51	3,591	248	197,022	171,933	29,646	3,149	15,381	220,109	513	271,394	689,038
	1883	117,041	4,338	176,618	7,259	38	3,258	250	191,761	163,427	32,614	3,300	15,680	215,021	295	275,952	683,029
Area, 4,253,240 Acres.	1884	116,103	3,205	167,441	6,851	79	3,534	151	181,261	159,826	32,444	2,832	16,630	211,732	204	283,515	676,712
	1885	116,037	3,313	166,516	6,462	67	4,253	142	180,753	160,399	31,772	3,186	17,000	212,357	230	292,474	685,814
	1886	116,067	3,827	163,187	6,802	37	5,318	128	179,299	158,785	31,391	3,527	16,607	210,310	333	298,012	687,954
	1887	115,433	5,203	158,607	5,789	63	5,392	208	175,262	157,030	30,520	4,102	16,552	208,204	409	295,789	679,664
	1888	115,518	8,184	150,659	5,436	51	6,464	155	170,949	155,785	29,453	5,039	15,726	206,003	263	310,159	687,374
	1889	115,772	9,235	148,784	5,683	107	8,080	179	172,068	152,581	29,469	4,942	16,597	203,589	205	299,591	675,453

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

——	Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889.														
			CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.							OTHER CROPS.							TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans & Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beetroot.	Other Green Crops.	Total.	Flax.	Meadow & Clover.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1880	523,609	148,708	1,381,928	218,016	561	7,107	10,157	1,766,477	820,651	302,695	41,515	82,381	1,247,242	157,540	1,909,825	5,081,084
	1881	526,743	153,794	1,393,312	210,093	474	7,588	11,914	1,777,175	855,293	295,212	44,838	74,683	1,270,026	147,145	2,001,029	5,195,375
	1882	522,812	152,824	1,397,307	187,254	363	7,773	11,216	1,756,737	837,918	294,070	36,316	80,659	1,248,963	113,484	1,962,152	5,081,336
	1883	518,684	94,740	1,381,904	183,291	316	7,250	11,190	1,678,691	806,467	306,799	37,945	79,072	1,230,283	95,943	1,931,784	4,936,701
Area, 20,328,753 Acres.	1884	515,446	67,890	1,348,444	167,061	346	7,149	8,729	1,599,619	793,952	804,031	34,541	83,889	1,221,413	89,225	1,962,487	4,872,744
	1885	515,569	71,017	1,328,869	179,133	344	8,399	7,141	1,594,903	797,292	296,984	37,179	87,854	1,219,309	108,147	2,034,768	4,957,127
	1886	516,499	69,546	1,321,983	181,598	299	10,576	6,703	1,590,704	799,847	299,323	37,413	84,729	1,221,312	127,890	2,094,209	5,034,115
	1887	515,353	67,181	1,315,055	162,169	258	10,774	7,026	1,562,463	796,939	300,123	41,733	90,297	1,229,092	130,284	2,143,818	5,065,657
	1888	514,691	99,013	1,280,858	170,929	380	13,942	5,823	1,570,945	804,566	294,237	45,749	89,593	1,234,145	113,613	2,221,980	5,140,683
	1889	516,046	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	471	15,786	4,356	1,535,093	787,234	297,913	44,021	90,581	1,219,749	112,652	2,187,524	5,056,016

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE OF CROPS TO THE STATUTE ACRE, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1880 to 1889.

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ANTRIM,	1880	14·5	16·3	21·0	16·0	16·9	21·0	13 2	4·6	15·6	17·0	8·8	28·7	2·0
	1881	16·3	17·2	19·0	11·0	17·9	22·9	13·1	4·4	13·3	11·9	11·8	30·4	2·2
	1882	13·1	14·7	18·8	13·3	13·5	21·1	12·1	1·9	9·3	10·1	10·3	32·6	2·1
	1883	13·2	15·6	17·5	13·3	16·6	20·4	17·3	4·1	14·2	13·2	9·4	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·6	15·3	20·0	13·0	18·4	18·0	12·6	4·0	12·7	13·4	9·8	28·1	2·1
	1885	14·2	16·1	21·5	14·0	13·2	18·2	14·1	4·6	12·4	14·2	8·4	35·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	16·1	21·6	13·0	10·8	18·5	16·5	3·7	13·7	12·5	10·6	33·7	2·2
	1887	16·9	15·1	19·9	14·2	15·4	13·9	15·6	4·6	13·6	14·6	8·4	23·2	2·1
	1888	13·1	17·9	15·9	14·0	12·0	15·6	13·2	3·0	7·5	8·9	7·5	34·5	2·3
	1889	13·1	15·2	17·0	14·0	14·8	18·7	14·8	3 9	11·6	13·6	8·7	32·7	2·4
ARMAGH,	1880	13·4	12·7	14·4	16·2	13·6	15·6	10·8	3·7	12·1	13·4	8·8	23·8	2·1
	1881	14·3	12·4	10·8	15·3	14·9	17·8	17·3	4·5	10·9	10·6	8·3	29·6	2·0
	1882	11·5	10·9	12·7	20·0	11·8	16·4	11·9	1·9	8·2	8·2	5·4	28·1	2·1
	1883	10·1	11·2	10·5	14·0	9·6	18·7	10·7	4·3	12·1	13·6	9·4	30·6	2·0
	1884	11·6	10·9	11·2	11·0	10·8	14·1	12·1	3·6	8·7	9·7	9·3	23·0	2·0
	1885	15·3	11·3	14·1	12·0	11·8	12·0	10·8	4·4	6·9	9·4	8·3	24·1	2·0
	1886	14·3	12·3	14·0	12·0	16·9	15·4	26·0	3·1	11·1	9·8	6·8	26·2	2·1
	1887	12·2	9·3	13·8	.	11·6	7·1	12·9	4·6	6·9	9·3	7·0	13·5	1·8
	1888	13·9	12·3	14·3	14·0	12·4	19·3	14·2	3·1	3·6	9·2	7·0	29·7	2·5
	1889	13·5	11·9	16·1	13·9	15·3	13·2	12·4	3·2	9·9	11·3	8·5	23·4	2·4
CARLOW,	1880	12·9	13·8	14·7	14·4	.	9·0	10·0	4·8	14·9	12·9	7·5	.	1·7
	1881	15·2	15·5	17·6	12·3	.	18·0	10·0	3·9	15·7	15·2	9·1	.	1·8
	1882	12·5	14·5	14·9	15·8	14·0	20·0	10·0	3·3	12·7	12·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1883	15·3	14·3	14·2	.	.	16·0	5·0	4·7	14·2	13·7	7·9	.	1·9
	1884	16·2	15·7	17·7	.	19·7	12·0	.	5·0	13·2	14·8	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	14·1	14·4	16·5	10·0	.	.	.	4·0	13·3	13·7	9·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·4	14·5	15·5	14·0	14·0	13·3	10·0	4·1	15·2	15·3	10·6	36·0	2·0
	1887	14·6	8·5	9·9	.	14·0	.	.	4·6	5·3	9·0	6·1	.	1·5
	1888	15·3	13·9	15·8	.	14·0	.	.	4·5	12·1	14·2	8·7	.	2·7
	1889	16·5	15·5	17·0	11·0	.	.	.	4·4	14·4	15·3	8·9	.	2·0
CAVAN,	1880	13·1	12·1	12·8	12·0	16·7	18·0	11·0	2·4	12·6	15·7	10·8	24·6	2·1
	1881	10·9	12·7	13·2	10·4	14·6	15·3	11·0	3·5	12·7	13·8	9·0	34·6	2·0
	1882	13·0	10·6	13·4	11·0	13·1	7·7	15·0	1·8	10·7	11·6	9·9	25·8	2·2
	1883	13·8	11·8	16·4	14·2	14·2	17·3	12·0	4·3	15·3	14·5	10·7	29·7	2·2
	1884	14·6	11·8	16·2	15·0	13·8	17·0	10·5	3·2	11·4	11·9	8·4	28·4	2·2
	1885	13·2	11·2	13·8	17·0	22·3	17 0	.	3·4	10 8	12·4	9·4	30·1	2·1
	1886	15·9	11·4	14·4	16·5	12·4	14·6	12·0	3·1	12·6	12·8	12·0	28·8	2 3
	1887	13·4	8·0	15·0	14·4	16·0	14·5	9·0	4·3	6·4	10·5	6·2	13·4	1·7
	1888	12·8	11·6	15·1	14·0	9·9	14·0	10·0	2·5	10·4	12·4	9·3	25·6	2·6
	1889	14·1	10·9	18·3	14·7	15·4	14·7	13·5	3·3	15·0	17·1	13·6	26·3	2·7
CLARE,	1880	13·3	14·2	17·3	12·1	9·0	17·3	10 0	3·0	11·4	12·4	9·4	21·8	2 2
	1881	13·6	15·1	13·8	16·3	8·2	18·8	17·0	3·8	12·3	12·5	10·7	24·6	2·2
	1882	13·1	14·0	12·3	10·0	6·8	18·6	12·0	1·9	10·8	10·4	10·1	21·5	2·2
	1883	14·1	15 7	14·5	14·0	13·0	18·6	11·4	4·3	12·2	12·5	11·1	27·8	2·2
	1884	12·8	13·1	12 2	12·0	8·9	17·0	15·0	3·1	11·3	12·9	10·1	25·9	2·1
	1885	14·0	13·9	14·8	12·5	11·2	20·5	10 0	3·3	11·9	12·9	12·4	25·8	2·3
	1886	14·1	14·3	15·9	13·5	9·7	14·8	11 0	2·9	12·2	12·6	10·3	21·5	2·3
	1887	11·5	9·9	10·1	10·6	9·5	12·3	9·0	4·3	9·5	11·9	8·4	31·5	1·7
	1888	13·2	14·1	11·6	12·0	10·7	15·3	10·0	3·3	12·7	13·6	10·7	21·5	2·6
	1889	14·2	14·8	16·8	12·8	11·9	23·8	12·0	3·2	12·1	12·8	10·3	26·7	2·2
CORK,	1880	16·4	16·0	18·8	16·5	13·3	15·8	13·8	4·9	14·3	16 3	9·4	33·6	1·9
	1881	14·4	14·9	15·0	16·1	12·6	14·3	12·4	3·9	11·8	14·3	8·6	33·1	1·8
	1882	13·6	15·0	15·4	15·3	9·9	12·8	14·5	2·9	12·3	13·3	9·5	30·7	2·0
	1883	13·5	15·2	16·0	14·1	13·7	16·7	10·8	4·7	12·9	15·1	8·5	32·6	2·0
	1884	14·7	14·0	16·6	15·6	14·7	15·3	10·6	4·1	10·2	13·1	8·3	29·0	1·7
	1885	14·6	14·9	16·1	14·0	11·7	15·3	12·6	4·1	11·9	14·3	8·2	30·9	1·9
	1886	12·2	14·1	14·6	14·2	11·1	16·0	12·3	3·4	11·7	13·9	8·3	26·0	1·9
	1887	15·4	12·3	15·7	22·5	12·7	14·2	12·0	4·5	8·1	13·3	6·8	17·6	1·6
	1888	12·9	13·8	13·8	15·3	11·2	15·2	12 0	3·2	12·0	13·8	8·7	36·4	2·1
	1889	16·8	16·1	17·3	15·0	11·6	14·3	12·9	3·9	13·2	15·1	9·8	39·7	2·1
DONEGAL,	1880	16·4	12·9	13·3	12·3	6·3	21·2	8·0	4·0	14·9	14·9	10·5	28 0	2·1
	1881	14·6	11·9	11·1	10·3	9·8	20·1	9 6	3·9	14·1	15·2	10·3	25·4	1·9
	1882	14·0	11·1	11·7	10·4	7·8	16·2	11·5	2·3	11·7	11·4	7·9	26·1	1·9
	1883	13·9	11·9	11·7	10·8	8·5	18·4	6·9	3·8	15·5	13·5	9·2	30·9	2·0
	1884	13·9	12·7	12·1	7·9	9·2	20·0	10·2	3·6	14·9	13·0	10·5	33·8	2·0
	1885	14·5	11·8	10·3	11·3	8·3	18·5	9·0	4·2	14·1	15·1	10·0	34·6	2·0
	1886	15·2	13·7	13·4	10·6	9·7	17·7	11·7	3·5	17·6	16·2	11·6	30·4	2·0
	1887	16·7	12·1	15·8	10·3	11·4	14·5	8·6	4·4	16·4	16·8	10·4	27·7	2·0
	1888	13·3	12·3	17·8	13·9	11·8	15·3	11·6	2·5	11·9	10·7	9·9	29·0	2·1
	1889	16·9	13·1	15·4	14·2	11·7	19·0	10·3	3·6	15·2	15·0	11·9	30·9	2·1
DOWN,	1880	15·7	14·1	15·4	11·6	13·3	22·7	15·6	4·8	13·9	13·8	7·5	24·6	1·6
	1881	14·8	13·3	13·0	13·7	10·1	21·9	14·5	4·3	10·5	9·0	10·1	32·0	1·9
	1882	13·1	12·4	14·6	15·6	14·3	21·4	11·9	2·6	11·1	10·2	9·0	30·7	1·9
	1883	13·0	12·6	14·8	12·6	14·3	18·5	14·2	4·8	12·6	11·9	8·6	31·3	1·8
	1884	14·3	13·0	15·2	14·0	14·2	18·3	14·1	4·2	11·1	11·0	8·8	27·5	1·8
	1885	15·8	13·2	16·8	15·0	13·5	18·1	16·3	4·8	10·6	11·2	9·2	28·7	1·9
	1886	14·5	13·4	15·0	15·0	12·6	17·7	13·6	3·4	12·2	11·6	12·5	27·4	2·0
	1887	15·9	11·8	17·0	11·7	12·6	16·0	12·7	5·2	10·2	10·8	8·3	11·6	1·7
	1888	12·3	12·5	15·5	13 3	13·3	12·2	9·4	3·0	8·6	9·3	10·0	27·4	2·0
	1889	15·0	13·0	14·9	12·2	11·9	19·8	12·0	4·1	11·0	10·9	10·5	21 5	2·0

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
DUBLIN,	1880	20·7	19·9	17 2	13·3	13·6	16·2	20·4	5·9	15·7	17·1	13·0	.	1·9
	1881	21·6	19·7	19·0	25·0	9·3	20·3	16·4	5·6	14·6	16·8	22·7	.	1·7
	1882	18·4	19·4	20·0	19·5	7·1	19·6	16·1	4·0	15·5	16·9	17·2	.	2·0
	1883	19·8	19·9	20·1	19·3	10·8	22·1	16·8	6·2	16·0	16·6	17·7	.	2·0
	1884	21·8	19·1	20·3	16·9	16·4	20·2	17·5	5·6	11·3	15·3	17·0	30·0	1·9
	1885	25·0	21·4	21·9	17·0	12·0	19·9	16·3	5·3	14·0	16·2	15·7	.	1·9
	1886	22·7	21·2	20·0	16·0	9·1	19·6	19·8	4·9	18·1	19·3	15·2	.	2·0
	1887	22·7	17·3	20·5	16·0	13·9	18·1	21·1	4·8	8·5	12·0	12·2	.	1·4
	1888	19·7	19·4	20·9	18·0	14·7	22·8	16·8	5·0	13·6	15·0	16·8	.	2·1
	1889	23·3	22·0	21·8	11·3	8·7	23·0	16·2	4·7	13·0	15·3	21·3	.	2·1
FERMANAGH,	1880	15·1	10·9	14·7	12·8	12·6	16·1	15·2	2·5	12·3	14·8	9·7	22·7	1·9
	1881	15·0	12·5	11·1	12·2	11·7	15·9	15·6	3·5	12·9	13·0	9·7	30·7	2·0
	1882	13·1	9·6	11·7	12·5	13·0	14·6	13·4	1·8	7·2	7·5	6·9	27·6	2·0
	1883	13·6	10·7	12·1	13·5	12·6	16·6	17·5	3·4	13·8	13·5	9·6	28·1	2·0
	1884	14·0	10·2	16·1	14·3	13·6	10·7	11·7	3·0	12·1	12·0	9·5	30·0	1·9
	1885	12·9	10·5	11·6	12·1	13·7	18·6	13·5	3·8	11·8	13·4	13·4	33·5	1·9
	1886	13·5	10·3	11·1	10·2	12·8	12·4	12·8	2·8	12·5	13·0	8·7	28·3	2·0
	1887	15·9	10·9	12·0	10·5	12·6	11·4	12·2	4·2	12·2	14·8	9·2	21·7	1·8
	1888	12·0	11·7	15·0	11·4	12·4	15 0	12·0	2·7	7·6	10·1	8·4	25·2	2·5
	1889	14·5	11·7	11·8	9·5	11·6	12·6	9·7	3·1	13·7	14·7	8·3	25·8	2·2
GALWAY,	1880	11·4	13·0	14·2	9·9	9·4	11·3	10·4	2·7	12·3	12·9	10·6	18·8	2·0
	1881	11·8	12·3	12·5	10·2	9·2	11·9	11·2	3·6	11·2	12·3	8·7	18·2	2·0
	1882	13·5	13·1	13·7	14·0	10·4	15·9	12·5	2·6	12·3	12·4	11·2	21·7	2·0
	1883	13·6	13·6	15·8	14·0	10·9	16·3	12·1	4·3	13·4	13·9	11·7	32·4	2·1
	1884	12·4	13·4	12·6	12·4	12·1	22·3	9·9	3 9	11·8	12·3	11·3	26·5	1·9
	1885	12·8	14·0	14·9	12·9	11·7	20·6	9·4	3·6	11·4	11·6	10·8	21·9	2·0
	1886	13·2	13·7	16·1	12·9	10·9	18·0	15·4	3·4	13·0	13·6	10·0	27·3	2·1
	1887	13·8	11·1	8·8	12·1	9·4	17·4	11·8	4·9	9·2	10·1	9·3	24·1	1·8
	1888	13·7	15·0	11·7	9·4	14·1	16·0	10·4	3·6	12·7	12·6	11·2	29·0	2·2
	1889	14·3	14·7	13·9	12·7	13·0	11·7	8·9	3·6	14·0	14·2	10·3	22·0	2·2
KERRY,	1880	16·0	13·8	15·7	13·1	10·9	15·3	11·0	3·4	11·5	12·9	7·8	23·7	1·9
	1881	16·1	12·7	17·0	16·0	13·5	9·5	12·0	3·4	10·3	12·6	7·5	23·7	1·8
	1882	16·3	13·2	15·6	14·6	9·8	10·0	6·0	2·9	7·9	8·6	6·9	23·9	1·9
	1883	17·1	13·3	17·0	9·6	10·2	10·4	4·0	3·8	10·9	12·5	7·1	24·5	2·0
	1884	15·0	12·2	15·2	12·4	10·7	14·0	9·9	3·6	12·8	14·3	7·2	23·3	1·9
	1885	19·7	13·5	20·2	14·7	10·7	15·4	17·8	3·6	10·5	12·1	6·8	18·8	1·9
	1886	16·3	12·5	15·3	12·2	11·8	24·0	12·0	3·4	10·9	12·2	7·9	14·8	1·9
	1887	14·2	12·0	9·2	10·6	10·7	14·3	9·5	4·4	7·6	9·8	5·5	17·3	1·5
	1888	17·7	13·5	15·9	11·8	12·0	16·0	.	3·6	10·9	11·9	7·6	20·1	2·2
	1889	16·3	14·0	16·3	12·3	11·7	17·8	.	3·8	11·5	13·0	8·2	29·0	2·0
KILDARE,	1880	15·7	17·5	15·2	16·6	14·5	21·0	16·4	3·9	17·3	15·9	8·8	.	2·0
	1881	17·5	16·5	18·9	17·7	13·2	17·0	12·0	3·8	14·6	13·3	9·1	.	1·9
	1882	16·6	16·9	16·4	12·5	15·1	.	12·0	3·0	14·1	12·5	7·4	30·0	2·2
	1883	14·9	17·2	17·2	16·2	16·4	17·6	16·0	4·1	16·1	14·4	10·8	29·7	2·0
	1884	15·7	15·8	16·4	16·0	14·4	.	12·0	3·7	12·0	13·0	7·1	28·0	1·8
	1885	16·4	15·2	16·9	14·0	16·2	14·0	12·0	3·2	15·1	13·4	9·5	24·0	1·9
	1886	18·7	16·6	18·6	16·3	12·9	1 ·0	10·0	3·1	17·0	15·6	10·8	.	2·0
	1887	15·7	12·2	13·0	20·0	13·1	18·0	17·5	3·0	7·4	8·4	4·3	.	1·5
	1888	16·2	16·0	15·6	16·0	16·2	.	12·0	3·4	13·4	12·4	8·4	.	2·3
	1889	18·2	16·0	17·3	14·8	13·6	18·0	12·0	3·1	14·8	14·3	13·5	.	1·9
KILKENNY,	1880	13·5	14·6	15·6	14·0	.	.	.	4·1	15·7	16·5	7·6	31·0	2·0
	1881	14·6	15·8	15·4	17·6	.	7·0	12·0	4·3	13·7	13·7	7·0	.	2·1
	1882	11·4	14·1	14·2	19·3	17·0	.	19·0	2·5	9·0	11·1	7·0	30·0	2·1
	1883	12·0	14·4	14·4	9·7	.	15·0	9·0	4·2	13·1	13·7	7·9	.	2·0
	1884	13·0	12·6	14·3	15·3	.	.	13·0	4·0	8·6	10·2	8·0	.	1·7
	1885	13·9	13·6	13·7	14·0	17·0	.	10·7	3·7	9·2	11·2	6·6	.	1·9
	1886	13·2	13·7	13·8	.	17·0	12·0	13·5	3·2	10·6	12·9	6·7	.	2·0
	1887	12·6	8·0	9·4	9·0	.	10·5	.	3·8	4·2	6·8	3·7	.	1·4
	1888	13·2	13·5	14·2	14·0	10·1	14·0	12·0	3·3	10·5	12·9	8·2	30·0	2·3
	1889	15·4	14·7	17·3	.	15·3	.	.	3·7	11·1	12·9	7·0	30·0	2·0
KING'S,	1880	16·7	14·7	15·1	15·8	12·8	12·7	.	3·4	16·4	15·2	10·2	21·5	1·9
	1881	17·2	15·3	15·9	12·9	11·0	15·0	.	4·1	13·3	11·3	9·4	18·5	2·0
	1882	16·5	15·6	15·1	15·5	14·1	15·0	11·7	3·2	13·3	11·8	9·5	13·8	2·1
	1883	14·8	16·0	16·4	17·9	13·8	14·0	9·0	4·2	15·9	13·8	11·9	29·3	2·1
	1884	16·9	16·3	18·4	13·8	14·3	15·8	11·4	3·7	11·6	13·4	8·6	30·0	1·9
	1885	17·2	14·7	17·0	14 0	12·9	13·9	10·8	3·5	12·4	12·4	9·1	25·0	2·0
	1886	15·8	15·9	17·5	15·6	13·8	13·8	15·0	3·3	15·2	14·9	10·2	27·0	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·6	13·3	14·0	12·9	15·5	9·7	3·4	5·3	9·2	7·1	26·5	1·6
	1888	17·4	15·9	17·7	13·8	15·1	15·5	11·3	3·8	13·8	14·6	9·5	.	2·3
	1889	20·9	16·2	18·7	15·3	16·9	18·5	13·5	3·3	15·8	16·2	10·0	25·0	2·2
LEITRIM,	1880	12·0	12·5	14·8	.	12·8	13·7	.	2·4	15·2	14·0	14·1	29·7	2·3
	1881	14·1	14·0	10·2	19·3	11·8	18·0	.	3·3	12·3	14·8	10·8	25·7	2·4
	1882	15·2	12·0	10·3	12·2	14·2	.	12·0	2·1	11·9	11·4	14·1	26·9	2·1
	1883	13·7	13·1	19·2	15·0	14·3	16·0	9·0	3·8	14·6	15·1	11·1	29·2	2·2
	1884	13·8	12·0	12·1	11·3	11·3	14·6	9·0	2·8	11·8	12·8	10·7	33·5	2·2
	1885	14·5	11·5	12·7	10·2	12·3	14·0	.	3·7	11·0	11·4	11·3	32·8	2·3
	1886	13·7	11·2	11·7	12·5	13·2	.	12·0	2·8	11·7	13·0	10·7	30·1	2·4
	1887	13·7	11·7	10·9	10·5	12·8	16·5	.	4·9	9·7	14·0	8·5	22·5	2·1
	1888	11·9	13·7	11·0	11·8	15·6	16·0	.	2·6	11·5	13·0	10·0	22·1	2·7
	1889	14·8	14·0	10·8	10·8	13·0	14·0	.	3·3	13·5	14·1	11·7	29·7	2·8

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LIMERICK, . .	1880	15·7	16·7	17·6	15·9	14·3	25·8	9·0	4·6	14·0	15·0	11·9	29·6	2·2
	1881	13·4	15·4	16·3	16·3	13·9	10·5	10·0	4·7	12·0	12·6	11·3	30·5	2·2
	1882	11·7	14·3	14·4	14·2	11·9	10·0	10·0	2·4	10·5	10·5	8·8	29·6	2·2
	1883	13·1	15·3	14·5	15·0	13·7	8·0	9·0	4·7	13·1	12·4	9·7	33·1	2·2
	1884	13·0	13·4	10·8	.	9·8	6·7	9·0	4·6	8·9	9·9	9·3	28·5	2·1
	1885	16·3	16·3	13·7	14·5	11·5	17·0	15·0	4·1	12·7	13·7	10·3	30·8	2·4
	1886	15·4	16·6	15·0	.	11·7	.	9·0	3·3	12·8	13·5	9·8	19·0	2·4
	1887	15·9	11·9	8·4	6·0	9·6	.	.	4·4	7·3	9·8	8·7	18·8	1·6
	1888	13·8	14·8	13·7	16·0	10·5	16·0	10·0	3·6	13·6	14·6	8·6	23·6	2·7
	1889	15·8	16·3	15·1	16·0	12·8	19·3	12·0	4·0	12·9	14·3	10·0	32·0	2·4
LONDONDERRY, .	1880	14·8	15·5	22·6	18·1	10·7	19·3	16·7	4·5	15·8	14·5	11·1	27·5	1·9
	1881	15·5	15·2	22·9	16·8	8·6	21·3	13·5	5·1	15·9	14·7	10·2	33·1	2·1
	1882	12·7	12·4	15·1	12·0	8·0	17·5	10·3	2·1	11·2	11·4	7·9	30·9	2·3
	1883	13·5	14·3	21·8	11·0	10·5	21·4	7·9	5·4	15·7	16·9	8·9	30·9	2·1
	1884	13·5	13·8	20·4	13·8	10·8	19·5	11·4	3·9	15·7	18·6	10·8	30·6	2·0
	1885	15·8	15·2	22·3	13·9	13·7	20·2	11·2	4·3	11·3	15·1	12·0	27·8	2·2
	1886	15·3	15·5	18·6	14·1	11·2	17·2	11·7	3·9	17·3	16·1	12·3	29·9	2·1
	1887	12·1	13·2	21·7	14·7	7·0	11·9	9·8	4·3	15·3	11·9	11·0	24·1	2·0
	1888	13·9	15·6	16·6	12·0	10·8	17·1	11·5	2·9	8·3	9·9	6·0	28·4	2·1
	1889	14·6	14·6	13·4	9·0	10·9	18·2	16·9	4·1	14·5	12·1	11·8	32·6	2·1
LONGFORD, .	1880	16·5	15·3	13·7	13·0	11·3	13·0	14·8	2·3	13·1	12·5	13·2	25·1	2·1
	1881	18·7	16·4	16·6	11·3	16·0	16·3	8·0	3·4	11·5	12·2	8·9	33·1	2·0
	1882	15·9	12·1	11·1	14·6	10·8	15·5	8·0	2·3	9·1	9·5	10·0	34·0	2·3
	1883	14·4	13·4	14·6	9·6	11·8	22·0	.	3·8	11·1	11·3	10·4	32·4	2·1
	1884	14·6	13·7	15·7	11·8	11·0	16·9	11·9	3·8	9·8	11·1	9·5	24·1	2·3
	1885	15·3	12·0	13·9	.	11·3	17·8	12·2	3·1	9·0	10·3	7·7	31·9	1·9
	1886	11·4	11·9	14·0	10·8	11·8	15·3	12·1	3·1	9·3	11·3	8·3	31·7	2·4
	1887	20·5	10·8	12·4	9·0	12·2	.	11·6	4·4	7·1	8·9	6·4	25·7	1·8
	1888	15·1	12·9	13·0	12·4	11·3	16·7	11·5	2·8	10·6	10·5	9·6	33·9	2·6
	1889	16·1	15·1	11·2	10·4	17·9	.	.	3·3	12·8	12·2	11·6	33·6	2·5
LOUTH AND DROGHEDA, CO. OF TOWN.	1880	17·0	14·2	15·2	.	11·4	21·6	15·3	4·9	15·6	14·3	8·7	27·9	1·7
	1881	18·0	14·7	14·2	21·7	11·0	22·4	14·7	4·8	13·9	12·0	11·0	30·4	1·9
	1882	17·8	15·7	14·6	17·7	10·5	23·0	14·4	3·0	15·2	13·0	10·6	35·1	2·0
	1883	18·8	15·0	16·7	.	11·4	20·9	14·1	5·2	17·5	16·2	10·2	32·5	1·9
	1884	15·6	14·7	16·0	13·1	14·0	11·9	17·1	4·2	11·3	12·5	7·9	18·9	1·7
	1885	17·1	13·4	17·1	13·0	14·8	17·4	19·1	4·6	10·0	12·0	10·0	24·6	1·8
	1886	14·7	13·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·6	12·5	3·3	15·0	14·2	9·8	27·3	2·0
	1887	17·3	11·7	13·7	11·2	12·9	8·7	6·7	5·8	9·0	10·1	5·4	11·8	1·7
	1888	17·0	13·1	16·9	13·0	12·7	13·9	11·7	3·6	11·9	13·1	5·3	30·6	2·0
	1889	19·8	14·9	17·6	10·0	15·2	13·3	23·6	3·8	10·2	10·8	4·1	21·8	2·2
MAYO, . .	1880	13·1	13·3	14·3	14·0	8·1	13·5	9·9	2·4	12·0	14·2	11·8	22·1	2·0
	1881	13·8	13·2	13·6	13·1	9·3	10·5	10·9	3·7	12·3	13·9	11·1	24·2	2·0
	1882	14·7	12·7	13·9	13·0	12·0	10·6	6·4	1·8	11·8	11·9	11·0	23·8	2·1
	1883	12·0	13·3	13·0	15·4	9·7	14·6	9·6	3·9	12·4	12·9	10·7	28·6	2·0
	1884	12·6	14·1	15·9	15·0	9·3	20·0	12·8	3·5	11·8	12·3	9·9	20·5	2·1
	1885	13·2	13·4	13·0	12·7	15·0	17·5	11·6	3·4	11·0	12·8	10·8	30·0	2·1
	1886	14·0	13·7	13·9	10·5	12·6	14·0	12·6	3·3	12·3	14·1	10·2	24·3	2·2
	1887	15·6	13·2	13·4	9·7	10·1	12·3	14·7	4·9	9·7	12·9	8·3	19·1	2·1
	1888	15·8	15·0	14·9	10·4	15·5	12·0	10·6	3·4	12·9	14·2	10·2	27·7	2·5
	1889	18·2	14·4	14·4	12·0	13·0	16·8	11·9	3·5	13·9	14·1	11·1	24·9	2·4
MEATH, .	1880	16·3	16·2	16·6	13·1	14·3	15·5	16·7	3·6	17·7	16·4	12·5	34·3	1·8
	1881	18·9	16·4	17·2	17·5	14·8	13·0	16·8	3·6	14·1	14·6	14·0	35·8	1·8
	1882	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·5	13·2	17·5	12·1	2·2	15·3	14·8	10·6	27·8	2·0
	1883	16·7	16·0	21·1	14·0	15·4	18·0	12·6	4·1	17·6	14·3	12·5	30·3	1·9
	1884	16·3	16·9	18·1	14·0	15·9	11·2	10·6	3·6	14·3	15·8	13·8	29·9	1·9
	1885	17·2	15·4	16·6	15·0	12·6	16·0	18·8	3·6	13·7	15·2	10·9	29·7	1·8
	1886	17·2	15·0	16·0	.	11·9	13·1	15·0	3·2	16·1	15·9	15·3	29·5	1·9
	1887	16·0	12·1	16·0	11·0	12·6	16·4	11·6	4·4	10·5	11·8	9·0	18·8	1·5
	1888	16·7	14·9	16·5	14·0	15·7	16·0	12·0	2·8	15·2	15·8	11·7	29·5	2·1
	1889	18·8	14·8	19·6	14·0	16·0	17·3	.	3·1	15·9	16·6	12·9	24·0	2·0
MONAGHAN, . .	1880	14·1	10·2	12·6	13·8	16·7	21·7	9·3	2·6	11·3	11·5	7·0	24·1	1·8
	1881	14·5	10·4	10·9	10·9	12·5	12·8	10·2	3·1	10·0	10·2	5·8	29·8	1·9
	1882	12·9	9·9	12·1	9·1	13·1	21·2	11·7	1·6	7·7	8·1	5·2	25·9	2·0
	1883	14·0	10·6	13·8	12·5	11·2	17·4	11·7	3·4	11·1	10·1	7·2	28·5	1·8
	1884	13·2	9·7	12·7	12·9	11·7	13·3	13·0	2·9	9·7	10·4	6·5	26·2	2·0
	1885	13·6	9·7	11·8	12·9	12·4	12·9	11·4	3·8	8·8	10·6	7·9	32·5	2·3
	1886	13·1	10·4	10·6	12·0	10·6	13·1	12·5	2·8	10·7	11·0	6·8	26·6	2·0
	1887	15·1	7·3	9·9	13·6	12·5	19·9	13·0	3·2	6·7	9·7	5·6	12·5	1·8
	1888	13·0	9·7	15·8	13·0	11·9	17·4	11·1	2·7	6·4	7·5	5·5	25·2	2·3
	1889	14·2	9·9	15·2	14·3	10·4	17·0	11·0	2·1	10·3	12·5	5·5	22·2	2·3
QUEEN'S, . .	1880	15·8	15·4	15·6	15·8	13·1	.	8·0	5·1	16·2	14·2	10·3	.	1·8
	1881	18·1	16·6	17·0	17·1	17·8	20·1	13·6	5·1	14·3	14·5	10·5	.	1·8
	1882	14·9	14·8	14·6	14·6	17·9	.	.	3·5	13·5	13·2	7·8	24·0	1·9
	1883	15·2	15·5	14·9	18·1	14·2	16·0	12·0	5·4	14·8	14·1	10·5	45·0	2·0
	1884	15·2	16·4	17·0	15·0	16·0	8·4	.	5·2	12·0	13·6	8·2	.	1·8
	1885	14·9	15·2	15·9	14·0	11·0	.	.	4·4	14·4	14·6	11·4	.	1·9
	1886	15·9	16·7	16·9	13·0	11·2	16·0	.	4·6	14·4	13·4	12·1	.	2·1
	1887	15·6	12·1	14·1	14·2	10·7	.	10·0	4·4	6·3	9·2	7·1	.	1·3
	1888	16·4	16·0	15·6	10·0	14·3	15·0	.	4·0	13·0	13·0	8·4	.	2·2
	1889	17·2	17·5	13·7	13·8	14·5	10·7	16·0	4·3	14·4	14·4	12·8	.	2·3

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts. 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
ROSCOMMON,	1880	11·6	12·7	16·0	13·0	11·0	19·0	9·0	1·9	11·8	11·7	12·3	20·5	2·0
	1881	14·4	14·1	13·2	16·7	12·6	16·5	10·5	3·5	11·2	10·3	10·9	25·1	2·1
	1882	13·6	12·8	15·7	12·5	11·5	13·9	10·5	2·1	9·7	9·3	10·9	17·0	2·2
	1883	15·2	13·9	16·3	14·6	12·6	17·0	.	3·9	14·2	12·2	10·8	23·7	2·0
	1884	14·4	13·0	13·3	15·8	11·5	16·0	.	3·2	10 3	10·6	9·4	22·8	2·1
	1885	15·5	12·6	17·6	13·8	12·3	18·0	.	3·5	11·0	11·3	12·4	31·0	2·2
	1886	13·6	13·0	14·6	14·4	11·8	.	8·0	3·5	12·4	11·3	11·1	29·3	2·3
	1887	12·6	11·3	14·3	11 0	12·3	14·5	8·0	4·2	9·3	12·1	8·0	33·7	1·9
	1888	14·5	14·0	17·5	9·0	14·4	16·0	12.0	2·9	12·3	12·9	11·8	30·0	2·5
	1889	14·2	12·7	16·0	12·0	12·9	16·0	.	3·5	12·1	13·1	11·6	28·0	2·3
SLIGO,	1880	13·2	13·2	13·1	.	13·2	19·0	18·0	2·5	12·9	13·4	12·4	27·9	2·2
	1881	17·6	14·9	13·7	.	15·3	.	.	4·1	13·6	13·1	11·8	26·0	2·4
	1882	12·7	12·5	13·1	13·0	11·7	17·3	11·7	2·0	13·6	12·9	11·0	24·7	2·4
	1883	14·2	14·4	12·7	9·7	15·7	18·0	13·5	3·9	15·8	14·1	12·8	30·1	2·5
	1884	15·4	14·3	14·1	13·9	12·9	16·6	12·5	3·5	14·7	13·7	13·5	32·2	2·3
	1885	18·4	15·9	16·7	12·0	15·2	17·5	10·5	4·3	11·9	13·4	13·1	18·8	2·7
	1886	18·4	14·2	23·3	12·1	13·1	14·5	12·0	3·3	14·5	14·1	12·5	30·3	2·4
	1887	12·5	13·0	10·8	12 3	10·6	12·7	13·5	5·4	12·2	13·8	10·3	16·5	2·1
	1888	16·4	12·9	11·4	11·0	13·7	16·0	12·0	2·9	12·4	13·7	11·1	28·9	2·7
	1889	16·5	15·6	14·1	12·0	15·0	12·3	11·5	3·9	16·1	15·7	11·5	31·2	2·5
TIPPERARY,	1880	13·9	15·7	16·1	15·7	14·2	18·9	21·0	4·3	13·5	12·8	9·0	13·7	2·1
	1881	13·6	16·4	17·6	12·0	11·4	10·9	15·3	5·0	13·1	12·1	9·5	20·3	2·0
	1882	12·8	16·0	15·5	14·8	9·3	11·7	11·0	3·0	10·9	10·7	8·6	36·0	2·2
	1883	12·0	15 8	16·0	16·4	10·6	13·5	15·0	4·8	12·7	12·4	8·0	21·0	2·1
	1884	15·1	13·6	16·8	15·8	10·4	13·4	9·0	4·5	9·6	10·3	7·8	26·5	1·8
	1885	13·6	15·1	17·5	15 6	13·5	12·3	10·7	3·9	12·0	12·4	8·4	22·0	2·0
	1886	14·0	15·4	17·0	16·5	11·3	21·0	9·5	3·4	11·8	12·9	9·3	25·0	2·1
	1887	14·6	10·7	14·7	14·4	10·6	17·2	11·0	4·4	5·5	8·7	6·6	25·9	1·5
	1888	13·2	14 9	16·7	16·8	11·9	16·3	11·6	3·6	12·7	13·2	8·7	25·0	2·4
	1889	15·1	16·3	17·8	17·1	15·2	16·4	11·3	3·7	13·0	14·2	9·2	.	2·2
TYRONE,	1880	14·0	13·0	13·1	11·0	11·7	19·1	14·6	3·2	13·6	13·5	7·9	26·5	2·0
	1881	15·5	12 4	16·4	16·3	10·7	17·1	12·6	4·0	13·4	13·3	7·2	30·3	2·1
	1882	13·5	11·5	14·0	13·7	12·5	12·9	9·6	2·0	9·2	9·7	6·0	28·2	2·0
	1883	13·3	10·7	13·4	15·0	11·0	17·9	13·7	4·1	14·6	14·0	6·6	30·8	2·2
	1884	13·7	12·4	12·2	11·2	13·3	16·7	12·0	3·4	14·1	14·9	7·9	30·1	2·2
	1885	14·6	12·2	12·4	14·0	15·7	17·0	11·3	4·7	12·5	14·1	7·5	32·6	2·3
	1886	13·8	12·9	13·0	12·0	10·9	13·3	11·6	3·1	12·9	9·3	8·1	31·5	2·3
	1887	12·8	11·6	12·1	12·0	10·0	11·5	11·0	4·1	12·6	11·3	6·8	23·1	1·9
	1888	13·1	12·0	12·3	11·6	10·5	13·2	11·7	2·8	8·3	8·9	6·3	30·9	2·3
	1889	14·1	13·2	14·9	12·0	10·4	17·2	12·0	3·3	15·1	12·5	7·8	28·3	2·5
WATERFORD,	1880	13·9	15·9	16·9	16·0	8·6	.	.	4·4	14·7	15·6	6·1	20·0	2·0
	1881	13·5	15·9	15·4	.	13·1	11·0	.	3·8	14·4	17·1	5·8	20·0	1·9
	1882	11·8	15·3	14·7	.	10·3	11·7	11·7	2·9	11·2	12·4	6·6	.	2·0
	1883	13·0	16·0	16·8	.	12·0	13·0	13·5	4·4	13·2	15·1	6·1	12·0	2·0
	1884	15 0	14·5	16·4	14·0	10·4	20·0	12·0	4·4	11·5	14·0	6·9	.	2·0
	1885	14 6	15·2	15·5	.	10·0	13·0	12·5	4·1	10·8	13·1	5·3	37·0	2·0
	1886	13·9	14·5	15·4	11·7	8·0	10·0	.	3·0	11·3	13·8	5·0	.	2·0
	1887	15·3	10·9	13·2	12·0	5·6	16·0	.	4·7	6·4	10·5	4·1	.	1·7
	1888	14·1	13·6	15·2	12·0	7·3	15·0	.	3·4	10·6	12·9	5·6	.	2·1
	1889	18·3	16·8	18·1	12·0	6·0	.	.	3·7	12·7	16·2	6·9	.	2·1
WESTMEATH,	1880	14·8	15·0	17·5	17·3	16·9	8·0	8·4	2·8	15·3	14·2	11·7	22·5	2·0
	1881	13·4	16·0	14·5	12·7	12·6	8·7	6·0	3·7	13·0	12·1	12·4	21·8	2·0
	1882	15·5	14·4	14·8	12·4	12·2	4·0	8·7	2·2	11·5	10·9	11·0	20·0	2·3
	1883	16·1	14·7	15·2	11·3	15·1	6·0	7·5	3·9	14·4	12·6	11·0	18 7	2·0
	1884	17·2	14·6	14·0	21·0	14·0	18·2	11·3	3·4	12·0	13 4	11·4	22·0	2·1
	1885	15·5	14·1	16·8	14·0	13·2	.	.	3·3	12·6	13·3	10·7	.	2·0
	1886	18·2	15·5	13·7	13·8	13·6	22·0	9·6	3·0	14·4	13·6	13·2	16·0	2·2
	1887	14·3	10·9	12·4	.	14·9	.	.	4·1	10·1	11·7	9·5	31·0	1·5
	1888	14·3	14·4	16·5	14·0	13·9	17·0	.	2·6	12·1	12·3	11·4	.	2·3
	1889	17·3	14·4	14·8	15·4	12·1	16·0	12·0	2·6	14·6	13·9	13·1	.	2·1
WEXFORD,	1880	12·5	12·7	15·3	15·5	14·8	20·3	18·1	3·5	14·2	13·9	8·4	34·0	2·2
	1881	12·5	13 1	15·1	18·3	14·1	12·4	11·7	3·6	13·4	14·5	8·2	25·0	2·1
	1882	11·6	11·7	13·8	16·0	14·0	16·3	12·2	2·3	12·6	12·6	9·6	23·1	2·2
	1883	11·3	13·5	13·9	14·0	10·9	11·7	.	3·7	14·1	13·6	8·6	32·5	2·2
	1884	12·5	12·1	15·0	15·0	12·0	14·7	12·2	4·0	8·7	10·6	6·0	.	1·8
	1885	13·4	13·7	15·2	.	10·2	13·8	12·0	3·8	14·3	14·6	8·2	.	2·2
	1886	12·2	12·7	12·4	15·0	10·0	14·7	12·0	2·8	11·0	12·1	7·8	.	2·1
	1887	12·5	9·6	10·2	11·1	10·5	7·2	12·2	4·0	6·6	9·6	5·3	.	1·7
	1888	12·9	14·1	16·2	12·0	7·6	7·9	10·4	3·4	12·8	12·6	8·1	30·0	2·4
	1889	14·8	14·6	16·3	12·0	8·2	18·2	11·0	3·8	10·8	12·0	8·4	30·0	2·4
WICKLOW,	1880	16·8	15·3	16·8	21·2	.	21·5	8·0	4·1	15·3	15·7	10·0	.	1·7
	1881	16·3	16·2	17·0	15·0	14·0	17·7	13·5	4·0	15·4	15·5	10·6	.	1·9
	1882	15·6	12·4	16·1	.	14·0	15·7	12·0	2·7	13·5	13·3	10·1	.	2·0
	1883	15·6	13·5	15·6	.	.	14·7	.	3·4	14·4	15·4	6·0	.	2·0
	1884	15·9	14·9	16·3	16·0	.	16·3	12·6	4·2	13·8	16·5	7·9	.	1·8
	1885	16·9	14·2	17·0	15·5	.	12·0	13·5	3·8	13·6	14·7	7·3	.	1·8
	1886	16·6	14·1	17·2	14·0	12·3	18·0	18·0	2·7	14·9	15·4	7·3	.	2·0
	1887	18·3	12·4	14·5	14·0	10·5	.	12·0	4·4	8·9	9·9	6·7	15·5	1·2
	1888	13·8	13·5	14·4	.	10·0	15·0	14·0	2·7	13·2	13·3	7·6	.	2·1
	1889	16·2	13·5	16·0	16·0	.	.	.	3·4	14·5	15·7	10·0	.	2·0

TABLE 10.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE RATES OF PRODUCE TO THE STATUTE ACRE—*continued.*

AVERAGE OF PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
LEINSTER,	1880	15·3	15·1	15·4	15·4	13·5	20·3	17·5	4·0	15·7	14·9	10·0	28·1	1·9
	1881	16·4	15·7	15·9	16·0	13·2	13·1	14·3	4·1	14·0	13·8	11·0	31·2	1·9
	1882	14·7	14·4	14·6	16·2	13·4	16·7	14·1	2·8	13·0	12·7	9·8	34·2	2·1
	1883	15·0	15·0	15·2	16·2	14·1	12·6	14·5	4·4	15·1	14·1	10·4	32·1	2·0
	1884	15·8	14·8	16·1	14·8	14·0	11·8	15·4	4·2	11·2	12·9	9·5	19·8	1·9
	1885	16·6	14·5	15·9	14·2	13·2	18·7	16·1	3·8	12·9	13·7	9·4	25·5	1·9
	1886	15·8	14·7	15·0	14·3	12·8	14·6	15·1	3·4	14·0	14·1	10·0	27·8	2·1
	1887	15·7	11·0	12·1	13·1	13·0	7·5	13·4	4·2	7·1	9·6	6·7	13·7	1·5
	1888	15·2	14·6	16·1	13·7	14·6	8·4	14·6	3·5	12·8	13·3	9·5	30·6	2·3
	1889	17·5	15·4	17·6	13·4	15·3	18·0	16·9	3·6	13·2	14·0	10·7	22·7	2·1
MUNSTER,	1880	15·1	15·6	17·3	15·3	10·6	17·4	13·5	4·2	13·7	14·7	8·9	31·8	2·0
	1881	14·0	15·2	16·1	14·5	11·2	18·4	13·7	4·1	12·3	13·8	8·9	31·7	2·0
	1882	13·0	14·9	15·3	14·5	8·4	17·7	12·7	2·7	11·3	12·0	8·4	27·8	2·1
	1883	13·2	15·3	16·0	14·9	12·1	18·2	10·9	4·5	12·7	14·0	8·3	28·7	2·1
	1884	14·5	13·7	16·2	14·5	10·1	16·7	10·4	4·0	10·3	12·7	8·1	25·8	1·9
	1885	14·7	14·9	16·8	14·4	11·2	19·7	13·5	3·9	11·8	13·7	8·3	24·7	2·1
	1886	13·5	14·5	15·7	14·5	10·3	15·4	11·7	3·3	11·7	13·4	8·5	21·4	2·1
	1887	14·9	11·8	14·5	13·3	10·0	13·1	11·6	4·5	7·3	11·5	6·6	22·7	1·6
	1888	13·5	14·0	15·2	14·5	11·1	15·5	11·5	3·4	12·2	13·5	8·3	30·5	2·3
	1889	16·1	16·0	17·6	15·2	11·9	20·1	12·0	3·7	12·9	14·5	9·1	36·6	2·2
ULSTER,	1880	15·0	13·4	16·1	13·9	10·3	20·5	12·9	3·8	14·0	14·2	9·6	25·9	1·9
	1881	14·9	13·2	15·2	12·6	10·2	21·6	12·6	4·1	12·8	12·2	9·3	30·8	2·0
	1882	12·9	11·8	14·1	11·5	9·3	20·0	11·6	2·1	10·0	9·8	7·9	29·1	2·1
	1883	12·7	12·3	16·1	12·0	10·4	19·7	11·2	4·2	14·0	13·2	8·9	30·5	2·0
	1884	13·9	12·6	16·0	12·0	11·1	17·6	12·4	3·6	12·7	12·8	9·3	28·2	2·0
	1885	15·4	12·7	16·6	12·3	11·9	17·4	13·2	4·3	11·4	12·8	9·7	30·5	2·1
	1886	14·4	13·3	15·9	13·0	11·9	17·8	13·4	3·3	13·9	12·3	10·8	29·3	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	17·3	12·4	11·0	13·4	12·0	4·4	12·2	12·2	8·5	18·6	1·9
	1888	12·7	13·1	16·6	12·9	11·6	15·3	11·1	2·8	8·9	9·6	8·5	29·0	2·3
	1889	14·6	13·0	16·2	12·1	11·7	18·4	11·8	3·6	13·0	13·2	10·7	27·3	2·3
CONNAUGHT,	1880	12·1	13·1	14·2	12·5	9·3	13·8	10·2	2·4	12·3	13·0	12·2	23·1	2·1
	1881	12·8	13·4	12·9	13·2	9·9	12·9	11·2	3·6	11·8	12·5	10·6	24·5	2·1
	1882	13·7	12·7	13·6	13·1	11·6	13·4	11·4	2·1	11·8	11·6	11·5	23·8	2·2
	1883	13·5	13·6	14·9	14·1	10·9	15·5	11·7	4·0	13·6	13·5	11·3	28·8	2·1
	1884	12·8	13·6	13·3	13·6	10·8	17·6	10·3	3·5	11·9	12·3	10·8	26·4	2·1
	1885	13·5	13·7	14·3	12·6	13·4	19·1	9·6	3·6	11·3	11·9	11·4	28·5	2·2
	1886	13·7	13·5	16·4	12·8	12·1	15·3	14·9	3·3	12·8	13·4	10·7	27·0	2·2
	1887	14·0	12·1	10·0	11·0	10·6	14·7	12·1	4·9	9·7	11·5	8·8	20·1	2·0
	1888	14·3	14·5	12·4	10·3	14·8	14·4	10·5	3·2	12·6	13·1	10·8	25·9	2·5
	1889	15·3	14·3	14·1	12·2	13·1	14·5	9·8	3·6	13·9	14·2	11·1	26·7	2·4

AVERAGE OF IRELAND.

——	Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
		Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
IRELAND,	1880	15·0	14·2	15·8	14·7	10·3	20·3	13·5	3·6	14·3	14·6	9·9	25·9	2·0
	1881	14·9	14·1	15·8	14·5	10·5	16·9	12·6	4·0	12·9	13·4	9·8	30·8	2·0
	1882	13·6	13·1	14·7	14·5	10·9	18·3	12·0	2·4	11·5	11·9	9·3	29·1	2·1
	1883	13·7	13·6	15·4	14·4	11·4	16·4	12·1	4·3	14·0	13·9	9·5	30·5	2·0
	1884	14·6	13·4	16·0	13·7	11·1	15·2	12·6	3·8	11·5	12·7	9·2	28·1	1·9
	1885	15·4	13·6	16·1	13·4	12·7	18·0	13·4	4·0	11·9	13·4	9·4	30·4	2·0
	1886	14·5	13·9	15·3	13·8	11·6	16·3	14·0	3·3	13·3	13·5	9·7	29·2	2·1
	1887	15·2	11·5	12·8	12·5	10·8	11·3	12·4	4·5	9·1	10·9	7·4	18·6	1·7
	1888	13·8	13·8	15·8	13·3	13·4	12·6	11·8	3·1	11·3	12·9	9·1	29·0	2·3
	1889	16·0	14·2	17·5	13·0	12·9	18·2	12·2	3·6	13·1	14·1	10·2	27·3	2·2

TABLE 11.—Showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS, and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each COUNTY and PROVINCE of IRELAND, in 1889.

COUNTIES.	Number of Stockholders.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Antrim,	24,709	20,906	4,705	1,170	2,181	1,957	30,919	129	502	62,063	17,233	31,439	37,959	148,694	40,027	11,287	37,736	89,050	7,132	52,914	60,016	5,791	28,807	51,150	126,451	331,617	538,025
Armagh,	20,576	10,961	641	425	892	883	13,802	279	2,425	29,219	10,590	20,638	19,289	79,736	5,659	1,403	7,044	14,106	3,379	26,693	30,072	9,160	21,651	26,298	90,545	282,285	420,779
Carlow,	3,928	2,185	278	469	1,419	1,259	8,610	355	2,579	11,151	11,966	10,078	9,343	42,538	28,228	13,352	29,233	70,813	2,391	20,513	22,904	3,389	15,125	23,009	21,833	130,836	190,803
Cavan,	20,116	7,933	218	229	1,171	1,517	11,068	1,029	8,269	42,399	15,211	22,804	29,505	110,009	7,724	1,547	9,156	18,427	7,704	39,781	47,485	18,773	23,723	58,030	113,032	358,734	553,519
Clare,	18,125	11,172	476	566	3,129	3,044	18,387	769	10,901	53,000	29,241	37,070	42,473	161,784	48,343	22,543	52,327	123,213	6,626	43,088	49,714	16,361	24,067	117,778	74,841	204,343	421,029
Cork,	36,455	32,761	2,321	2,164	7,649	7,584	52,479	2,436	12,438	167,264	42,045	64,590	104,452	378,351	144,870	36,233	150,811	331,914	23,381	142,308	165,689	21,258	113,324	227,517	187,651	625,963	1,154,455
Donegal,	31,854	19,069	716	331	1,140	1,806	23,362	32	2,309	65,234	26,238	38,535	43,828	173,835	89,079	27,010	78,019	194,108	4,834	33,316	38,150	3,621	26,965	83,015	165,653	393,995	669,628
Down,	30,866	21,618	1,680	1,012	2,482	2,581	32,373	160	1,398	51,458	17,867	31,322	35,494	136,141	33,815	7,558	36,950	78,323	5,397	40,823	46,220	12,351	50,827	39,332	121,467	459,496	673,122
Dublin,	15,184	5,796	10,917	2,711	1,237	731	21,422	342	1,906	15,673	28,269	10,949	7,521	62,412	24,036	10,507	20,561	55,104	1,429	9,349	10,778	5,405	12,095	9,346	48,381	174,794	244,616
Fermanagh,	13,658	5,838	104	298	677	555	7,472	131	4,307	39,897	13,995	15,673	27,232	96,797	6,111	2,021	7,375	15,510	2,794	22,896	25,690	4,907	38,873	56,088	84,864	271,331	451,156
Galway,	32,810	17,137	771	966	5,506	6,011	30,391	2,182	16,758	43,783	65,403	50,023	31,132	190,341	225,551	145,050	218,315	588,919	8,979	60,170	69,149	12,879	42,636	150,298	164,861	431,798	789,663
Kerry,	19,709	10,322	480	374	1,400	2,184	14,760	2,889	10,929	90,760	23,261	33,648	60,673	217,342	49,273	18,674	43,164	111,111	9,416	58,975	68,391	26,355	23,176	114,818	97,817	276,468	512,279
Kildare,	8,613	7,446	674	1,561	2,903	1,691	14,275	587	4,018	12,851	48,680	21,426	12,897	95,854	54,019	26,654	49,163	129,836	1,610	13,647	15,257	3,669	25,729	23,375	43,423	136,362	228,889
Kilkenny,	13,857	11,351	426	581	3,426	2,516	18,300	1,067	5,478	33,775	23,348	29,091	26,772	112,986	31,047	16,664	35,527	86,238	4,661	35,745	40,406	7,117	45,801	45,374	54,678	286,828	432,681
King's,	11,024	8,943	191	580	2,656	1,989	14,362	1,082	6,457	14,827	27,543	16,809	10,744	69,923	37,732	22,975	37,999	98,706	3,023	26,496	29,519	4,960	30,640	54,704	64,249	155,034	304,627
Leitrim,	14,133	2,563	145	177	715	641	4,249	251	8,940	35,775	12,193	16,889	25,812	90,669	6,588	1,855	7,174	15,617	3,262	25,025	28,287	8,836	21,206	55,026	77,399	183,635	337,266
Limerick,	16,759	9,800	1,069	971	2,425	2,043	16,308	2,196	9,781	93,081	28,798	30,357	65,598	217,834	23,875	14,979	23,296	62,150	7,331	53,340	60,674	12,288	28,388	126,185	78,739	197,779	431,091
Londonderry,	17,941	16,511	863	573	1,504	1,743	21,194	28	583	40,378	11,546	23,769	26,501	102,194	20,582	6,444	22,574	49,600	4,394	31,861	36,255	6,233	26,471	50,583	95,575	277,292	449,921
Longford,	8,586	4,456	144	262	1,451	1,376	7,689	506	3,193	15,666	14,247	14,356	12,753	57,022	10,765	4,302	11,670	26,737	2,312	17,846	20,158	8,289	11,412	32,155	49,650	131,150	224,367
Louth and Drogheda, Co. of Town.	8,509	6,915	699	590	1,383	1,274	10,861	313	1,665	9,272	12,140	10,278	6,796	38,486	21,681	4,259	20,361	46,301	1,864	15,936	17,800	4,674	10,910	14,461	48,950	159,452	233,773
Mayo,	36,081	11,044	567	543	2,337	3,421	17,912	2,514	23,597	53,351	46,036	39,358	36,682	175,427	125,180	48,456	123,745	297,381	6,594	54,943	61,537	9,051	18,324	136,763	163,671	392,400	711,158
Meath,	11,945	8,782	649	1,974	3,024	1,986	16,415	521	2,705	14,501	124,313	33,442	13,761	186,020	73,515	39,929	69,953	183,397	1,441	14,119	15,560	7,554	32,257	20,098	69,013	221,739	343,107
Monaghan,	17,864	10,083	292	296	803	1,003	12,537	453	3,702	30,387	10,495	17,439	21,329	79,650	7,047	1,010	7,832	15,889	3,720	28,806	32,526	13,357	31,953	39,343	107,022	315,771	494,089
Queen's,	10,948	9,003	335	654	2,350	1,814	14,156	1,061	5,663	19,146	25,447	17,434	12,847	74,874	24,771	14,413	24,668	63,852	3,518	28,835	32,353	5,342	25,178	47,717	48,024	150,674	272,493
Roscommon,	20,107	5,261	388	516	2,246	2,000	10,411	1,761	10,070	29,359	31,335	31,489	24,387	116,570	63,405	40,689	65,656	169,750	3,797	36,697	40,494	14,485	23,455	90,853	111,218	275,942	501,498
Sligo,	15,588	5,257	188	306	1,611	1,281	8,643	735	9,640	30,695	17,350	20,699	22,820	91,564	29,816	14,536	34,154	78,506	3,314	24,415	27,789	5,028	20,705	63,019	82,883	196,291	362,898
Tipperary,	24,317	17,674	889	1,320	5,130	4,132	29,145	2,188	14,180	76,784	55,880	55,864	59,610	248,138	78,683	39,834	85,592	204,109	10,574	75,628	86,202	13,993	62,156	141,446	116,412	357,346	677,390
Tyrone,	27,959	21,026	578	428	1,457	1,711	25,200	99	1,210	69,004	14,636	31,078	46,276	160,994	28,993	7,491	28,376	64,860	5,681	40,141	46,122	9,222	45,632	86,649	180,290	536,291	848,862
Waterford,	10,390	7,999	672	708	2,567	1,849	13,895	359	4,451	35,054	14,642	19,313	22,875	91,884	24,309	6,687	25,902	56,898	4,930	37,081	42,011	6,828	26,441	37,538	40,780	168,887	273,646
Westmeath,	11,279	7,193	238	919	2,577	2,113	13,040	689	4,587	14,206	45,374	26,693	15,506	101,779	45,320	34,290	51,424	131,034	1,287	19,371	20,658	7,775	27,287	41,987	61,558	161,965	292,797
Wexford,	16,409	17,983	879	1,032	5,216	3,854	28,994	1,738	8,178	33,120	24,539	27,807	24,923	110,389	57,133	22,345	57,784	137,262	8,806	61,489	70,295	7,659	40,255	58,913	89,764	417,887	606,819
Wicklow,	8,216	7,244	519	519	1,968	1,253	11,633	348	3,387	21,615	20,396	16,385	15,511	73,907	71,593	46,053	62,800	180,446	3,032	19,447	22,479	6,423	9,987	27,713	27,413	144,358	209,471
PROVINCES.																											
LEINSTER,	130,217	100,297	15,982	11,982	29,640	21,856	179,757	8,612	49,816	215,836	406,262	234,748	169,374	1,026,220	482,860	255,743	471,143	1,209,746	35,374	282,793	318,167	72,256	286,676	398,852	627,836	2,271,079	3,584,443
MUNSTER,	125,755	89,728	5,907	6,103	22,400	20,836	144,974	11,457	62,660	524,943	193,867	240,842	355,681	1,315,333	369,353	138,950	381,092	889,395	62,261	410,420	472,681	97,083	277,552	765,282	596,270	1,830,786	3,469,890
ULSTER,	205,243	136,945	9,797	4,732	12,607	13,846	177,927	2,343	24,735	430,039	137,811	232,787	287,413	1,088,050	239,040	65,771	235,062	539,873	45,035	317,531	362,566	83,415	294,902	490,488	1,087,499	3,226,812	5,099,701
CONNAUGHT,	122,019	41,267	2,059	2,508	12,415	13,357	71,606	7,416	69,005	192,963	172,317	158,458	140,833	664,571	450,543	250,586	449,044	1,150,173	25,976	201,280	227,256	51,179	126,326	195,959	600,132	1,480,066	2,702,483
Total of Ireland,	583,234	368,237	33,745	25,325	77,062	69,895	574,264	29,838	206,236	1,363,781	910,257	866,835	953,301	4,094,174	1,541,796	711,050	1,536,341	3,789,187	168,646	1,212,024	1,380,670	303,933	985,456	2,150,581	2,911,737	8,808,743	14,856,517

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1889.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Abbeyleix,	3,417	2,734	148	217	721	522	4,342	267	1,900	5,703	7,744	4,922	3,926	22,295	8,842	5,319	9,096	23,257	991	9,661	10,652	1,749	3,167	15,336	15,030	46,805	85,338
Antrim,	3,765	3,679	147	107	331	136	4,400	7	48	11,546	4,216	6,658	7,186	29,606	3,636	1,510	3,936	9,082	1,002	8,975	9,977	753	6,096	8,287	21,674	52,790	88,847
Ardee,	2,636	2,412	106	290	582	380	3,770	65	308	3,084	11754	5,337	2,536	22,711	12,091	2,590	12,732	27,413	430	3,937	4,367	1,551	4,826	5,578	18,714	61,514	90,632
Armagh,	9,062	5,536	317	269	437	331	6,890	86	1,094	13,964	5,600	10,691	9,679	39,934	2,431	454	3,048	5,933	1,708	12,927	14,635	3,626	10,319	11,556	43,069	143,117	208,061
Athlone,	4,902	2,293	48	164	551	611	3,672	592	2,452	5,510	9,948	6,246	4,880	26,584	24,372	19,246	22,790	66,408	691	8,525	9,216	2,647	5,472	16,183	22,675	67,642	111,972
Athy,	3,519	3,722	218	358	1290	768	6,356	291	1,798	5,477	9,987	7,296	4,407	27,167	16,448	5,991	15,122	37,561	844	7,158	8,002	1,495	9,921	12,691	16,036	53,975	92,673
Ballieborough,	3,054	1,527	53	32	236	316	2,164	167	760	4,916	2,235	3,953	3,352	14,456	811	103	1,013	1,927	1,213	5,397	6,610	3,162	2,727	10,040	14,497	60,441	87,705
Ballina,	4,354	1,731	117	112	463	620	3,043	136	2,783	6,413	5,320	4,276	4,648	20,657	12,979	3,724	12,857	29,560	795	7,617	8,412	913	3,476	17,324	19,647	47,350	87,797
Ballinasloe,	3,285	2,167	130	164	648	652	3,761	370	1,742	4,325	11210	6,024	3,029	24,588	30,943	21,461	31,270	83,674	620	5,966	6,586	1,056	6,163	16,609	19,219	44,383	86,374
Ballinrobe,	4,618	1,804	32	150	442	608	3,036	58	2,511	4,421	7,269	5,319	3,452	20,461	34,463	20,532	38,565	93,560	828	6,887	7,715	1,168	3,041	17,839	18,553	48,384	87,817
Ballycastle,	2,180	2,581	26	29	444	354	3,434	.	23	5,007	1,736	3,295	3,579	13,617	11,668	3,024	10,129	24,821	674	6,160	6,834	822	3,243	8,152	13,958	32,815	58,168
Ballymahon,	2,801	1,823	34	84	652	596	3,189	122	854	3,800	8,213	7,232	4,005	23,250	8,783	4,816	10,302	23,901	393	5,400	5,793	2,664	4,029	12,312	17,013	51,665	85,019
Ballymena,	5,601	4,879	280	142	554	582	6,437	32	68	15,395	3,135	6,507	10,037	35,074	7,026	2,268	6,342	15,636	2,132	12,584	14,716	1,609	6,301	13,099	33,403	75,733	128,536
Ballymoney,	4,136	4,063	86	201	545	547	5,442	9	34	10,769	2,295	6,026	7,251	26,341	5,067	664	5,352	11,083	1,519	10,006	11,525	1,784	7,029	11,880	25,446	70,313	114,668
Ballyshannon,	4,166	1,123	105	61	206	124	1,619	25	1,229	10,809	4,624	5,583	7,767	28,783	4,237	733	4,301	9,271	449	4,126	4,575	1,155	7,604	16,612	24,591	63,230	112,037
Ballyvaghan,	730	440	12	2	54	78	586	20	454	1,135	1,973	1,501	971	5,580	6,334	2,293	5,937	14,564	145	1,177	1,322	1,724	842	3,854	2,003	6,126	12,825
Balrothery,	2,547	1,918	128	264	533	336	3,179	62	428	2,376	12874	4,034	2,150	21,434	9,175	4,026	8,535	21,736	224	1,943	2,167	978	5,000	4,119	13,470	36,295	58,884
Baltinglass,	2,613	2,243	42	127	815	611	3,838	107	1,202	7,098	9,044	7,081	6,333	29,556	20,115	10,418	18,026	48,559	1,070	7,664	8,734	1,754	4,109	9,904	10,559	46,023	70,595
Banbridge,	6,520	4,543	242	114	354	325	5,578	12	317	10,014	5,810	8,088	7,042	30,954	3,279	1,178	4,134	8,591	973	8,140	9,113	2,937	9,261	8,068	27,598	102,879	147,806
Bandon,	1,864	2,198	82	139	479	518	3,416	77	550	9,106	2,144	4,131	6,749	22,130	10,428	1,663	11,232	23,323	1,246	8,303	9,549	920	12,217	14,418	13,910	51,802	92,347
Bantry,	1,706	1,114	88	31	151	246	1,630	35	265	8,432	1,462	2,037	4,202	16,133	4,037	839	4,040	8,916	803	6,266	7,069	1,238	3,437	10,083	7,960	28,726	50,206
Bawnboy,	3,822	1,087	12	35	182	237	1,553	73	2,717	10,428	3,188	4,014	6,272	23,902	967	214	979	2,160	1,422	8,022	9,444	2,596	7,268	12,292	22,763	55,698	98,021
Belfast,	4,248	1,362	4288	722	116	80	6,568	28	139	7,652	1,467	1,363	1,707	12,189	895	289	723	1,907	393	5,029	5,422	511	1,518	1,419	7,672	41,001	51,610
Belmullet,	2,203	805	12	12	63	143	1,035	25	1,053	4,180	4,182	3,781	2,563	14,706	8,942	3,230	6,912	19,084	248	2,198	2,446	391	315	11,228	7,692	22,804	42,039
Borrisokane,	1,637	1,664	27	83	515	356	2,645	159	1,071	2,071	3,600	2,853	1,230	9,754	7,175	5,302	7,676	20,153	737	4,396	5,133	709	4,405	10,028	9,446	26,146	50,025
Boyle,	6,080	1,021	65	118	382	326	1,912	387	3,708	11,652	6,356	8,560	9,222	35,790	4,494	1,606	5,643	11,743	1,339	12,049	13,438	5,038	7,118	23,137	28,668	74,702	133,625
Cahersiveen,	3,046	1,222	63	28	92	244	1,649	810	1,629	14,666	4,778	6,326	9,098	35,368	11,279	3,354	9,803	24,436	1,490	6,049	7,539	7,618	1,595	11,045	12,362	36,830	61,832
Callan,	2,990	2,052	89	107	701	500	3,449	275	1,393	8,231	6,024	7,032	6,627	27,964	4,266	1,405	4,958	10,629	725	6,165	6,890	1,454	7,289	10,021	11,137	50,281	78,728
Carlow,	4,747	4,051	272	491	1228	937	6,979	299	1,923	9,413	12158	9,678	7,843	39,092	13,185	10,834	19,172	43,191	1,727	14,032	15,759	2,586	13,060	16,861	18,113	95,037	143,071
Carrickmacross,	3,777	2,162	89	40	237	289	2,817	175	845	4,558	2,889	4,105	3,170	14,722	2,379	289	2,505	5,173	875	6,513	7,388	3,754	5,579	7,731	23,570	65,975	102,855
Carrick-on-Shan.	3,988	794	30	79	334	291	1,528	133	2,369	8,990	4,944	6,915	7,446	28,205	3,052	1,231	4,012	8,295	1,128	8,590	9,718	3,293	4,673	15,461	22,744	43,853	86,721
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,698	1,958	146	120	600	486	3,310	351	1,433	11,175	5,249	6,076	7,970	30,470	4,096	1,588	4,034	9,718	1,098	9,951	11,049	2,069	9,195	10,048	13,667	54,970	87,880
Cashel,	3,134	2,592	86	192	866	594	4,330	219	1,796	10,495	9,323	10,464	8,573	38,855	13,165	5,395	13,839	32,399	1,006	7,811	8,817	1,871	9,471	17,802	14,488	52,024	93,785
Castlebar,	4,840	1,460	52	88	376	465	2,441	100	3,578	6,461	6,576	5,037	4,827	22,901	14,869	4,171	15,091	34,131	656	7,652	8,308	1,729	2,883	16,024	21,294	52,308	92,509
Castleblayney,	5,883	3,550	90	61	308	486	4,495	202	854	9,908	2,684	5,713	6,882	25,187	989	199	1,505	2,693	1,278	9,210	10,488	4,118	8,922	10,413	30,900	103,133	153,368
Castlecomer,	1,915	1,207	29	34	288	258	1,816	101	555	4,840	2,220	3,880	3,756	14,696	1,950	1,127	2,369	5,446	935	5,102	6,037	1,027	3,692	7,341	5,257	29,888	46,178
Castlederg,	1,903	1,711	6	8	79	152	1,956	3	52	6,962	456	2,203	4,969	14,590	1,971	1,346	2,017	5,334	629	3,082	3,711	598	2,655	11,614	16,804	45,717	76,790
Castlereagh,	6,667	995	105	175	485	317	2,077	688	3,956	9,467	9,244	8,827	6,998	34,536	10,314	5,682	12,331	28,327	1,008	10,499	11,507	3,840	4,863	26,710	34,042	84,665	150,280
Castletown,	1,547	857	-	-	44	104	1,005	18	383	6,476	2,029	2,483	3,239	14,227	6,549	3,123	5,483	15,155	720	3,927	4,647	813	604	4,471	6,639	17,916	29,630
Cavan,	7,446	2,684	108	115	430	493	3,830	372	3,469	16,418	5,337	7,989	12,224	41,968	2,322	675	2,828	5,825	3,216	17,083	20,299	7,309	9,347	22,808	43,725	127,183	203,063

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1889—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Celbridge,	1,754	1,554	139	552	454	261	3,010	69	448	2,600	19,697	4,040	2,651	28,988	10,727	6,028	9,195	25,950	282	1,981	2,263	910	6,032	3,057	9,491	28,680	47,310
Claremorris,	4,647	1,234	60	45	280	378	1,997	1128	3,333	6,707	5,820	4,839	5,381	22,747	13,704	3,754	15,431	32,889	1,470	8,793	10,263	787	3,548	17,742	29,146	58,681	109,117
Clifden,	3,255	1,216	48	51	293	417	2,025	13	949	4,896	3,997	3,687	3,463	16,043	16,783	8,875	13,698	39,356	697	4,548	5,245	398	1,710	11,124	8,188	31,939	52,961
Clogheen,	2,459	1,790	55	101	396	392	2,736	272	1,609	7,484	3,417	3,914	5,332	20,147	12,734	4,408	12,946	30,088	1,411	8,646	10,257	1,356	8,113	13,443	11,197	40,369	73,122
Clogher,	4,029	2,738	43	67	277	208	3,333	11	226	8,723	2,340	4,590	6,157	21,810	2,214	247	2,735	5,196	789	6,735	7,524	1,326	8,123	10,191	25,826	80,161	124,301
Clonakilty,	2,638	2,276	15	74	370	464	3,199	52	916	9,245	1,449	3,561	6,816	21,071	8,869	1,283	10,339	20,491	1,210	7,458	8,668	612	9,604	13,136	13,805	46,407	82,952
Clones,	3,435	1,322	50	90	130	82	1,674	43	1,094	7,555	2,579	3,393	5,099	18,631	938	238	1,155	2,331	617	5,706	6,323	1,831	7,320	9,214	18,656	54,950	90,140
Clonmel,	2,097	1,289	164	235	494	253	2,345	269	1,103	6,260	5,030	4,153	4,328	19,771	6,177	3,103	5,404	14,684	993	5,669	6,662	1,314	6,337	7,081	8,273	33,035	54,726
Coleraine,	3,762	4,145	252	134	382	422	5,335	4	66	9,221	2,760	5,206	6,465	23,652	2,944	830	3,733	7,507	772	6,864	7,636	1,120	6,900	13,161	21,192	52,267	93,520
Cookstown,	3,134	3,227	120	92	196	292	3,927	51	316	9,346	2,565	4,656	5,591	22,158	2,161	493	2,268	4,922	920	6,187	7,107	1,898	7,216	10,388	27,958	76,634	122,196
Cootehill,	5,238	2,470	17	48	169	325	3,029	256	1,831	10,205	1,725	4,363	7,096	23,389	760	113	852	1,725	1,223	8,645	9,868	3,959	4,937	11,737	31 639	107,168	155,481
Cork,	4,513	3,879	1325	612	882	708	7,406	425	1,218	14,292	4,890	6,663	8,169	34,014	15,733	4,017	14,996	34,746	2,401	13,587	15,988	1,523	10,583	19,995	18,212	65,249	114,039
Corrofin,	1,046	597	5	21	231	178	1,032	37	692	2,332	2,514	2,151	1,878	8,875	7,067	2,303	6,818	16,188	314	2,243	2,557	1,938	1,503	5,465	3,910	12,127	23,005
Croom,	1,852	1,296	68	141	361	262	2,128	219	1,118	8,474	3,981	4,747	6,731	23,933	2,572	3,243	2,601	8,416	470	4,866	5,336	1,594	3,182	14,999	8,638	24,584	50,494
Delvin,	1,776	1,245	54	193	448	357	2,297	103	710	1,917	7,681	4,659	2,104	16,361	9,169	4,604	10,592	24,365	185	3,037	3,222	1,518	6,990	5,954	11,825	29,566	54,335
Dingle,	2,181	1,462	44	22	129	329	1,936	294	1,058	9,133	3,127	4,701	6,330	23,291	12,698	5,407	11,249	29,354	665	6,363	7,028	3,423	845	10,685	9,824	31,872	53,226
Donegal,	4,402	1,493	161	19	86	119	1,878	2	350	9,203	3,387	4,807	6,328	23,725	10,953	4,026	9,832	24,811	723	4,281	5,004	275	5,571	13,851	24,534	55,749	99,705
Downpatrick,	6,686	6,624	203	197	1006	940	8,960	13	226	10,759	4,602	8,918	8,482	32,761	5,896	1,022	7,551	14,469	1,658	10,473	12,131	3,098	13,077	12,182	28,455	103,660	157,374
Drogheda,	2,963	2,495	328	402	461	414	4,100	111	652	4,006	16706	5,918	3,291	29,921	14,084	4,113	12,924	31,121	328	3,907	4,235	1,513	4,478	4,433	14,534	65,766	89,111
Dromore West,	2,596	1,707	10	29	361	399	2,506	80	1,148	3,987	4,288	4,355	2,999	15,629	9,086	6,008	10,325	25,419	607	4,357	4,964	579	4,434	16,157	13,689	33,463	67,743
Dublin, North,	4,210	1,164	3344	829	239	100	5,666	87	558	3,816	5,200	2,503	1,577	13,096	4,038	2,709	3,464	10,211	435	2,529	2,964	1,712	2,334	1,374	10,327	39,663	53,748
Dublin, South,	4,845	1,248	6402	611	181	114	8,556	108	460	5,268	2,423	1,817	1,786	11,294	4,149	865	3,385	8,399	441	2,901	3,342	1,506	1,768	2,007	12,763	47,128	63,566
Dundalk,	5,421	3,971	393	236	791	879	6,270	238	1,176	5,717	4,180	4,803	3,830	18,530	9,741	2,417	8,911	21,069	1,707	11,249	12,956	3,535	7,450	9,717	31,276	84,503	132,946
Dunfanaghy,	2,759	1,405	14	18	76	156	1,669	.	113	4,033	1,280	1,689	1,957	8,964	10,094	2,755	7,068	19,917	518	1,877	2,395	163	884	4,442	9,085	26,313	40,724
Dungannon,	6,310	3,198	187	78	168	113	4,074	18	443	10,389	2,959	6,133	6,829	26,310	1,230	157	1,812	3,199	608	6,385	6,993	2,375	6,455	9,169	31,440	106,362	156,426
Dungarvan,	2,229	1,604	73	52	533	427	2,689	198	977	7,805	2,617	4,317	5,425	20,164	6,444	1,663	6,949	15,056	1,119	8,471	9,590	1,444	3,537	7,405	8,522	32,554	52,018
Dunmanway,	1,472	1,456	14	27	205	348	2,050	20	464	9,422	1,222	2,640	5,508	18,792	4,904	477	5,375	10,756	1,067	7,044	8,111	1,022	7,519	12,425	9,019	31,371	60,334
Dunshaughlin,	1,610	1,432	95	491	434	235	2,687	57	194	1,893	32914	5,037	1,907	41,751	10,855	9,646	9,641	30,142	152	1,160	1,312	737	6,093	1,264	7,581	26,109	41,047
Edenderry,	2,826	2,374	118	203	937	579	4,211	217	1,449	4,275	15740	6,965	4,200	31,200	17,686	9,979	16,843	44,508	641	5,162	5,803	1,367	9,236	10,119	21,137	46,617	87,109
Ennis,	2,698	1,774	145	153	628	484	3,194	102	1,448	7,477	6,048	6,581	5,893	25,999	11,708	6,310	12,401	30,419	948	5,175	6,123	2,092	3,256	17,521	10,169	25,717	56,663
Enniscorthy,	5,172	6,012	192	357	1646	1394	9,601	485	2,651	9,542	6,529	8,673	6,809	31,553	27,585	9,965	27,229	64,779	3,726	23,657	27,383	2,597	10,503	18,760	25,680	147,783	202,731
Enniskillen,	6,272	2,363	84	140	296	242	3,155	53	1,946	18,296	8,314	8,216	13,197	48,023	3,549	1,452	4,436	9,437	1,169	10,087	11,256	2,058	17,508	24,872	39,158	120,465	202,003
Ennistimon,	2,970	1,485	56	80	324	366	2,311	90	1,561	9,167	2,792	4,129	7,186	23,274	3,741	2,202	4,419	10,362	996	6,246	7,242	1,304	3,297	19,105	10,347	31,674	64,423
Fermoy,	2,628	2,867	113	355	1084	789	5,208	261	1,152	9,308	3,861	5,850	7,069	26,088	19,207	3,981	20,354	43,542	1,966	11,271	13,237	1,832	9,769	17,174	11,755	38,151	76,849
Galway,	4,895	2,841	190	172	615	950	4,768	105	1,458	5,779	6,282	6,107	4,071	22,239	25,895	14,236	23,777	63,908	1,256	7,991	9,247	2,596	4,498	16,352	20,291	51,607	92,748
Gleannamaddy,	3,248	890	23	37	198	227	1,375	489	2,892	3,815	4,328	3,341	2,652	14,136	9,669	6,718	10,250	26,637	772	4,911	5,683	607	2,287	12,158	18,966	50,349	84,060
Glenties,	6,624	1,300	87	16	64	61	1,528	4	904	11,902	4,033	5,624	7,457	29,016	22,386	8,895	18,696	49,977	538	4,316	4,854	506	1,117	11,474	29,655	71,124	113,370
Glin,	1,559	863	13	44	166	156	1,242	183	947	8,407	2,349	2,459	5,759	18,974	1,184	427	1,176	2,787	1,103	6,131	7,234	1,392	3,654	10,122	7,439	17,687	38,902
Gorey,	2,936	3,145	45	172	1019	634	5,015	186	1,467	9,042	6,313	6,483	6,234	28,072	12,964	5,635	12,663	31,262	1,588	10,236	11,824	1,629	2,918	11,726	13,037	69,893	97,579

Gort, . .	2,951	1,514	11	62	537	609	2,783	73	1,082	2,944	5,104	4,450	2,225	14,723	25,645	11,807	26,494	63,946	894	6,069	6,963	2,149	4,157	12,406	11,793	32,117	60,473
* . .																											
Granard, . .	4,592	2,266	90	177	806	646	3,985	433	1,833	9,063	7,015	7,638	7,164	30,880	5,065	2,521	5,907	13,493	1,463	10,167	11,630	4,833	6,889	15,501	25,206	64,367	112,052
Inishowen, .	4,951	3,841	169	45	216	402	4,664	.	53	10,208	4,255	5,622	6,439	26,524	17,445	5,907	14,085	37,437	920	5,622	6,542	217	2,303	10,074	29,433	63,938	105,753
Irvinestown, .	2,757	1,521	20	82	172	201	1,996	16	409	7,959	2,143	2,605	4,904	17,611	1,936	349	2,286	4,571	567	4,503	5,070	861	10,150	13,563	19,076	57,070	99,864
Kanturk, . .	3,130	2,327	67	103	702	569	3,773	236	1,209	19,332	5,186	5,640	12,207	42,335	6,135	1,935	6,407	14,477	2,400	11,987	14,387	2,763	5,569	28,025	16,516	45,819	95,959
Kells, . .	2,515	1,590	124	276	627	410	3,057	108	491	3,309	20034	8,193	2,920	34,456	11,602	3,868	10,033	25,503	653	4,062	4,720	2,264	6,135	6,197	16,259	45,627	74,218
Kenmare, . .	2,172	807	69	29	91	119	1,115	184	783	11,971	3,476	5,246	7,283	27,976	7,655	2,443	5,905	16,003	654	4,501	5,155	3,462	741	10,463	8,077	26,917	46,198
Kilkeel, . .	3,488	2,153	49	59	137	313	2,711	53	322	4,959	949	1,950	3,172	11,030	12,771	2,357	11,928	27,056	359	3,754	4,113	1,746	2,720	3,668	10,042	40,826	57,256
Kilkenny, . .	3,240	2,516	190	195	734	504	4,139	179	1,192	6,210	7,255	7,155	5,213	25,833	8,830	5,767	9,849	24,446	866	7,973	8,839	1,733	8,499	9,446	11,504	61,200	90,649
Killadysert, .	1,580	1,097	34	30	293	358	1,817	79	970	6,127	1,803	2,760	4,959	15,649	2,748	1,426	3,464	7,638	724	4,548	5,272	1,709	2,240	13,476	6,285	19,578	41,579
Killala, . .	1,494	948	4	18	164	184	1,318	52	731	2,266	3,561	2,876	1,634	10,337	7,259	1,171	6,479	14,909	317	3,015	3,332	100	1,109	7,419	6,682	16,154	31,364
Killarney, . .	4,211	1,762	67	110	230	334	2,503	615	2,132	19,060	3,568	5,673	11,676	39,977	6,664	2,791	6,127	15,582	1,086	9,792	10,878	4,832	5,278	27,573	19,340	63,451	115,642
Kilmacthomas, .	985	1,078	27	33	479	255	1,872	104	510	4,752	1,796	2,645	3,128	12,321	1,793	616	2,168	4,577	686	4,626	5,312	1,166	5,378	6,678	4,566	22,273	38,895
Kilmallock, .	3,239	1,805	191	258	457	378	3,089	581	1,939	26,465	7,659	5,759	20,124	60,007	1,790	2,288	2,891	6,969	1,545	10,950	12,495	2,261	6,473	31,270	15,838	45,380	98,961
Kilrush, . .	3,980	2,507	183	90	665	701	4,146	157	2,608	14,174	3,752	7,106	11,163	36,195	3,920	2,002	4,853	10,775	1,538	10,199	11,728	2,696	7,156	25,587	16,812	47,943	97,498
Kinsale, . .	1,470	1,911	41	102	579	476	3,109	52	382	4,872	2,323	3,010	3,546	13,751	12,403	2,042	12,161	26,611	1,017	5,951	6,963	934	11,790	8,926	8,511	29,401	58,628
Larne, . .	3,352	3,173	250	65	211	316	4,015	23	85	9,244	2,843	4,813	6,090	22,995	10,819	3,073	10,290	24,182	1,180	7,568	8,748	646	2,657	5,167	16,178	47,581	71,583
Letterkenny, .	2,232	2,008	66	57	158	133	2,422	4	40	5,310	2,110	3,321	3,932	14,673	5,683	579	4,994	11,256	309	2,808	3,117	349	3,418	7,946	13,319	30,806	55,489
Limavady, . .	3,216	3,932	100	96	296	418	4,842	2	107	7,915	2,965	7,003	6,416	24,299	10,860	3,751	10,931	25,542	566	6,232	6,798	696	4,508	10,211	20,102	60,680	95,501
Limerick, . .	5,197	2,997	730	439	868	668	5,711	584	2,980	20,515	10316	10,444	13,735	55,010	6,599	6,277	6,857	19,733	1,823	14,675	16,498	3,696	6,845	31,352	23,440	56,535	118,172
Lisburn, . .	5,923	4,979	275	259	269	266	6,048	49	134	12,411	3,729	6,661	7,677	30,478	2,667	565	3,741	6,973	1,206	10,004	11,210	1,496	8,642	7,951	26,426	89,132	132,151
Lismore, . .	2,192	1,537	55	108	515	318	2,533	131	792	5,729	2,486	3,677	4,051	15,943	7,094	2,094	8,282	17,470	842	6,208	7,050	1,304	3,981	8,514	7,069	30,836	50,450
Lisnaskea, . .	3,520	1,661	19	40	156	121	1,997	53	1,232	10,177	2,547	3,282	6,755	22,761	578	276	1,014	1,868	898	6,437	7,335	1,375	9,167	13,431	21,496	73,604	117,698
Listowel, . .	3,300	2,148	70	55	378	427	3,078	455	2,180	19,504	2,791	4,177	10,556	37,028	2,646	1,284	1,997	5,927	2,738	15,270	18,008	2,816	6,816	24,629	21,293	49,313	102,056
Londonderry, .	3,960	4,903	552	332	385	333	6,555	17	139	11,548	3,904	7,335	8,084	30,871	4,634	1,376	5,618	11,628	1,060	8,941	10,001	1,007	7,247	11,952	22,110	61,913	103,227
Longford, . .	3,893	1,779	50	101	534	553	3,017	165	1,639	7,362	4,900	5,219	5,566	23,047	4,163	1,140	4,061	9,364	1,219	7,995	9,214	3,728	6,070	14,834	23,445	58,815	103,164
Loughrea, . .	4,415	2,349	130	134	1016	837	4,466	171	1,506	4,961	11630	8,204	3,918	28,713	33,418	26,731	32,448	92,597	1,024	7,263	8,287	1,740	6,338	20,323	19,974	50,086	96,721
Lurgan, . .	5,219	2,612	250	132	246	140	3,380	30	609	6,940	3,021	4,862	4,476	19,299	924	329	995	2,248	475	4,804	5,279	1,190	4,234	4,636	1,674	65,579	91,163
Macroom, . .	2,445	2,399	62	55	337	531	3,384	145	704	17,026	2,238	3,745	8,378	31,337	9,077	1,361	9,779	20,217	2,177	13,999	16,176	1,723	11,433	18,726	18,400	55,927	104,486
Magherafelt, .	7,479	5,209	52	85	531	643	6,520	7	317	14,819	3,239	6,909	8,431	33,428	4,186	1,283	4,667	10,136	2,130	12,020	14,150	3,181	11,247	20,143	40,931	117,014	189,335
Mallow, . .	2,401	2,166	200	268	965	700	4,299	310	1,003	11,902	5,421	6,765	8,278	32,366	14,861	6,807	14,369	36,037	1,411	10,067	11,478	1,864	5,663	19,086	12,851	39,915	77,515
Manorhamilton,	4,775	579	63	54	115	107	918	30	2,416	13,023	4,439	6,039	10,517	34,018	2,953	826	3,187	6,966	380	4,993	5,378	1,072	7,398	19,948	22,762	64,391	114,499
Middleton, .	2,117	2,995	75	189	830	616	4,705	159	608	6,337	2,817	5,011	5,214	19,369	13,897	3,807	15,356	33,560	1,858	10,328	12,186	931	7,664	11,100	8,821	34,685	62,290
Millford, . .	3,542	2,993	25	31	269	400	3,718	3	710	6,994	2,656	4,149	4,329	18,123	9,581	2,173	9,255	21,009	1,030	5,598	6,628	611	2,454	10,181	17,056	43,771	73,462
Millstreet, .	1,270	995	22	13	180	232	1,442	80	338	8,843	884	1,702	4,809	16,233	2,605	450	1,760	4,815	1,005	5,178	6,483	937	2,363	11,965	8,048	22,525	44,901
Mitchelstown, .	2,254	1,352	63	46	249	323	2,033	511	1,330	12,127	2,200	3,754	8,471	26,552	5,647	2,187	6,809	14,643	1,366	9,580	10,946	2,017	6,639	13,832	9,791	29,022	59,284
Mohill, . .	4,006	924	47	58	273	277	1,579	127	2,971	9,006	2,602	4,182	5,466	21,256	460	216	468	1,144	1,401	9,790	11,191	4,307	5,874	16,758	22,253	55,683	100,568
Monaghan, . .	6,152	3,509	95	90	186	258	4,138	83	1,122	11,459	3,697	5,618	7,980	28,754	2,973	421	3,110	6,504	1,499	9,717	11,126	4,006	12,965	15,110	38,717	104,219	171,011
Mountbellew, .	2,961	1,497	45	89	516	511	2,568	361	2,072	3,941	5,687	4,588	2,593	17,009	16,944	10,006	17,081	44,031	997	5,638	6,635	1,099	5,274	14,036	16,597	42,683	78,590
Mountmellick, .	5,316	4,194	157	286	1023	919	6,579	668	2,764	8,835	8,763	7,073	5,415	36,086	9,182	3,232	8,998	21,412	1,732	13,133	14,865	2,317	10,257	22,511	23,567	67,599	123,934
Mullingar, .	4,870	3,318	138	500	1331	1064	6,351	232	1,812	6,559	23492	12,260	7,496	49,807	19,144	14,696	22,037	55,877	513	7,431	7,974	3,174	12,275	18,853	27,375	65,173	123,676
Naas, . .	4,379	3,249	311	885	1287	820	6,552	204	1,998	6,872	21817	10,034	6,511	45,234	31,932	15,271	29,770	76,973	734	6,036	6,820	1,791	10,681	10,744	19,507	66,202	107,134
Navan, . .	2,176	1,510	138	398	611	320	2,977	91	439	2,222	21526	5,909	1,961	31,618	14,912	7,059	14,161	36,132	113	1,629	1,742	1,233	4,793	2,242	11,206	37,007	55,248
Nenagh, . .	3,998	3,060	148	241	923	792	5,164	346	2,270	12,267	8,711	10,535	10,241	41,754	15,767	8,858	18,534	43,159	2,037	13,732	15,819	3,258	9,347	28,885	20,033	52,161	110,426
Newcastle, .	3,485	1,943	44	71	446	505	3,009	386	2,166	20,920	3,634	5,765	12,404	42,723	3,429	1,228	4,006	8,663	1,802	11,872	13,674	2,931	4,998	29,742	18,879	39,994	93,613
New Ross, .	4,647	5,503	195	132	1640	1319	8,789	720	2,503	10,348	6,235	7,248	8,254	32,085	14,573	4,868	14 338	33,784	2,818	18,774	21,592	2,454	20,608	21,066	32,888	127,134	201,696
Newry, . .	9,575	4,806	224	136	417	564	6,147	113	909	12,100	3,653	8,009	7,665	31,427	9,267	2,793	9,534	21,599	1,102	11,970	13,072	5,521	16,613	11,732	40,593	128,531	197,469
Newtownards, .	4,786	4,582	269	162	452	394	5,859	24	71	9,832	1,944	4,249	7,062	23,087	2,779	293	3,583	6,655	878	5,856	6,734	733	7,034	5,260	18,393	65,093	95,765
Oldcastle, . .	2,594	1,461	73	104	417	423	2,433	135	785	3,886	8,335	5,704	2,822	20,747	7,096	2,219	7,687	17,002	823	5,299	6,122	3,063	4,801	5,190	15,073	51,717	76,781
Omagh,* . .	6,707	5,824	61	139	414	545	6,978	11	150	20,862	3,340	6,829	14,126	45,157	11,516	2,301	11,050	24,867	1,635	11,301	12,936	2,246	13,939	27,030	49,251	141,401	234,611
Oughterard, .	2,930	810	47	32	171	231	1,291	25	777	4,076	3,185	2,638	3,017	12,916	19,642	9,961	17,946	47,549	897	4,016	4,903	1,308	1,317	13,334	12,964	28,731	53,496

* See note on pages 28, 29.

TABLE 12.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STOCKHOLDERS AND THE QUANTITY OF STOCK IN EACH POOR LAW UNION OF IRELAND, IN 1889—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Stockholders in each Union.	No. of HORSES.						No. of MULES.	No. of ASSES.	No. of CATTLE.					No. of SHEEP.				No. of PIGS.			No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.				
		Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	TOTAL.			Milch Cows.	Other descriptions of Cattle.			TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.		Under one year.	TOTAL.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	TOTAL.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	TOTAL.
		Agricultural purposes.	Trade and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.											
Parsonstown,	4,779	3,884	115	240	1119	972	6,230	459	3,024	6,119	10575	6,242	4,305	27,241	16,901	9,534	15,636	41,271	1,552	12,454	14,006	2,299	13,030	25,668	25,856	65,095	129,649
Portumna,	1,999	1,339	47	63	651	518	2,618	175	836	2,243	4,062	3,699	1,644	11,648	13,767	9,809	14,159	37,726	563	3,868	4,431	970	4,791	11,511	11,221	28,409	55,932
Rathdown,	3,475	1,066	1,211	958	226	117	3,578	102	534	4,283	1,876	1,825	1,733	9,717	9,666	6,437	7,980	24,092	228	2,363	2,591	1,273	1,653	1,907	9,625	48,197	61,688
Rathdrum,	3,254	3,227	209	264	796	459	4,946	153	1,287	9,593	8,661	6,823	6,579	31,656	32,555	24,416	27,030	84,001	1,350	6,512	7,862	2,450	3,492	9,822	10,223	53,769	77,296
Rathkeale,	2,037	1,391	52	99	455	324	2,321	222	1,079	5,335	4,072	4,721	4,304	18,432	9,315	3,724	7,238	20,277	810	4,386	5,196	1,563	2,865	13,136	8,270	22,103	46,374
Roscommon,	3,356	1,236	118	95	712	538	2,749	214	1,326	4,185	8,230	5,746	3,620	21,779	21,917	17,074	21,958	60,949	546	6,363	6,909	2,090	4,459	20,128	21,465	51,659	97,711
Roscrea,	3,508	2,527	74	247	685	449	3,982	263	1,961	5,569	12484	6,285	3,950	28,288	10,932	7,950	11,398	30,280	1,226	10,080	11,306	1,360	9,210	19,230	15,653	42,349	86,647
Scarriff,	1,947	1,131	15	54	314	298	1,812	71	1,097	4,324	3,237	4,137	3,488	15,236	3,933	1,478	4,322	9,733	785	5,103	5,888	1,835	1,790	11,224	6,681	21,753	43,648
Shillelagh,	2,321	2,247	43	118	494	357	3,259	117	1,146	5,357	3,990	4,157	3,917	17,421	13,532	6,638	13,210	33,380	943	8,809	9,752	2,415	3,692	9,954	8,581	53,780	80,957
Skibbereen,	3,058	2,488	49	83	260	536	3,416	79	1,142	14,597	1,791	4,145	8,834	29,367	6,700	973	7,695	15,287	1,542	12,050	13,592	1,193	6,858	15,985	14,795	54,275	91,913
Skull,	1,516	894	6	13	90	145	1,148	29	713	6,225	993	2,137	3,436	12,701	3,019	828	3,222	7,069	913	5,034	5,947	960	2,136	7,425	6,443	24,727	40,761
Sligo,	5,775	2,005	121	172	711	461	3,470	318	3,255	12,335	6,268	8,614	9,752	36,970	9,545	3,944	11,054	24,543	1,732	8,153	9,885	1,571	9,406	22,161	30,751	71,990	134,308
Strabane,*	4,905	5,174	199	55	442	456	6,326	3	70	14,635	4,463	9,261	10,634	38,993	10,402	3,003	9,070	22,475	1,123	7,359	8,487	1,091	7,836	21,235	31,410	83,810	144,291
Stranorlar,	2,701	1,845	42	23	93	140	2,145	1	35	6,368	2,743	4,537	4,570	18,218	8,183	1,754	8,264	18,201	198	2,265	2,464	398	1,967	9,263	14,177	34,537	59,944
Strokestown,	3,268	738	122	87	364	331	1,642	116	1,569	4,874	5,297	5,975	4,496	20,641	6,531	5,447	8,544	20,525	578	5,843	6,421	2,909	4,672	14,670	15,911	47,119	84,472
Swineford,	7,777	953	94	40	175	256	1,518	930	6,957	13,177	3,526	5,526	7,678	29,907	6,556	1,688	7,175	15,419	1,188	12,113	13,301	2,143	2,976	27,958	41,410	87,980	159,494
Thomastown,	2,284	2,486	60	115	677	546	3,834	123	940	5,202	4,010	4,567	3,922	17,701	9,734	3,445	9,339	22,568	1,078	6,079	7,157	1,387	6,960	7,265	9,610	50,199	74,034
Thurles,	3,783	2,815	111	136	745	690	4,497	227	2,189	9,070	6,394	8,214	7,495	31,173	8,858	3,853	9,997	22,708	1,330	11,690	13,020	1,952	7,735	22,148	17,893	52,151	99,927
Tipperary,	4,692	2,527	121	215	607	509	3,979	455	2,474	27,125	9,152	7,753	20,289	64,319	7,039	3,137	8,144	18,370	2,161	17,952	20,113	2,161	7,142	30,221	21,705	60,371	119,439
Tobercurry,	3,854	794	30	50	327	223	1,424	178	2,812	7,835	3,786	4,279	5,133	21,033	6,828	3,235	7,690	17,753	447	5,470	5,917	1,731	3,193	12,711	22,490	48,730	87,114
Tralee,	4,281	2,689	167	123	452	692	4,123	476	2,823	23,449	4,929	6,743	14,386	49,507	8,133	3,299	7,807	19 239	2,420	14,812	17,241	3,703	6,952	27,774	24,436	62,295	121,507
Trim,	2,837	1,943	103	357	655	456	3,514	109	733	2,894	22 11	6,078	3,074	34,057	14,226	10,887	13,767	38 8 3	162	3,209	3,371	1,178	6,126	2,755	13,410	48,863	71,154
Tuam,	5,924	2,697	98	166	752	1103	4,816	490	3,656	6,645	9,623	7,087	4,561	27,936	33,240	24,884	31,596	89,720	1,311	9,967	11,278	1,909	7,017	21,796	26,326	76,753	133,892
Tulla,	1,897	1,255	8	58	365	327	2,013	95	1,143	3,645	3,931	4,699	3,185	15,370	6,498	2,463	7,354	16,315	623	4,801	5,424	1,782	2,290	12,048	8,947	23,802	47,087
Tullamore,	3,979	3,386	55	177	960	775	5,353	448	2,228	5,450	9,327	7,164	4,184	26,125	13,207	9,161	14,611	36,979	1,083	9 330	10,413	1,913	11,137	20,253	25,329	60,312	117,831
Urlingford,	1,926	1,509	25	74	495	398	2,591	86	943	3,838	3,459	4 327	3,116	14,740	9,495	5,947	10,171	25,613	6 2	5,523	6,140	1,311	6,254	11,198	9,557	32,917	59,926
Waterford,	3,999	3,048	531	428	925	682	5,614	470	1,705	12,815	5,415	7,813	8,706	34,749	2,545	916	2,266	5,727	1,353	11,963	13 321	1,460	18,033	9,350	18,537	94,410	140,430
Westport,	6,073	2,436	157	67	399	817	3,876	24	2,465	9,385	9,577	7,201	6,362	32,525	31,263	12,224	25,460	68,947	992	6,520	7,512	1,234	2,947	21,724	20,218	56,232	100,221
Wexford,	5,032	4,797	454	380	1378	878	7,887	503	2 272	7,831	6,830	7,331	6,115	28,127	9,242	4,536	10,256	24,034	1,519	14,690	16,209	1,710	12,051	13,935	25,063	110,031	161,085
Youghal,	1,756	1,551	59	79	442	429	2,560	186	736	4,831	2,558	2,939	3,546	13,874	4,821	718	5,522	11,061	992	5,506	6,498	605	3,646	6,520	6,824	25,220	43,210
Total,	583,284	363,287	33,745	25,325	77,062	69,895	574,264	29,838	206,236	1,363,781	910,257	866,835	958,301	4,094,174	1,541,796	711,050	1,535,241	3,789,187	168,646	1,212,024	1,380,670	303,033	985,456	2,150,581	2,911,737	8,808,743	14,856,517

* See note on pages 28, 29,

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ANTRIM:	1880	27,149	2,353	1,857	145	604	80,693	31,582	32,208	37,499	25,114	3,673	30,106	5,848	427,924
	1881	26,132	2,023	1,492	96	576	78,199	27,808	32,512	34,229	22,620	4,949	41,872	5,074	450,180
	1882	25,819	1,678	1,572	61	533	78,196	28,764	36,125	33,291	19,913	7,656	61,087	4,776	456,617
	1883	25,516	1,698	1,608	72	615	79,305	32,899	39,134	31,633	20,657	6,267	47,926	4,887	454,132
Area,	1884	25,245	1,881	1,713	62	548	80,107	31,764	39,439	30,487	19,783	6,689	55,062	4,345	426,439
711,276 Acres.	1885	25,510	2,039	1,666	71	501	83,054	34,105	39,793	33,605	23,722	6,470	53,642	4,730	470,825
	1886	25,977	1,798	1,590	76	498	85,524	34,139	36,981	38,757	25,349	6,322	51,901	5,121	477,813
	1887	25,716	1,676	1,668	61	552	84,985	32,180	37,093	42,431	29,431	7,863	62,713	5,293	516,774
	1888	26,173	1,894	1,993	112	511	83,086	33,722	38,304	43,963	32,943	8,045	64,742	5,713	528,530
	1889	26,781	2,181	1,957	129	502	79,296	31,439	37,959	51,314	37,736	7,132	52,914	5,791	538,025
ARMAGH:	1880	12,124	722	969	197	2,106	41,951	18,961	18,562	5,022	4,103	2,729	12,407	8,529	359,881
	1881	12,248	741	763	236	2,124	41,000	17,324	18,684	4,914	4,056	3,027	18,361	9,250	396,256
	1882	11,915	630	725	218	2,376	39,327	17,473	19,596	4,285	4,488	3,663	25,915	8,660	417,141
	1883	11,859	669	650	196	2,446	39,627	19,210	20,542	4,781	4,700	3,343	20,295	8,889	386,128
Area,	1884	11,633	680	790	293	2,148	38,618	19,226	20,664	4,303	3,767	3,029	24,443	8,225	355,496
313,036 Acres.	1885	11,669	666	957	301	2,791	41,622	19,924	21,969	6,016	5,212	3,379	23,487	8,703	380,270
	1886	11,599	731	909	468	2,600	42,908	20,278	22,142	6,513	5,928	3,754	24,942	8,902	403,289
	1887	11,904	953	853	318	2,268	42,632	19,985	19,811	7,167	6,650	3,853	26,390	8,892	411,581
	1888	11,654	962	942	360	2,603	41,693	19,579	19,627	7,011	7,168	3,903	28,082	9,421	414,404
	1889	12,027	892	883	279	2,425	39,809	20,638	19,289	7,062	7,044	3,379	26,693	9,160	420,779
CARLOW:	1880	5,992	1,363	808	409	2,612	24,611	11,309	10,190	44,080	26,139	1,939	15,759	3,731	171,656
	1881	5,940	1,294	941	474	2,556	22,784	10,635	10,100	37,116	22,962	2,245	19,166	3,380	176,909
	1882	5,948	1,082	842	422	2,561	23,184	11,666	10,275	35,034	21,528	2,919	22,993	3,570	177,952
	1883	6,001	907	858	402	2,425	23,313	11,655	11,318	36,609	23,300	2,792	22,569	3,478	169,577
Area,	1884	5,829	1,165	892	372	2,372	23,394	11,933	10,339	40,712	24,986	2,323	21,304	3,168	171,660
221,294 Acres.	1885	5,706	1,215	1,076	379	2,370	25,485	10,556	10,558	38,219	23,740	2,516	19,942	2,985	167,318
	1886	5,779	1,328	1,118	379	2,480	24,929	11,967	10,254	42,464	25,191	2,778	20,011	3,433	183,376
	1887	5,812	1,350	1,062	342	2,376	24,431	10,686	9,770	36,299	24,713	2,977	22,488	3,364	188,642
	1888	5,672	1,394	1,174	343	2,669	22,866	10,738	9,553	37,785	26,256	2,420	19,633	3,433	173,598
	1889	5,932	1,419	1,259	355	2,579	23,117	10,078	9,343	41,580	29,233	2,391	20,513	3,389	190,803
CAVAN:	1880	8,436	1,115	971	1,057	8,047	58,252	21,939	24,940	10,453	8,351	4,752	20,298	16,088	476,743
	1881	8,335	944	1,006	1,218	8,131	57,503	20,174	27,120	7,922	6,437	7,057	27,696	15,442	510,318
	1882	8,122	866	1,129	1,205	8,118	57,088	22,455	29,674	7,397	6,053	9,077	41,588	15,698	528,657
	1883	8,100	840	1,116	1,260	7,623	56,661	22,098	29,978	7,865	6,201	7,720	34,919	15,046	489,610
Area,	1884	8,100	978	1,189	1,257	8,089	57,265	24,066	27,172	6,798	5,492	7,637	35,992	15,507	473,161
467,011 Acres.	1885	8,070	1,027	1,222	1,168	7,740	61,459	23,426	30,012	7,512	6,458	7,340	33,989	15,207	487,264
	1886	8,284	1,003	1,293	1,137	7,940	60,383	23,175	29,658	7,519	6,485	6,772	32,201	15,462	507,389
	1887	8,290	1,047	1,397	1,109	8,161	59,233	22,881	29,282	8,385	7,182	7,276	37,300	17,166	523,573
	1888	8,246	1,134	1,438	1,105	8,180	58,634	21,523	28,845	8,111	7,916	7,693	39,665	18,207	549,640
	1889	8,380	1,171	1,517	1,029	8,269	57,610	22,894	29,505	9,271	9,156	7,704	39,781	18,773	553,519
CLARE:	1880	12,109	2,530	1,691	415	10,056	85,411	36,800	37,231	74,393	40,524	4,929	26,557	14,031	437,659
	1881	11,802	2,106	1,568	484	9,596	85,409	34,180	36,564	69,827	38,294	6,155	35,692	14,994	423,072
	1882	11,802	2,106	1,568	484	9,596	85,409	34,180	36,564	69,827	38,294	6,155	35,692	14,994	423,072
	1883	11,736	2,161	2,127	684	9,369	82,666	37,257	44,136	69,705	45,951	7,818	41,801	13,662	397,329
Area,	1884	11,405	2,158	2,379	716	9,229	84,666	39,428	40,225	68,712	43,959	7,601	38,101	12,995	363,514
768,265 Acres.	1885	11,496	2,548	2,612	696	9,736	86,853	35,767	41,103	78,879	52,171	6,085	36,854	14,115	411,668
	1886	11,941	2,609	2,569	738	9,692	88,572	39,579	41,777	72,052	48,287	6,153	39,574	13,452	413,620
	1887	12,095	2,480	2,585	705	10,032	85,856	37,103	43,805	67,269	43,765	6,354	43,121	14,640	406,904
	1888	12,007	2,739	2,605	673	10,230	83,848	37,893	42,568	66,273	48,024	5,213	36,795	15,226	396,322
	1889	12,214	3,129	3,044	769	10,901	82,241	37,070	42,473	70,886	52,327	6,626	43,088	16,361	421,029
CORK:	1880	39,177	7,315	6,678	1,763	10,759	218,946	67,903	94,908	174,404	120,629	18,841	105,115	23,295	1,112,957
	1881	39,073	6,882	6,591	1,889	11,194	221,852	64,257	100,096	156,849	107,316	21,490	123,366	22,756	1,115,668
	1882	38,861	6,192	6,306	1,875	10,863	218,899	63,076	101,309	146,052	111,845	27,041	144,595	21,202	1,108,132
	1883	38,083	6,141	6,574	1,943	10,888	214,401	66,151	109,845	156,713	126,151	26,657	149,783	20,146	1,065,887
Area,	1884	37,394	6,301	6,493	1,943	11,135	216,565	71,217	109,317	171,012	132,028	22,659	133,748	18,642	945,796
1,838,921 Acres.	1885	37,999	6,571	7,214	2,095	11,567	223,726	70,867	108,611	180,533	142,749	20,568	128,845	20,673	1,077,898
	1886	36,791	7,156	7,012	2,100	11,966	226,632	72,880	98,113	172,942	131,757	21,762	134,545	20,770	1,085,949
	1887	37,299	7,134	7,270	2,256	11,868	217,380	64,990	98,547	162,504	134,490	24,401	149,209	20,350	1,122,069
	1888	36,291	7,533	7,742	2,391	12,461	214,155	68,970	93,946	173,108	140,645	21,460	135,211	21,934	1,097,875
	1889	37,246	7,649	7,584	2,436	12,438	209,309	64,590	104,452	181,103	150,811	23,381	142,308	21,258	1,154,455
DONEGAL:	1880	20,680	1,463	1,752	48	1,751	94,244	35,292	35,662	96,347	51,032	2,162	11,773	2,587	651,045
	1881	20,895	1,262	1,552	53	2,265	93,594	33,489	37,761	96,734	51,160	3,565	19,320	3,118	675,700
	1882	20,256	927	1,482	40	2,063	92,428	34,771	41,020	89,899	50,492	4,432	31,061	2,886	683,359
	1883	20,018	988	1,622	36	2,168	88,805	36,312	41,405	88,111	54,192	4,184	25,083	2,909	615,565
Area,	1884	19,954	1,253	1,712	49	2,539	90,799	37,111	39,244	83,771	47,193	4,044	26,372	3,404	604,872
1,190,269 Acres.	1885	20,074	1,283	1,662	35	2,692	96,501	36,895	43,491	94,314	58,945	4,457	29,793	3,208	643,787
	1886	20,246	1,222	1,518	36	2,770	98,341	38,192	42,433	107,757	63,159	4,599	25,112	3,757	649,148
	1887	19,628	1,144	1,667	35	2,517	96,714	38,695	42,432	105,655	65,280	5,016	31,470	3,569	687,016
	1888	20,318	1,356	1,953	27	2,158	98,848	40,963	44,898	114,367	79,208	5,236	40,790	3,447	715,763
	1889	20,116	1,440	1,806	32	2,309	91,472	38,535	43,828	116,089	78,019	4,834	33,316	3,621	669,628
DOWN:	1880	28,038	2,244	2,084	90	1,217	68,478	31,390	32,545	32,144	24,349	3,505	18,880	10,586	575,818
	1881	27,569	1,866	1,943	87	1,382	67,398	28,885	33,164	34,103	22,642	4,865	29,407	10,911	636,802
	1882	27,838	1,727	1,950	108	1,320	66,848	29,310	35,158	27,884	20,871	7,299	46,460	11,432	658,561
	1883	27,359	1,634	1,875	79	1,172	67,497	34,950	37,728	30,908	22,759	5,523	36,280	11,535	606,463
Area,	1884	27,129	1,718	2,097	95	1,198	70,222	36,877	37,788	28,500	21,888	6,165	42,667	11,299	613,021
611,927 Acres.	1885	27,112	2,005	2,193	119	1,483	74,588	36,407	38,621	32,917	25,286	6,740	41,880	10,872	625,659
	1886	27,535	2,232	2,355	112	1,425	75,114	36,925	37,205	34,835	26,678	6,618	41,945	10,731	650,818
	1887	27,562	2,149	2,353	134	1,597	72,546	34,095	35,819	38,623	31,022	6,645	42,360	11,357	669,070
	1888	27,154	2,455	2,633	149	1,579	70,723	33,886	36,878	34,170	30,461	7,290	47,448	12,442	668,539
	1889	27,310	2,482	2,581	160	1,393	69,325	31,322	35,494	41,373	36,950	5,397	40,823	12,351	673,122

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
DUBLIN:	1880	19,652	1,314	684	323	1,984	38,450	10,866	6,614	40,924	19,814	1,062	10,558	5,460	225,258
	1881	19,770	1,295	674	321	1,881	41,577	9,546	6,560	33,539	16,901	1,681	11,779	5,327	236,018
	1882	18,792	1,054	656	348	1,885	43,619	10,166	6,518	29,459	16,722	1,792	14,306	4,727	224,826
	1883	18,543	1,081	655	331	1,906	44,957	10,980	7,174	33,347	18,625	1,703	13,814	4,813	213,364
Area, 226,895 Acres.	1884	19,067	961	696	304	2,037	44,310	12,293	8,451	34,935	18,875	1,605	13,691	4,993	206,498
	1885	18,911	1,136	730	342	1,842	43,018	12,529	8,136	36,395	20,431	1,222	10,674	4,840	227,032
	1886	19,127	1,402	744	384	1,847	44,684	11,770	7,349	30,571	17,267	1,162	9,145	4,887	231,372
	1887	19,166	1,292	804	368	1,876	45,120	10,969	7,487	31,103	16,851	1,132	10,184	5,105	240,556
	1888	19,317	1,355	797	338	1,845	41,770	11,081	6,963	32,616	19,529	952	9,094	5,556	232,633
	1889	19,454	1,237	731	342	1,906	43,942	10,949	7,521	34,543	20,561	1,429	9,349	5,405	244,616
FERMANAGH:	1880	6,123	703	493	134	4,007	55,054	14,284	23,766	5,159	4,173	1,883	11,558	4,550	353,538
	1881	6,043	543	364	125	4,088	53,678	12,995	25,107	3,397	2,794	1,961	14,870	4,441	390,969
	1882	5,966	397	386	153	3,972	52,920	13,020	27,234	3,619	2,853	2,741	22,605	4,206	388,579
	1883	5,802	396	422	143	4,256	51,807	13,691	27,671	4,317	3,955	2,427	20,299	4,155	368,350
Area, 417,665 Acres.	1884	5,727	386	443	131	3,981	51,326	13,785	25,587	3,353	2,687	2,401	19,355	4,019	339,470
	1885	5,976	421	418	143	3,848	54,721	15,378	27,306	4,441	3,590	2,706	20,664	3,923	391,523
	1886	5,766	409	472	149	4,049	52,732	14,640	26,151	4,177	3,674	2,431	18,735	4,110	390,665
	1887	5,915	493	514	211	4,163	53,172	14,479	26,110	3,863	3,931	3,436	22,513	4,015	422,331
	1888	6,135	620	613	161	4,191	54,227	14,483	27,788	5,509	5,331	3,410	24,172	4,221	425,265
	1889	6,240	677	555	134	4,307	53,892	15,679	27,232	8,135	7,375	2,794	22,896	4,907	451,156
GALWAY:	1880	18,548	4,570	4,475	1,623	14,603	98,318	37,230	23,701	388,514	172,057	4,541	35,409	10,729	733,307
	1881	18,492	4,563	4,328	1,687	14,763	107,109	40,442	25,894	365,520	165,392	7,583	46,185	10,519	757,922
	1882	18,368	3,918	4,518	1,771	14,730	101,943	41,928	27,010	340,782	168,120	8,629	60,596	10,862	749,788
	1883	18,482	4,211	4,842	1,572	15,136	105,952	43,671	28,660	338,579	175,579	9,039	55,836	10,597	720,878
Area, 1,502,362 Acres.	1884	18,729	4,379	5,203	2,025	15,063	102,448	43,342	26,769	354,135	173,286	8,455	53,748	10,821	681,548
	1885	18,754	4,821	5,229	2,199	16,195	109,336	43,429	29,214	359,992	186,713	8,111	55,120	12,817	770,480
	1886	18,883	4,654	5,135	2,131	16,017	108,790	43,874	30,332	349,897	187,584	8,266	53,556	11,024	745,131
	1887	18,660	5,149	5,748	2,042	16,058	115,170	49,272	31,460	343,511	196,310	8,359	55,479	11,642	737,299
	1888	18,427	5,250	5,597	2,283	16,754	112,952	47,183	30,738	371,426	213,296	8,133	60,702	12,808	778,417
	1889	18,874	5,506	6,011	2,182	16,758	109,186	50,023	31,132	370,604	218,315	8,979	60,170	12,879	789,663
KERRY:	1880	11,830	1,585	1,833	2,245	8,681	129,609	31,050	45,843	60,004	28,472	5,882	32,569	22,012	452,923
	1881	12,078	1,499	1,796	2,311	8,765	129,216	29,534	50,989	55,959	26,970	6,547	39,033	23,442	435,142
	1882	12,033	1,021	1,682	2,366	8,775	125,244	29,449	51,511	50,397	26,564	8,207	46,060	21,252	467,378
	1883	11,672	1,118	1,772	2,438	8,546	122,673	28,868	56,528	54,173	29,222	9,451	50,942	23,344	490,610
Area, 1,159,356 Acres.	1884	11,108	1,294	1,894	2,511	9,268	121,443	31,769	55,843	50,589	28,016	7,769	42,945	20,048	427,571
	1885	11,202	1,309	2,027	2,677	10,064	127,833	32,809	56,573	56,468	34,063	7,996	45,390	21,859	491,123
	1886	11,046	1,406	1,845	2,533	9,443	129,002	33,263	49,315	61,732	34,096	7,425	44,715	20,986	470,368
	1887	10,910	1,247	1,736	2,356	9,467	124,243	30,703	51,053	56,940	32,822	8,329	49,310	19,871	482,240
	1888	10,975	1,318	2,024	2,628	10,369	127,315	33,220	51,973	65,636	40,312	8,230	52,073	24,107	496,497
	1889	11,176	1,400	2,184	2,889	10,929	123,021	33,648	60,673	67,947	43,164	9,416	58,975	26,355	512,279
KILDARE:	1880	9,991	2,564	1,480	484	4,046	53,404	19,304	11,036	67,264	46,732	1,064	9,414	3,531	212,637
	1881	10,261	2,300	1,236	548	4,155	59,117	21,664	11,468	80,395	57,375	1,923	11,108	3,837	221,310
	1882	10,005	2,156	1,563	619	4,492	61,401	21,166	12,557	71,883	41,924	2,837	14,664	4,103	227,344
	1883	9,465	1,879	1,404	718	3,923	59,609	22,614	13,631	76,411	42,956	2,019	13,655	3,803	207,975
Area, 418,497 Acres.	1884	9,473	2,074	1,588	525	4,242	58,523	23,751	12,265	73,984	41,260	1,698	13,277	3,831	208,109
	1885	9,199	2,363	1,875	639	4,431	59,669	22,763	13,187	75,809	45,015	2,429	13,016	4,226	229,070
	1886	9,296	2,333	1,699	556	3,905	57,320	20,430	12,357	71,791	44,292	1,711	12,795	4,126	233,781
	1887	9,446	2,600	1,629	600	4,212	60,354	20,100	12,111	71,196	41,895	1,563	13,591	3,895	226,041
	1888	9,477	2,507	1,777	710	4,120	56,135	20,150	11,357	74,726	47,634	2,057	11,587	3,505	213,286
	1889	9,681	2,903	1,691	587	4,018	61,531	21,426	12,897	80,693	49,163	1,610	13,647	3,669	228,569
KILKENNY:	1880	12,672	2,362	1,892	999	5,241	61,546	28,933	28,529	63,662	36,617	4,164	29,324	6,623	421,302
	1881	12,793	2,331	1,809	1,054	5,345	62,859	29,153	28,502	58,514	31,331	4,965	31,792	6,176	440,464
	1882	12,852	2,032	1,763	942	4,983	61,460	28,851	29,729	48,584	29,698	5,363	44,000	5,492	397,457
	1883	12,907	2,079	1,834	1,079	5,356	61,595	32,176	30,715	51,560	32,174	5,672	42,330	6,023	399,004
Area, 507,254 Acres.	1884	12,426	2,222	1,977	1,072	5,300	63,384	33,087	30,698	49,500	31,130	5,490	38,073	5,903	375,095
	1885	12,185	2,466	2,185	1,098	5,346	63,576	30,877	29,541	50,630	30,533	4,805	34,643	5,682	376,493
	1886	12,378	2,845	2,273	1,094	5,224	62,533	31,213	26,725	47,687	29,401	5,251	35,970	5,607	382,447
	1887	12,592	3,033	2,421	1,159	5,366	62,513	29,671	27,342	46,385	31,130	5,569	42,432	6,213	417,875
	1888	12,261	3,257	2,631	1,150	5,333	58,296	28,758	26,436	47,172	33,231	4,345	36,835	6,749	392,475
	1889	12,358	3,426	2,516	1,067	5,478	57,123	29,091	26,772	50,711	35,527	4,961	35,745	7,117	432,661
KING'S:	1880	10,116	2,608	1,644	937	6,227	41,509	17,753	10,196	74,193	41,586	1,854	14,737	3,833	267,453
	1881	9,838	2,043	1,624	1,209	6,221	40,970	17,125	10,070	62,712	34,333	2,127	18,539	3,910	271,579
	1882	9,643	1,904	1,629	995	6,028	40,939	16,711	10,731	55,816	31,895	3,301	24,848	3,722	271,811
	1883	9,709	1,895	1,840	990	6,139	43,228	17,913	12,126	61,401	36,300	2,934	25,536	4,078	258,497
Area, 493,019 Acres.	1884	9,521	2,165	1,982	1,103	6,359	42,246	19,957	12,264	61,393	36,692	2,656	22,400	4,155	256,769
	1885	9,587	2,469	2,256	1,140	6,331	44,344	18,968	12,352	64,600	37,642	3,171	22,079	4,252	285,208
	1886	9,788	2,352	1,938	1,026	6,422	44,408	18,377	11,268	59,377	35,154	3,075	21,794	4,308	270,790
	1887	9,707	2,578	2,091	1,031	6,436	43,696	17,401	11,488	57,597	36,907	3,533	25,521	4,604	276,571
	1888	9,617	2,389	2,236	1,169	6,511	42,761	17,727	11,513	58,845	39,104	3,044	22,144	5,413	279,577
	1889	9,717	2,656	1,939	1,082	6,457	42,370	16,809	10,744	60,707	37,999	3,023	26,196	4,960	304,027
LEITRIM:	1880	2,880	697	383	266	7,558	48,330	15,164	24,343	6,570	4,186	2,070	12,054	6,215	297,375
	1881	2,904	586	401	208	7,964	48,125	14,772	22,013	6,522	4,825	2,513	16,744	6,228	311,920
	1882	2,880	499	436	232	7,627	48,359	14,394	23,815	6,210	4,041	3,354	21,507	5,753	310,366
	1883	2,825	471	365	313	8,092	45,524	14,446	23,336	6,745	4,930	3,347	20,213	6,057	301,703
Area, 376,212 Acres.	1884	2,727	492	359	273	8,097	47,157	15,264	21,304	5,324	3,900	3,126	21,177	5,869	289,752
	1885	2,795	488	409	303	8,091	47,850	14,985	23,823	6,045	4,178	3,014	20,779	5,788	316,016
	1886	3,007	540	497	348	8,503	46,926	15,595	24,162	7,514	4,925	2,651	19,963	7,564	310,040
	1887	3,044	521	473	310	8,300	47,997	16,362	24,022	6,882	5,215	2,823	22,732	6,965	301,973
	1888	3,022	604	612	254	8,316	47,355	17,093	24,097	7,245	6,360	3,014	25,326	8,722	330,836
	1889	2,990	715	644	254	8,940	47,968	16,889	25,812	8,443	7,174	3,262	25,025	8,836	337,266

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year and upwards.	Under one year.		
LIMERICK:	1880	12,106	1,876	1,100	1,630	8,486	117,285	24,968	58,069	32,746	17,194	4,378	36,941	10,136	423,771
	1881	12,496	1,819	1,350	1,761	8,330	120,799	23,187	59,854	33,266	16,378	6,895	46,241	9,527	436,538
	1882	12,496	1,819	1,350	1,761	8,330	120,799	23,187	59,854	33,266	16,378	6,895	46,241	9,527	436,538
	1883	11,750	1,500	1,164	1,747	8,323	119,532	25,630	66,372	29,580	16,891	9,784	53,636	9,398	415,626
Area, 662,973 Acres.	1884	11,586	1,668	1,244	1,904	8,865	122,580	29,011	68,431	33,009	16,967	7,401	51,945	10,244	409,432
	1885	11,669	1,867	1,731	1,966	9,473	123,283	25,193	68,219	33,874	19,059	6,969	49,966	9,737	421,945
	1886	11,828	1,977	1,590	2,053	9,219	122,649	28,948	62,366	31,682	19,395	7,561	51,489	10,694	424,609
	1887	12,011	2,144	1,881	2,334	9,409	125,181	28,097	65,932	33,024	21,740	7,880	58,227	10,391	444,748
	1888	11,683	1,946	1,843	2,076	9,231	117,113	30,384	56,942	31,276	20,203	6,920	49,570	11,723	415,634
	1889	11,840	2,425	2,043	2,196	9,781	121,879	30,357	65,598	38,854	23,296	7,334	53,340	12,288	431,091
LONDONDERRY:	1880	18,525	1,711	1,235	15	309	54,401	22,986	23,607	21,619	17,364	2,240	13,972	4,980	349,606
	1881	18,415	1,253	1,081	27	462	52,373	20,724	23,596	17,544	12,617	3,255	20,691	4,666	368,436
	1882	17,919	1,157	1,901	33	285	52,745	22,274	28,113	20,936	14,478	4,149	35,935	6,130	404,806
	1883	17,804	1,249	1,560	18	324	51,062	23,099	29,594	20,499	15,739	3,732	25,997	5,628	383,380
Area, 513,388 Acres.	1884	17,269	1,449	1,720	44	381	52,042	22,702	27,054	16,716	12,424	5,159	30,533	5,721	354,969
	1885	17,400	1,473	1,781	11	444	54,173	23,252	28,613	20,659	16,711	4,019	30,534	4,947	391,459
	1886	17,148	1,426	1,515	30	402	54,919	24,385	29,117	24,531	16,301	4,600	29,936	5,187	393,271
	1887	17,582	1,455	1,731	21	433	54,557	24,648	28,906	25,582	21,901	5,688	34,349	6,143	447,047
	1888	17,639	1,336	1,942	24	470	55,083	25,814	29,266	29,469	24,022	5,174	38,949	6,354	450,122
	1889	17,947	1,504	1,743	28	583	51,924	23,769	26,501	27,026	22,574	4,394	31,861	6,233	449,921
LONGFORD:	1880	4,638	1,226	984	633	3,069	27,767	12,433	11,910	16,308	10,910	1,406	11,520	8,059	220,070
	1881	4,698	1,073	1,085	670	3,066	27,601	11,679	12,277	15,003	9,137	2,590	15,310	7,978	232,324
	1882	4,615	1,036	1,093	716	3,136	29,255	12,006	13,115	13,563	9,566	3,217	20,929	7,648	218,635
	1883	4,674	1,130	1,087	705	2,958	28,837	13,507	13,904	15,788	10,423	2,723	18,612	7,293	224,563
Area, 257,221 Acres.	1884	4,625	1,171	1,040	562	2,958	27,681	12,598	13,118	13,871	9,300	2,348	17,055	6,736	204,852
	1885	4,854	1,215	1,183	665	3,035	29,934	13,450	13,718	15,341	10,031	2,040	17,912	7,260	216,571
	1886	4,607	1,304	1,194	581	3,290	30,984	13,551	13,215	14,425	10,361	2,438	14,740	7,118	210,912
	1887	5,072	1,197	1,270	711	3,224	30,324	13,123	12,910	13,523	9,585	2,350	17,759	7,422	220,699
	1888	4,800	1,426	1,297	580	3,401	28,163	13,225	12,732	14,508	11,317	2,210	18,175	8,177	229,932
	1889	4,862	1,451	1,376	506	3,193	29,913	14,356	12,753	15,067	11,670	2,312	17,846	8,289	224,367
LOUTH & DROGHEDA, Co. of Town.	1880	8,483	1,427	1,171	234	1,656	21,787	9,012	5,711	21,437	15,571	1,448	7,325	4,911	228,005
	1881	8,546	1,217	1,047	234	1,549	20,967	7,893	5,879	19,624	13,743	1,397	9,074	4,841	241,466
	1882	8,398	1,325	1,207	222	1,613	22,665	9,254	6,176	19,508	13,291	1,887	14,509	4,987	233,370
	1883	8,208	1,252	1,140	218	1,360	21,977	10,102	6,799	19,450	13,556	1,532	13,637	4,837	219,359
Area, 201,618 Acres.	1884	8,199	1,272	1,361	295	1,590	21,857	11,346	7,084	19,651	15,379	1,776	15,179	4,775	216,691
	1885	7,958	1,385	1,300	252	1,523	23,657	11,443	7,023	23,178	18,846	1,514	14,399	4,729	229,249
	1886	7,879	1,287	1,191	226	1,582	23,761	11,261	7,086	23,124	19,358	1,339	13,958	5,128	229,854
	1887	8,032	1,361	1,330	233	1,730	22,750	10,981	6,750	23,727	18,037	1,773	14,666	5,176	223,751
	1888	7,891	1,443	1,334	236	1,693	21,777	10,718	7,187	26,538	20,254	1,706	16,394	5,249	224,817
	1889	8,204	1,383	1,274	313	1,665	21,412	10,278	6,796	25,940	20,361	1,864	15,936	4,674	233,773
MAYO:	1880	13,543	2,151	2,635	1,766	20,570	94,911	31,884	25,578	177,052	94,230	4,288	28,242	5,368	604,522
	1881	14,334	2,180	2,896	1,883	20,424	101,706	34,537	30,284	160,494	90,614	6,241	42,005	6,122	677,610
	1882	13,178	1,970	2,902	1,734	21,076	98,102	32,628	31,631	142,235	83,284	8,139	54,138	5,987	632,486
	1883	13,274	1,904	3,077	2,117	22,685	97,246	34,358	32,361	138,564	89,256	7,665	48,980	6,451	646,278
Area, 1,318,130 Acres.	1884	12,498	1,842	3,001	1,910	22,087	97,970	36,653	31,037	142,653	88,722	7,484	48,944	7,298	572,258
	1885	12,933	2,190	3,410	2,551	21,884	102,303	37,104	33,511	161,620	107,891	7,722	46,678	8,337	672,040
	1886	12,350	2,236	3,029	2,280	21,745	97,072	34,899	32,900	149,818	98,998	6,626	47,213	7,949	656,763
	1887	12,259	1,989	3,132	2,629	23,112	99,224	34,363	33,176	147,420	102,616	6,458	50,095	8,255	714,249
	1888	12,653	2,055	3,402	2,671	22,406	99,438	36,627	34,056	169,646	120,555	7,242	56,761	8,863	702,424
	1889	12,154	2,337	3,421	2,514	23,597	99,387	39,358	36,682	173,636	123,745	6,594	54,943	9,051	711,158
MEATH:	1880	11,256	2,719	1,788	666	3,142	117,067	31,299	13,425	114,271	60,302	917	8,774	6,281	303,159
	1881	11,127	2,411	1,628	665	3,174	126,212	32,527	14,602	101,877	54,222	1,423	12,307	5,968	312,034
	1882	11,283	2,289	1,744	692	3,040	129,276	31,696	15,159	92,988	53,751	2,090	17,619	6,398	318,968
	1883	11,460	2,383	1,867	650	3,168	132,594	33,713	16,464	94,512	55,102	1,668	14,782	6,609	314,252
Area, 578,247 Acres.	1884	11,005	2,527	2,039	662	3,050	132,163	35,296	16,292	94,496	56,683	1,463	16,367	6,328	331,844
	1885	11,107	2,989	1,908	593	2,994	135,964	35,175	15,886	105,090	64,626	1,333	15,632	6,519	341,825
	1886	11,152	3,029	2,016	584	3,055	136,958	34,263	15,006	101,416	62,239	1,183	14,022	7,211	330,895
	1887	11,490	3,080	2,085	604	3,045	142,036	36,017	15,322	102,855	67,453	1,999	15,229	7,527	349,194
	1888	11,468	3,088	2,338	682	3,198	135,973	33,689	14,619	108,082	70,808	2,511	14,901	7,711	346,993
	1889	11,405	3,024	1,986	521	2,705	138,817	33,442	13,761	113,444	69,953	1,441	14,119	7,554	343,107
MONAGHAN:	1880	9,352	673	666	483	3,486	38,907	16,931	17,006	6,559	6,244	2,119	11,364	11,296	394,674
	1881	9,233	639	735	464	3,571	37,529	14,722	18,031	6,116	5,197	3,001	16,964	12,305	440,803
	1882	9,271	634	761	469	3,476	37,526	15,954	18,786	5,389	4,469	4,212	25,760	12,391	434,206
	1883	9,009	571	727	526	3,587	36,296	17,140	19,557	5,301	4,902	3,344	22,187	12,294	394,854
Area, 318,806 Acres.	1884	8,981	598	744	419	3,415	37,541	18,332	18,996	4,652	4,120	3,621	22,369	11,338	399,011
	1885	9,129	739	839	481	3,524	41,669	18,607	20,573	6,174	5,724	3,356	23,741	11,910	425,861
	1886	9,277	720	869	438	3,623	40,225	17,481	20,377	5,384	5,202	3,200	21,721	11,732	442,872
	1887	9,457	745	889	461	3,695	39,015	16,800	19,576	5,677	5,981	3,952	24,348	12,262	454,188
	1888	9,538	886	1,122	468	3,816	39,146	16,116	19,551	7,093	6,648	3,547	28,899	13,374	488,962
	1889	10,641	803	1,093	453	3,702	40,882	17,439	21,329	8,057	7,832	3,720	28,806	13,357	494,689
QUEEN'S:	1880	9,864	2,062	1,540	972	6,024	43,912	17,815	12,705	54,220	29,773	2,478	18,636	5,038	257,205
	1881	10,348	1,966	1,536	974	5,533	43,965	16,848	13,464	46,744	27,600	3,722	24,299	5,162	256,324
	1882	10,250	2,035	1,544	1,169	5,800	44,790	19,049	13,702	42,948	25,743	4,362	32,264	5,491	255,921
	1883	9,964	1,929	1,527	1,074	5,742	44,669	19,309	14,518	42,341	28,189	3,979	29,855	5,433	249,031
Area, 424,854 Acres.	1884	9,526	1,810	1,632	1,013	5,906	44,532	19,753	13,882	40,843	24,173	3,190	27,004	4,397	235,498
	1885	9,376	1,910	1,595	964	5,631	45,863	19,432	13,946	38,972	24,366	3,223	25,005	4,802	246,263
	1886	9,440	2,169	1,891	1,055	5,733	48,060	18,050	14,856	35,783	22,135	3,093	27,484	4,722	260,512
	1887	9,686	2,137	1,856	1,041	5,688	47,126	18,251	14,466	36,024	24,032	3,789	31,208	4,393	264,010
	1888	9,782	2,521	1,780	1,076	5,651	44,505	18,767	13,419	35,813	24,604	2,942	27,168	4,674	261,677
	1889	9,992	2,350	1,814	1,064	5,663	44,593	17,434	12,847	39,184	24,668	3,518	28,835	5,342	272,493

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

COUNTIES.	Years.	No. of HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.		No. of CATTLE.			No. of SHEEP.		No. of PIGS.		No. of GOATS.	No. of POULTRY.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
ROSCOMMON:	1880	6,143	1,931	1,297	1,364	8,088	55,782	24,239	18,824	105,571	46,094	3,003	16,918	10,678	453,655
	1881	6,056	1,649	1,254	1,593	8,514	59,942	24,131	19,686	95,202	42,865	4,059	24,122	10,646	466,075
	1882	5,891	1,786	1,454	1,666	8,523	56,846	23,970	21,393	88,823	44,679	5,160	32,348	11,943	450,723
	1883	5,851	1,841	1,450	1,555	8,371	57,907	27,727	22,352	91,817	49,205	3,898	31,357	10,813	460,105
Area, 585,407 Acres.	1884	5,913	2,047	1,458	1,594	8,797	58,259	27,119	21,144	97,043	50,026	4,193	31,296	10,818	424,163
	1885	5,773	1,955	1,566	1,561	9,263	58,667	26,945	23,011	97,136	53,719	3,969	30,920	10,739	477,774
	1886	5,827	1,819	1,559	1,644	9,460	59,243	26,750	22,651	94,528	51,737	3,376	30,751	11,256	472,609
	1887	6,045	2,107	1,681	1,762	9,690	61,371	29,099	22,864	92,903	55,879	3,414	34,736	11,965	482,001
	1888	5,976	2,295	1,933	1,681	10,277	60,200	28,519	23,320	101,166	57,508	4,318	35,186	13,206	490,367
	1889	6,165	2,246	2,000	1,761	10,070	60,694	31,489	24,387	104,094	65,656	3,797	36,697	14,485	501,498
SLIGO:	1880	5,775	1,123	950	675	7,214	48,905	17,986	19,196	37,303	23,106	1,532	10,574	4,112	333,854
	1881	5,797	1,206	837	708	7,306	49,897	18,153	21,188	36,743	23,094	2,249	16,685	4,074	345,071
	1882	5,867	1,236	970	644	7,706	50,785	18,263	22,082	34,980	23,278	3,693	23,276	4,150	326,210
	1883	5,668	1,224	1,039	742	8,347	48,250	19,750	22,591	36,134	25,050	3,947	20,549	4,468	325,277
Area, 451,129 Acres.	1884	5,781	1,352	1,159	887	8,471	48,658	19,550	21,250	38,467	25,857	3,480	23,516	4,745	305,509
	1885	5,784	1,415	1,219	955	9,024	50,893	20,296	23,695	40,204	27,401	3,137	21,089	4,904	336,775
	1886	5,941	1,500	1,368	1,016	8,561	50,390	19,539	24,068	39,511	31,519	4,054	20,875	5,021	337,595
	1887	5,630	1,505	1,217	788	8,790	50,474	19,816	22,318	40,388	30,538	4,198	22,109	5,191	349,379
	1888	5,727	1,523	1,493	828	8,986	50,097	19,504	23,181	42,737	33,001	4,083	26,982	5,509	362,152
	1889	5,751	1,611	1,281	735	9,640	48,045	20,699	22,820	44,352	34,154	3,344	24,445	5,928	362,898
TIPPERARY:	1880	20,651	4,337	2,842	1,931	13,578	133,265	53,541	56,479	140,663	92,626	8,183	54,088	13,555	697,809
	1881	20,322	3,917	2,708	2,040	12,371	133,750	52,934	57,345	125,816	80,034	9,675	64,867	12,952	681,816
	1882	20,218	3,420	2,767	2,016	13,518	132,279	49,543	60,886	115,716	78,189	12,626	86,688	12,695	687,855
	1883	20,118	3,357	3,059	2,043	13,545	135,638	55,756	63,903	120,044	85,528	11,922	84,974	13,094	666,326
Area, 1,048,969 Acres.	1884	19,239	3,754	3,134	2,111	13,123	134,907	55,605	63,424	122,197	81,239	10,345	75,538	12,111	628,535
	1885	19,372	4,267	3,726	2,155	13,660	136,950	55,376	62,162	121,188	82,610	10,400	70,075	13,011	681,239
	1886	19,319	4,489	3,487	2,117	13,368	138,097	55,695	56,312	113,773	76,985	10,256	74,865	12,516	674,184
	1887	20,151	4,818	3,901	2,218	13,796	136,797	57,057	59,041	111,308	82,343	11,199	5,692	12,695	683,786
	1888	19,636	5,260	4,369	2,248	14,040	133,091	56,831	56,611	117,978	86,924	10,368	72,817	13,824	664,622
	1889	19,883	5,130	4,132	2,188	14,180	132,664	55,864	59,610	118,517	85,592	10,574	75,628	13,993	677,390
TYRONE:	1880	22,047	1,404	1,540	70	1,001	84,920	32,576	41,336	26,836	17,484	3,285	17,553	8,554	651,742
	1881	21,552	1,072	1,111	88	1,073	83,953	28,302	42,861	26,949	18,984	3,782	24,635	8,995	716,315
	1882	21,296	847	1,456	105	942	81,520	29,700	45,803	23,013	16,618	5,247	36,932	9,137	774,116
	1883	20,979	876	1,411	100	1,161	82,403	31,144	48,424	25,146	18,073	5,063	31,972	9,203	718,378
Area, 778,943 Acres.	1884	20,744	1,037	1,310	62	980	83,560	31,224	46,812	25,057	16,426	4,758	35,288	8,346	700,770
	1885	20,888	912	1,385	49	921	86,651	33,741	47,680	25,330	19,104	4,088	35,442	8,984	737,859
	1886	20,860	989	1,456	85	1,020	86,976	33,683	47,573	27,180	19,933	4,481	34,485	8,434	775,742
	1887	21,330	1,120	1,633	102	1,144	86,221	32,224	45,910	27,433	22,318	5,885	40,890	9,287	847,372
	1888	21,589	1,299	1,691	93	1,111	87,700	32,941	47,512	31,407	24,866	7,283	47,925	9,637	839,514
	1889	22,032	1,457	1,711	99	1,240	83,640	31,078	46,276	36,484	26,376	5,681	40,441	9,222	848,862
WATERFORD:	1880	9,634	1,798	1,265	814	4,332	56,213	19,908	22,748	32,405	22,385	4,943	31,365	5,153	271,562
	1881	9,443	1,859	1,220	925	4,220	55,961	18,968	22,910	29,170	20,430	6,115	36,604	4,892	276,793
	1882	9,643	1,796	1,294	942	4,155	55,368	18,701	22,771	27,672	19,105	7,302	45,109	4,951	271,748
	1883	9,242	1,713	1,313	938	4,211	54,476	19,890	24,264	27,193	20,711	7,219	43,752	4,994	241,510
Area, 456,198 Acres.	1884	9,261	1,788	1,516	943	4,215	58,979	21,099	26,138	32,759	24,066	5,634	41,274	5,338	243,815
	1885	9,279	1,931	1,569	995	4,611	59,864	24,586	24,592	36,710	27,438	5,261	37,992	5,180	256,801
	1886	9,122	2,004	1,668	942	4,319	57,941	19,992	20,443	32,436	23,369	5,219	39,291	5,510	258,058
	1887	9,247	2,346	1,868	1,024	4,662	56,756	19,679	23,113	30,435	23,384	6,176	45,604	5,057	270,378
	1888	9,069	2,511	1,903	1,023	4,550	51,712	20,691	21,124	29,959	24,440	4,857	40,198	6,180	265,581
	1889	9,379	2,667	1,849	959	4,451	49,696	19,313	22,875	30,996	25,902	4,930	37,081	6,828	273,646
WESTMEATH:	1880	8,279	1,954	1,659	678	4,172	58,857	25,921	14,630	92,091	49,695	1,159	9,849	6,726	274,666
	1881	8,024	2,102	1,524	618	4,323	59,694	25,534	14,922	83,159	45,592	1,324	15,398	6,108	275,246
	1882	7,832	1,807	1,558	630	4,445	61,065	24,842	15,574	74,990	43,317	1,387	21,008	6,670	281,186
	1883	7,920	2,012	1,555	576	4,244	61,020	28,648	16,411	76,387	45,880	1,376	17,941	6,674	249,619
Area, 434,017 Acres.	1884	7,941	2,424	1,843	627	4,430	61,333	26,835	16,170	76,343	47,822	1,427	18,007	6,614	249,770
	1885	8,158	2,672	1,988	609	4,456	62,004	27,292	16,493	81,995	48,873	1,329	17,935	6,494	283,655
	1886	8,376	2,551	2,087	659	4,391	61,721	25,606	15,551	74,136	44,265	1,671	15,632	6,811	265,759
	1887	8,148	2,624	2,062	626	4,466	61,082	28,549	15,368	74,426	46,860	1,476	17,697	6,778	281,501
	1888	8,171	2,665	2,071	595	4,413	59,156	25,070	15,140	76,932	48,333	1,372	17,422	7,262	266,970
	1889	8,356	2,577	2,113	689	4,587	59,580	26,693	15,506	79,610	51,424	1,287	19,371	7,775	292,797
WEXFORD:	1880	20,951	3,660	2,433	1,454	8,079	63,181	29,422	27,999	78,689	48,216	6,694	47,033	6,035	578,932
	1881	20,567	3,809	2,542	1,442	8,116	62,511	27,685	28,287	71,480	43,036	8,496	52,719	6,023	557,517
	1882	20,993	3,810	2,857	1,479	8,162	60,811	27,156	29,616	67,666	42,530	10,182	69,504	5,811	565,342
	1883	20,479	3,419	2,502	1,548	8,098	59,758	29,594	32,056	74,500	49,638	8,832	69,537	6,054	530,700
Area, 575,700 Acres.	1884	20,300	3,208	2,666	1,512	7,988	59,750	30,487	29,549	77,802	50,004	8,736	62,699	6,097	547,981
	1885	20,297	3,749	3,190	1,682	8,004	64,651	31,357	30,132	82,631	51,816	8,250	60,206	6,450	568,551
	1886	20,263	4,218	3,397	1,767	8,031	66,293	32,003	28,114	74,836	47,537	7,982	59,496	6,369	571,107
	1887	20,065	4,233	3,265	1,702	7,834	62,490	29,514	27,254	70,135	50,057	8,453	62,003	6,738	583,660
	1888	19,670	4,755	3,833	1,773	7,920	61,512	30,520	26,456	74,701	54,108	8,553	60,674	7,053	573,181
	1889	19,894	5,246	3,854	1,738	8,178	57,659	27,807	24,923	79,478	57,784	8,806	61,489	7,659	606,819
WICKLOW:	1880	9,013	1,911	1,132	331	3,622	45,502	17,740	15,493	137,042	61,645	2,162	13,786	7,265	209,474
	1881	9,118	1,747	1,144	300	3,585	44,347	16,931	15,376	125,973	57,249	2,896	16,308	7,016	214,509
	1882	8,961	1,520	1,043	343	3,653	43,817	17,397	15,775	109,594	53,705	3,347	21,007	6,935	215,426
	1883	8,944	1,491	1,015	382	3,576	44,242	18,513	16,845	114,438	57,185	3,124	20,745	6,477	209,495
Area, 499,894 Acres.	1884	8,635	1,390	1,069	356	3,478	43,462	18,279	16,528	124,748	58,833	3,344	18,899	6,290	192,611
	1885	8,563	1,466	1,274	392	3,645	46,038	18,804	17,370	122,041	60 818	3,030	20,096	6,551	208,931
	1886	8,402	1,697	1,201	351	3,465	46,898	18,592	16,087	118,005	51,329	2,881	19,448	6,278	208,234
	1887	8,581	1,888	1,226	386	3,345	45,410	17,689	15,995	112,186	54,657	3,001	21,179	5,505	211,170
	1888	8,263	1,987	1,385	364	3,459	43,699	17,744	14,971	115,795	59,695	2,928	19,964	5,973	203,395
	1889	8,412	1,968	1,253	348	3,387	42,041	16,385	15,511	117,610	62 800	3,032	19,447	6,423	209,471

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF LIVE STOCK IN EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1889, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES—*continued*.

PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
LEINSTER:	1880	130,907	25,170	17,215	8,170	49,874	597,593	231,887	168,488	824,181	447,002	26,347	196,715	67,493	3,369,817
	1881	130,970	23,588	16,790	8,509	49,504	613,604	227,220	171,597	731,134	394,556	34,714	240,659	65,724	3,409,020
	1882	129,542	21,550	17,504	8,577	49,798	622,282	229,963	178,927	661,933	383,670	43,264	317,728	65,554	3,388,238
	1883	127,974	21,457	17,304	8,673	48,895	625,790	248,754	191,963	697,244	414,527	38,343	300,600	65,576	3,231,036
Area, 4,838,510 Acres.	1884	126,547	22,389	18,785	8,408	49,710	622,635	255,620	186,640	708,283	415,137	36,038	284,555	63,287	3,197,378
	1885	125,901	25,035	20,562	8,755	49,658	644,203	252,646	188,342	734,951	436,744	34,862	271,539	64,792	3,382,266
	1886	126,487	26,565	20,749	8,662	49,425	648,549	247,083	177,868	693,615	408,529	34,584	264,495	65,998	3,379,139
	1887	127,797	27,373	21,091	8,953	49,798	647,334	242,951	176,263	675,461	422,177	38,406	292,208	66,720	3,483,670
	1888	126,429	29,287	22,703	9,016	50,413	616,913	238,193	170,396	703,516	455,720	35,020	273,441	70,760	3,398,534
	1889	128,261	29,640	21,866	8,612	49,816	622,098	234,748	169,374	738,603	471,143	35,374	282,793	72,256	3,584,443
MUNSTER:	1880	105,507	19,441	15,409	8,798	55,892	740,929	234,173	315,278	514,615	321,830	47,156	287,135	88,182	3,396,681
	1881	105,214	18,082	15,233	9,410	54,476	746,987	223,060	327,758	470,887	289,422	56,875	345,853	88,563	3,419,029
	1882	105,058	16,354	14,967	9,444	55,237	737,998	218,136	332,895	443,427	290,375	68,316	404,365	84,621	3,394,723
	1883	102,601	15,990	16,009	9,793	54,882	729,386	233,652	365,048	457,408	324,454	72,851	424,928	84,638	3,277,288
Area, 5,934,682 Acres.	1884	99,993	16,963	16,660	10,128	55,835	739,140	248,129	363,378	478,278	326,275	61,409	383,551	79,378	3,009,663
	1885	101,017	18,493	18,879	10,584	59,111	758,509	244,598	361,260	507,652	358,090	57,279	369,122	84,575	3,340,674
	1886	100,047	19,641	18,171	10,483	58,207	762,893	250,357	328,326	484,617	333,889	58,376	384,479	83,928	3,327,288
	1887	101,713	20,169	19,241	10,893	59,234	746,213	237,629	341,491	461,480	338,544	64,339	431,163	83,007	3,410,125
	1888	99,661	21,307	20,426	11,039	60,881	727,234	247,989	323,164	484,280	360,548	57,098	386,664	92,994	3,336,931
	1889	101,738	22,400	20,836	11,437	62,680	718,810	240,842	355,681	508,303	381,092	62,261	410,420	97,083	3,469,890
ULSTER:	1880	152,474	12,388	11,617	2,239	22,528	576,900	225,941	249,632	241,938	158,214	26,348	147,911	73,012	4,240,971
	1881	150,422	10,343	10,047	2,394	23,672	565,227	204,423	258,836	232,408	146,507	35,482	213,816	74,202	4,585,779
	1882	148,402	8,863	11,362	2,392	23,085	558,598	213,721	281,509	215,713	140,235	48,476	327,343	75,316	4,746,042
	1883	146,446	8,921	10,991	2,430	23,352	553,463	230,543	294,033	219,091	151,178	41,603	264,958	74,546	4,416,860
Area, 5,322,321 Acres.	1884	144,782	9,980	11,718	2,412	23,279	561,480	235,087	282,756	204,137	133,785	43,503	292,081	72,204	4,267,209
	1885	145,828	10,565	12,123	2,378	23,944	594,438	241,735	298,058	230,968	164,752	42,555	293,172	72,484	4,554,507
	1886	146,692	10,530	11,977	2,531	24,327	597,122	242,898	291,637	256,653	172,709	42,827	280,978	73,436	4,681,217
	1887	147,384	10,782	12,705	2,452	24,530	589,075	235,987	284,939	264,816	193,696	49,614	322,333	77,984	4,978,947
	1888	148,446	11,942	14,327	2,499	24,619	589,140	239,027	292,669	281,100	218,563	51,581	360,672	82,816	5,080,789
	1889	151,474	12,607	13,846	2,343	24,735	567,850	232,787	287,413	304,811	235,062	45,035	317,531	83,415	5,099,701
CONNAUGHT:	1880	46,869	10,472	9,740	5,694	58,033	346,246	126,803	107,647	715,010	339,673	15,460	103,197	37,102	2,422,713
	1881	47,673	10,276	9,716	6,079	59,491	366,783	132,035	119,065	664,481	326,790	22,650	145,781	37,589	2,558,598
	1882	46,184	9,399	10,280	6,047	59,662	356,035	131,183	125,964	613,030	323,372	28,971	191,665	37,781	2,470,093
	1883	46,095	9,651	10,793	6,269	62,631	354,879	139,942	129,500	611,339	344,070	28,096	176,985	38,386	2,457,246
Area, 4,233,240 Acres.	1884	45,648	10,112	11,220	6,694	62,515	354,492	141,928	121,504	637,626	341,691	26,732	178,684	39,542	2,273,120
	1885	46,039	10,869	11,833	7,569	64,457	369,049	142,759	133,254	664,997	379,902	25,957	174,606	42,586	2,573,035
	1886	46,008	10,749	11,588	7,419	64,286	362,421	140,657	134,113	641,268	374,763	25,045	172,358	42,814	2,522,178
	1887	45,628	11,271	12,251	7,531	65,950	373,336	148,846	133,340	631,064	390,588	25,252	185,141	44,018	2,587,901
	1888	45,805	11,727	13,037	7,747	67,239	370,242	148,836	135,392	692,220	430,722	27,392	205,957	49,108	2,670,196
	1889	45,834	12,415	13,357	7,446	69,005	365,280	158,458	140,833	701,129	449,044	25,976	201,280	51,179	2,702,483

TOTAL OF IRELAND.

IRELAND.	Years.	No. of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		No. of Cattle.			No. of Sheep.		No. of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry.
		Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
TOTAL OF IRELAND:	1880	435,777	67,471	53,981	24,901	186,327	2,261,668	818,804	841,045	2,295,744	1,266,719	115,311	734,958	265,789	13,430,182
	1881	434,279	62,289	51,786	26,392	187,143	2,292,601	786,738	877,256	2,098,910	1,157,275	149,721	946,109	266,078	13,972,426
	1882	429,186	56,166	54,113	26,460	187,782	2,274,913	793,003	919,295	1,934,103	1,137,652	189,027	1,241,101	263,272	13,999,096
	1883	423,116	56,019	55,097	27,195	189,760	2,263,518	852,891	980,544	1,985,082	1,234,229	180,893	1,167,471	263,146	13,382,450
Area, 20,328,753 Acres.	1884	416,970	59,444	58,383	27,642	191,339	2,277,747	880,764	954,278	2,028,324	1,216,888	167,682	1,138,868	254,411	12,747,460
	1885	418,785	64,962	63,397	29,286	197,170	2,366,199	881,738	980,914	2,138,568	1,339,488	160,653	1,108,439	264,437	13,850,532
	1886	419,234	67,485	62,485	29,095	196,245	2,370,985	880,995	931,944	2,076,153	1,289,890	160,832	1,102,310	266,176	13,909,822
	1887	422,522	69,595	65,288	29,829	199,512	2,355,958	865,413	936,033	2,032,821	1,345,005	177,611	1,230,845	271,729	14,460,643
	1888	420,341	74,263	70,493	30,271	203,152	2,303,529	874,045	921,621	2,161,116	1,465,553	171,091	1,226,734	295,678	14,486,400
	1889	427,307	77,062	69,895	29,838	206,236	2,274,038	866,835	953,301	2,252,846	1,536,341	168,646	1,212,024	303,933	14,856,517

TABLE 14.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1889, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	42,572	23,476	912	6,381	521	2,119	217	293	1,326	27	343	18	.	48	.	6,891
ARMAGH,	27,574	20,384	2,355	2,389	538	761	358	211	38	.	272	.	.	.	.	268
CARLOW,	9,649	8,507	595	8	92	31	196	182	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	23
CAVAN,	27,943	24,175	2,697	290	320	15	210	175	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	34
CLARE,	23,039	18,074	2,302	501	718	2	374	174	.	.	26	11	278	.	.	579
CORK,	62,004	56,524	3,829	103	494	.	170	219	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	665
DONEGAL,	44,979	30,361	2,915	1,649	2,780	1,116	913	331	113	933	93	333	.	7	.	3,435
DOWN,	47,735	28,884	2,139	5,858	743	7,757	497	381	752	.	286	.	.	.	.	438
DUBLIN,	8,699	5,700	396	31	270	161	194	1,919	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	22
FERMANAGH,	15,726	12,683	1,793	859	273	2	45	40	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	29
GALWAY,	43,251	37,330	3,460	240	876	2	283	302	.	.	13	.	.	.	86	659
KERRY,	28,177	24,604	2,108	229	614	.	149	124	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	339
KILDARE,	8,179	6,784	668	51	133	19	194	302	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	11
KILKENNY,	16,886	15,045	1,346	21	114	2	279	56	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	12
KING'S,	15,437	13,005	1,319	62	209	8	462	259	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	78
LEITRIM,	16,804	14,187	1,585	478	377	1	87	53	.	.	14	.	.	2	.	15
LIMERICK,	20,833	18,059	2,196	104	315	.	58	66	.	.	5	.	24	.	.	6
LONDONDERRY,	31,762	18,789	1,499	3,085	1,798	1,972	541	484	217	478	212	182	.	30	.	2,475
LONGFORD,	10,999	9,363	1,089	90	161	3	159	39	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	11
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	11,545	8,866	1,036	379	280	579	142	244	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	14
MAYO,	48,097	42,924	3,499	240	529	5	236	111	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	551
MEATH,	11,192	9,374	658	68	183	27	301	348	.	.	52	.	.	2	.	69
MONAGHAN,	22,828	19,170	2,288	885	321	.	22	46	.	.	3	.	.	31	.	62
QUEEN'S,	15,561	13,468	1,261	34	172	11	470	106	.	.	15	.	.	10	.	14
ROSCOMMON,	25,067	21,756	2,412	129	286	70	112	107	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	173
SLIGO,	19,362	16,669	1,663	297	293	3	153	134	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	149
TIPPERARY,	31,985	28,324	2,792	130	284	5	183	117	.	.	10	.	14	5	.	121
TYRONE,	41,801	28,727	3,494	3,975	1,869	492	371	226	15	411	101	37	.	25	.	2,058
WATERFORD,	14,040	12,357	901	17	79	1	84	75	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	25
WESTMEATH,	10,755	8,744	1,173	116	185	10	277	207	.	.	26	.	.	1	5	11
WEXFORD,	22,480	19,754	1,325	51	280	18	647	216	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	178
WICKLOW,	10,273	9,124	395	36	58	61	92	476	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	21
PROVINCES.																
LEINSTER,	151,655	127,734	11,261	947	2,137	930	3,503	4,354	.	.	283	.	.	17	5	484
MUNSTER,	180,078	158,442	14,128	1,084	2,504	8	1,018	775	.	.	42	11	326	5	.	1,735
ULSTER,	302,920	206,649	20,092	25,371	9,163	14,234	3,174	2,187	2,461	1,351	1,337	570	.	141	.	15,690
CONNAUGHT	152,581	132,866	12,619	1,384	2,361	81	871	712	.	.	52	.	.	2	86	1,547
Total of Ireland, 1889,	787,234	625,691	58,100	28,786	16,165	15,253	8,566	8,028	2,461	1,851	1,714	581	326	165	91	19,456
Per-centage in 1889,	100·0	79·5	7·4	3·7	2·0	1·9	1·1	1·0	3·4							
Total of Ireland, 1888,	804,566	628,629	56,559	33,890	17,718	16,685	8,840	8,394	3,559	3,017	1,725	548	878	170	86	23,865
Per-centage in 1888,	100·0	78·1	7·0	4·3	2·2	2·1	1·1	1·0	4·2							

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1889, and the extent under each description of that Crop.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffles.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix,	5,073	4,456	466	6	58	11	39	13	.	.	11	.	.	10	.	3
Antrim,	7,708	4,278	86	1,736	175	212	28	7	523	27	83	18	.	.	.	535
Ardee,	3,104	2,479	268	94	77	46	46	89	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	3
Armagh,	12,563	9,751	1,117	1,027	167	75	121	115	16	.	70	.	.	.	.	104
Athlone,	4,984	4,121	581	31	128	.	72	42	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	3
Athy,	4,508	3,856	349	22	56	.	106	105	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	9
Bailieborough,	4,503	3,932	394	36	27	.	31	39	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	29
Ballina,	6,376	5,769	484	15	16	.	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Ballinasloe,	3,535	2,921	418	16	52	.	37	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	25
Ballinrobe,	5,232	4,788	362	5	46	1	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballycastle,	4,153	2,241	100	464	9	285	31	66	70	.	15	.	.	.	.	872
Ballymahon,	3,084	2,758	228	8	26	.	55	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ballymena,	11,932	7,168	160	1,356	100	347	35	145	64	.	68	.	.	.	.	2,489
Ballymoney,	9,293	5,103	112	737	79	631	10	47	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,519
Ballyshannon,	3,898	3,000	535	172	126	3	37	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Ballyvaghan,	812	683	100	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
Balrothery,	3,512	2,126	179	17	123	90	78	885	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	3
Baltinglass,	3,491	3,044	163	24	52	.	42	164	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Banbridge,	9,349	6,558	476	1,171	174	394	115	73	163	.	148	.	.	.	.	77
Bandon,	3,704	3,505	123	.	14	.	1	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Bantry,	2,430	2,269	84	.	12	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59
Bawnboy,	4,543	3,791	538	145	44	.	9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	1,712	856	48	406	15	135	37	21	171	.	1	.	.	.	.	22
Belmullet,	3,397	2,831	228	3	141	.	28	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157
Borrisokane,	2,244	1,894	242	5	52	.	36	8	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	1
Boyle,	7,733	6,637	696	81	119	.	57	14	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	113
Cahersiveen,	4,225	3,637	258	55	50	.	8	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
Callan,	2,791	2,412	272	6	34	.	47	14	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	7,100	6,146	546	5	65	23	159	130	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	15
Carrickmacross,	4,791	3,992	534	185	39	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	9
Carrick-on-Shannon,	5,356	4,646	453	130	80	1	15	13	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16
Carrick-on-Suir,	2,729	2,455	199	.	22	.	40	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Cashel,	4,223	3,694	424	31	32	.	12	24	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5
Castlebar,	6,059	5,460	517	26	27	1	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
Castleblayney,	7,890	6,670	726	296	91	2	35	25	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	35
Castlecomer,	2,126	2,001	85	.	5	1	22	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Castlederg,	3,294	2,625	287	94	144	28	35	44	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.
Castlereagh,	8,659	7,448	795	58	67	66	47	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115
Castletown,	1,935	1,730	102	3	93	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	10,438	8,765	1,188	95	181	15	91	89	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	4
Celbridge,	1,618	1,218	74	14	44	23	16	229	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Claremorris,	6,715	6,070	447	71	6	.	45	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
Clifden,	3,579	3,171	229	24	68	2	21	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Clogheen,	4,440	3,846	394	52	41	.	32	7	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	62
Clogher,	5,015	3,553	549	624	187	1	40	25	.	.	13	.	.	4	.	19
Clonakilty,	4,004	3,626	80	2	30	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	258
Clones,	3,810	3,150	391	191	47	.	12	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	2,134	1,812	232	10	50	.	25	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coleraine,	6,392	3,320	225	785	352	665	163	119	87	74	.	.	.	.	.	602
Cookstown,	6,930	4,245	537	1,080	303	92	73	28	15	.	42	.	.	.	.	515
Cootehill,	6,973	6,326	451	78	97	.	8	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1
Cork,	6,180	5,457	610	11	45	.	15	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Corrofin,	1,096	856	173	34	8	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	3
Croom,	2,522	2,173	274	2	46	.	5	7	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.
Delvin,	1,852	1,371	191	49	55	8	71	99	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	5
Dingle,	3,254	2,813	193	8	204	.	33	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	4,740	3,570	418	214	105	52	78	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	256
Downpatrick,	13,130	6,998	538	1,314	251	3,548	94	119	167	.	32	.	.	.	.	69
Drogheda,	3,046	2,388	221	89	123	16	88	112	.	.	3	.	.	4	.	2
Dromore West,	3,636	3,200	266	70	29	.	16	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25
Dublin, North,	2,068	1,365	94	1	38	32	51	469	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Dublin, South,	1,337	987	52	5	26	2	31	233	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Dundalk,	8,260	6,295	757	274	186	528	75	130	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	11
Dunfanaghy,	3,402	2,367	190	97	317	70	135	17	.	40	26	55	.	.	.	88
Dungannon,	8,837	5,948	812	1,335	348	122	115	69	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	52
Dungarvan,	3,372	3,039	260	8	9	.	26	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Dunmanway,	3,588	3,343	233	.	3	.	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunshaughlin,	1,048	930	49	2	6	.	9	42	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
Edenderry,	3,418	2,812	268	16	52	.	121	129	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	2,802	2,374	310	44	49	.	5	4	.	.	.	1	13	.	.	2
Enniscorthy,	8,581	7,663	505	31	56	18	143	45	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	112
Enniskillen,	6,682	5,497	713	363	51	2	25	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Ennistimon,	3,754	2,806	375	140	119	.	19	8	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	242
Fermoy,	5,023	4,600	358	14	40	.	2	6	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3
Galway,	6,563	5,146	537	51	347	.	33	155	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	286
Glennamaddy,	4,462	3,852	343	24	36	.	23	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	175
Glenties,	8,581	5,068	600	117	382	8	339	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,044
Glin,	1,701	1,465	188	11	25	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Gorey,	3,971	3,546	229	.	33	.	39	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Gort, *	3,517	3,051	346	31	78	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* See note on pp. 28, 29.

TABLE 15.—SHOWING, by POOR LAW UNIONS, the Total extent in STATUTE ACRES under POTATOES in 1889, and the extent under each description of that Crop—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	EXTENT UNDER														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	6,226	5,224	677	33	89	.	122	73	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	5
Inishowen,	7,943	5,115	443	476	398	44	97	62	7	308	18	254	.	.	.	216
Irvinestown,	3,547	2,866	403	166	66	.	16	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Kanturk,	4,460	3,967	403	9	12	.	33	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells,	3,388	2,924	265	11	20	2	68	38	.	.	23	.	.	2	.	35
Kenmare,	3,145	2,936	88	10	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Kilkeel,	5,043	2,647	233	221	1	1,859	4	54	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Kilkenny,	3,774	3,329	320	4	47	.	72	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	2,147	1,633	175	33	78	2	42	41	.	.	.	.	65	.	.	78
Killala,	2,159	1,896	171	24	40	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney,	5,497	4,889	459	29	59	.	33	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Kilmacthomas,	1,637	1,512	104	.	7	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Kilmallock,	4,321	3,887	350	16	41	.	8	15	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
Kilrush,	5,787	4,117	474	199	415	.	241	103	.	.	.	.	91	.	.	147
Kinsale,	3,175	2,790	235	17	27	.	8	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Larne,	5,267	3,007	188	913	172	169	92	31	228	.	5	.	.	48	.	414
Letterkenny,	3,344	2,383	207	150	179	148	23	10	.	114	.	13	.	.	.	117
Limavady,	7,390	4,145	336	836	510	614	178	143	18	115	4	65	.	22	.	404
Limerick,	5,745	4,656	825	52	90	.	9	16	.	.	31	.	7	.	.	59
Lisburn,	9,949	6,265	472	1,872	93	687	40	36	394	.	90	.	.	.	.	.
Lismore,	3,475	3,284	158	.	3	.	3	17	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9
Lisnaskea,	4,208	3,422	506	208	52	.	9	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5
Listowel,	5,125	4,377	456	99	91	.	35	8	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	47
Londonderry,	7,270	3,834	245	316	730	493	165	129	137	508	14	.	.	.	.	699
Longford,	4,994	4,104	502	66	116	3	92	19	.	.	82	.	.	.	.	8
Loughrea,	4,394	3,957	388	12	11	.	4	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
Lurgan,	7,835	4,631	659	1,071	209	566	268	112	85	.	161	.	.	.	.	73
Macroom,	5,713	5,356	287	16	52	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	12,219	7,939	769	1,192	285	445	111	115	81	.	194	117	.	8	.	963
Mallow,	3,945	3,568	261	8	34	.	13	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21
Manorhamilton,	4,853	4,131	507	105	92	.	8	8	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Middleton,	4,120	3,660	320	13	14	.	71	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millford,	5,873	4,384	221	209	395	149	59	42	.	185	11	.	.	.	.	218
Millstreet,	2,616	2,446	95	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Mitchelstown,	3,674	3,396	247	8	17	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mohill,	5,614	4,872	372	123	168	.	46	21	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	8,087	6,716	781	360	147	.	3	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Mountbellew,	3,739	3,168	245	48	81	.	118	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	45
Mountmellick,	7,569	6,481	558	20	84	.	353	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Mullingar,	4,467	3,773	488	43	33	2	72	43	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.
Naas,	3,676	3,100	264	20	44	.	78	170	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6
Navan,	1,635	1,364	103	25	37	14	23	54	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	9
Nenagh,	5,401	4,925	378	10	17	.	19	15	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	22
Newcastle,	3,989	3,478	377	29	58	.	22	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Ross,	7,669	6,791	470	12	124	9	231	20	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	9
Newry,	10,942	7,925	731	860	168	767	86	23	10	.	197	.	.	.	.	175
Newtownards,	6,995	3,707	278	1,391	149	1,038	68	28	155	.	21	.	.	.	.	160
Oldcastle,	3,789	3,330	341	6	33	.	60	18	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh,*	10,548	7,690	992	602	373	40	38	3	.	44	10	.	.	21	.	735
Oughterard,	3,192	3,004	182	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Parsonstown,	6,564	5,466	603	47	100	.	222	82	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	20
Portumna,	2,054	1,752	218	3	32	.	8	9	.	.	13	.	.	.	2	17
Rathdown,	1,399	990	62	4	62	41	42	193	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdrum,	3,979	3,440	170	12	9	41	58	226	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	20
Rathkeale,	2,730	2,340	323	12	40	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Roscommon,	3,731	3,239	414	21	22	.	29	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Roscrea,	4,107	3,578	356	12	46	4	35	37	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	34
Scarriff,	2,555	2,139	265	25	43	.	56	7	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.
Shillelagh,	3,868	3,643	104	2	17	12	10	65	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	7
Skibbereen,	4,996	4,603	255	3	25	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102
Skull,	1,934	1,761	67	1	17	.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79
Sligo,	6,156	5,131	607	140	136	3	35	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Strabane,*	9,169	5,634	533	349	696	466	106	106	.	434	20	11	.	.	.	814
Stranorlar,	4,133	3,142	251	114	203	62	53	22	.	.	18	.	.	7	.	261
Strokestown,	3,999	3,563	300	16	25	4	17	21	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	49
Swineford,	10,977	9,902	771	62	38	.	42	58	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	102
Thomastown,	3,276	2,920	265	13	13	.	53	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurles,	5,252	4,785	415	3	24	.	1	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Tipperary,	5,336	5,277	466	8	42	1	15	16	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	5
Tobercurry,	5,109	4,565	390	17	46	.	38	37	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	15
Tralee,	6,513	5,587	576	17	205	.	37	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
Trim,	2,253	1,845	30	4	31	.	196	108	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	33
Tuam,	8,357	7,280	669	34	197	.	29	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	90
Tulla,	2,467	2,142	223	11	9	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	27
Tullamore,	5,363	4,922	570	6	95	8	129	91	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	27
Urlingford,	3,021	2,667	281	.	6	.	54	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	6
Waterford,	3,993	3,554	351	3	13	1	51	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Westport,	7,062	6,159	500	35	215	3	59	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87
Wexford,	5,015	4,272	256	10	81	.	296	42	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	56
Youghal,	2,791	2,529	155	5	29	.	37	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Total,	787,234	625,691	58,100	28,786	16,165	15,253	8,566	8,028	2,461	1,851	1,714	581	326	165	91	19,456

* See note on pp. 28, 29.

TABLE 16.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES, the average rate of Produce per statute acre of the principal descriptions of POTATOES planted in Ireland in 1889.

COUNTIES.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED IN EACH COUNTY.															
	Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Scotch Downs.	Kemps.	Cruffies.	Brown Rooks.	American Roses.	American Whites.	Leather Coats.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	Irish Whites.	Gawkies.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
ANTRIM, . . .	78	71	66	67	69	60	58	70	67	64	.	.	.	.	85	.
ARMAGH, . . .	67	60	57	57	68	44	60	42	.	58	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, . . .	92	76	.	78	55	80	72	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAVAN, . . .	68	62	51	61	75	53	70	.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLARE, . . .	67	61	59	57	.	52	48	.	.	.	.	66	.	.	.	.
CORK, . . .	80	70	72	65	.	63	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL, . . .	74	67	61	70	84	56	68	.	75	71	47	.	.	.	.	75
DOWN, . . .	85	69	73	66	78	60	63	76	.	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, . . .	98	75	67	96	78	62	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMANAGH, . .	65	57	58	61	90	52	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GALWAY, . . .	74	71	63	63	30	62	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	.
KERRY, . . .	79	62	59	61	.	60	63	.	.	.	.	53	.	.	.	.
KILDARE, . . .	65	63	54	57	57	51	51	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY, . . .	75	66	62	71	62	64	43	.	.	75	.	.	.	.	.	.
KING'S, . . .	68	61	88	58	.	60	54	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEITRIM, . . .	69	62	56	65	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, . .	82	71	64	72	.	72	37	.	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY, . .	83	71	69	70	87	73	70	84	74	69	85	.	84	.	94	.
LONGFORD, . . .	69	62	48	59	64	58	58	.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	78	70	58	60	78	53	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAYO, . . .	73	68	61	56	.	53	37	.	.	62	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH, . . .	64	55	62	60	49	59	58	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN, . .	45	44	43	40	.	30	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
QUEEN'S, . . .	89	71	.	50	.	69	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON, . .	72	61	55	63	56	64	54	.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
SLIGO, . . .	80	73	69	57	48	63	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, . .	76	63	50	61	130	64	61	.	.	30	.	50	56	.	.	.
TYRONE, . . .	68	63	59	63	68	70	53	.	65	43	.	.	47	.	.	.
WATERFORD, . .	76	70	.	46	.	54	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WESTMEATH, . .	55	52	37	53	.	51	43	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . . .	73	62	64	61	.	66	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WICKLOW, . . .	70	61	.	59	74	42	61	.	.	58	.	.	.	.	.	.

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF ENUMERATION;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 29TH OCTOBER, 1889, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

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CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagenalstown D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district, which are all good, is attributed to the favourable season. The corn was saved without much wet; the roots got rain at intervals, in the early part of the season, which prevented farmers having to sow the seed a second time, consequently giving an abundant return. The potato crop in this district is very good. *Carlow D.*—The green crops in this county have been generally fair and well saved. Wheat, which was early sown, was much better than that which was sown later on. In dry and sandy soil, oats was indifferent, but elsewhere good. Barley, a very fair crop, indeed. Potatoes good. Turnips, &c., bad, owing to dry weather in the early part of the season.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—The average yield of the various crops this year being very good. I attribute same to the fine season. *Clontarf D.*—Wheat and oats about same yield as last year. Barley, not so good as last year, owing to rain and damp at the time of ripening. Potatoes, not so good as last year, as large portion are blackening in consequence of the wet season. Turnips, mangold, cabbage, same as last year. Hay, better crop than last year, owing to wet season. *College-street D.*—The average rates of produce for this year in my district were nearly similar to those of 1888, there being a slight increase of the potato and vegetable crops, principally owing to the suitability of the season for the growth of the above-mentioned green crops. *Dundrum D.*—The harvest generally has been fairly good. The potato crop, which promised well, seems to have suffered considerable injury from the recent rains. *Kingstown D.*—There is a slight increase in all crops in consequence of the more favourable weather during the season. *Lucan D.*—The crops generally throughout this district were fully up to the average yield both in quantity and quality. Turnips and mangolds were below the average in consequence of a run of dry weather in the early part of the season. *Rathmines D.*—There is a slight increase in the produce of the different crops, in consequence of the favourable season.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Athy D.*—The yield of the various crops is somewhat improved which, in my opinion, may be attributed to the absence of frost in the earlier part of the season, the farmers applying more manure, and a better system of cultivation having been established than in previous years. *Kildare D.*—The crops of all kinds are very good in this district this year. Hay crop, very heavy and well saved. Potatoes not yet dug out, owing to the heavy rains. *Naas D.*—The yield of the various crops may be considered good on the whole, and this, I believe, to be attributable mainly to the favourable weather while the various farming operations were going on. *Robertstown D.*—I consider the grain crop in general good, though a bit short of straw. Harvest weather was fine, so labour cheap. Potatoes in upland an average crop. In bog-land a bad crop, as the early frosts in May, &c., greatly affected the bogs. Root crop decidedly good. Turnips were down early, and thus got the rain. I have never seen a better yield than the present. Hay good, and well saved. In general, crops decidedly above average.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The yield of the various crops this year is fair in comparison with years past, which may be attributed to an improved method of cultivation, and the good season which we have had. Turnips suffered much through want of rain. However, the yield compares favourably with that of previous seasons. *Castlecomer D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district, viz., wheat, oats, barley, and hay, may be considered good, and the potatoes were exceptionally good. Turnips and mangolds were rather poor. Carrots are not generally sown here, but the quantity was good, and the same may be said of the cabbage crop. Last spring was very favourable for farming operations, and the summer was very warm and dry. *Johnstown D.*—The various crops raised in this locality are in general very good, being considerably above the average in quantity and quality, which is to be attributed to the serene weather during the harvest season, and the more than usual attention paid by the farmers to the ploughing, seeding, and weeding of their holdings. *Kilkenny D.*—The crops are generally good in this district. There was moisture enough to give a good crop of hay, but not sufficient to injure the corn. Roots also have had sufficient rain to make them better than for some few years past. Potatoes are a very fine crop and cheap enough to be obtainable by the poorest. *Pilltown D.*—The past season has been most favourable for the growth and ripening of the various crops. No crop has failed; all are up to, or nearly up to, the average. The most successful was the hay crop, which was much above the average both in quantity and quality, a warm, moist spring, favourable for the growth of grass, being succeeded by dry, sunny weather at the season for hay-making. The corn crops are above the average, and were saved in splendid harvest weather. Root crops are about the average. Potatoes are a good crop, about the same yield as last year, but there is more disease, owing to heavy rains before and after the corn harvest. *Thomastown D.*—Wheat and barley crops, which are the most important in this district, were above the average this year. Oat crop also yielded well. Potatoes also good, with little sign of disease. Hay crop excellent, and well saved, the weather being very favourable. The only crop which may be put down as a failure was the turnip crop. This was owing to want of rain for a long period after being sown.

KING'S COUNTY. *Edenderry D.*—The crops this year have all been very good, and the farmers appear to be very fairly satisfied with the results of the harvest. Potatoes only are not a good crop. This they attribute to the wet autumn and late frosts last spring. *Ferbane D.*—In this district at the last harvest potatoes produced less than the average yield, as the spring was wet and late, and there were very severe frosts in May. Turnips: There was no crop of any consequence, even what was sown, on account of the dry June and wet July, did not give a satisfactory yield. Mangolds: This crop was about the average in moorland, but in uplands the crop failed for a similar cause to that of turnips. Oats: This crop was very fair, and about the average. Barley: There was a fair crop, although not so much was sown as last year. Wheat: There was very little of this grain sown in the district. Meadow: The yield of hay was very good, although in many places much of it was lost by not being saved before the wet weather came on, and in the callow meadows along the Shannon the heavy floods did great damage. *Shinrone D.*—The crops in this district have been very fair all round, owing to the seasonable weather we have had. The potato, oat, and barley crops were all good, and the turnips would have been much better were it not for a long spell of dry weather in the middle of the summer. This also caused the straw to be very short, as the grain ripened very quickly in the hot weather. *Tullamore D.*—The turnips that were planted during the drought in May and June are a total failure, whereas those that were sown during the rainy weather have turned out a productive crop; same applies to mangolds. Owing to the continued drought, the oats in some places are not of good yield. All the other crops are up to the average of past years.

LONGFORD COUNTY. *Ballymahon D.*—The harvest has been a better one than usual, the crops having been, on the whole, well saved; but many smaller quantities of hay have been lost or very much injured owing to the dilatoriness and want of energy by the owners in saving it at the proper time. In several parts of the country it is to be seen to this day in field-cocks, blackened by the rain, when it should have been safely ricked two or three months ago. The season has, on the whole, been a fine one, favourable to the farmers. *Granard D.*—It is the general opinion that the fair average yield of the various crops this season may be attributed to the weather, which, on the whole, has been favourable. *Longford D.*—The good yield of crops in this district must be attributed to the good spring and summer weather. Potatoes grown in bog land were injured in July last by the frost, otherwise the yield was good. Turnips and mangolds suffered from the dry summer.

LOUTH COUNTY. *Ardee D.*—On the whole, there has been a fair average yield. *Drogheda D.*—The bad yield in some of the crops is attributed to a sudden change to very dry weather about the end of May, which seriously injured the growth of turnips, &c. Other crops, which had been sown previous to that time, had taken root, and the change benefited them. *Dundalk D.*—With the exception of turnips, all the crops grown in this district are up to the average this year. Hay is a particularly good crop, and well saved.

MEATH COUNTY. *Athboy D.*—The crops of oats, potatoes, and hay, *i.e.*, the principal crops raised throughout this district, were about the average this year, and, therefore, call for no special remark. The yield of turnips, &c., was not so good as usual, owing to continued drought. *Dunshaughlin D.*—This district is almost entirely pasture land, and on that account I am unable to give any particulars as to good or bad yield of various crops. Potatoes are the only crop grown, and they were a fair crop, being grown in dry soil. *Kells D.*—All the crops have been very good, except, perhaps, the turnips, which may be accounted for by the want of rain when the seed was first sown. *Navan D.*—The crops in this district were considered good for the most part, which was mainly due to favourable weather. *Slane D.*—The crops in general have been very good this season. In consequence of such fine weather during the summer months, hay in particular has been very abundant. Straw is not so plentiful, as the months of June and July were very dry. Mangolds and turnips, although looking indifferent in the early part of the season, increased very much later on. *Trim D.*—The crops in this district have been up to the average. On light soils the turnip crop has been almost a failure. Although oats are good, owing to want of rain the straw is not so heavy as usual. There is some disease in potatoes, owing to excessive wet after long drought. Hay is a good crop, and well saved.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—The season has been exceptionally favourable for all crops, with the exception of late-sown root-crops which have in many cases failed owing to the long drought in June and the first half of July. *Ballylinan D.*—The fair average return is due to the seasonable weather which we have had in this district. *Maryborough D.*—The corn crop was excellent; far above the average; of course this is due to the very favourable season. Mangel wurzel, which I am informed can stand dry weather, is also above average; but turnips and potatoes, owing to drought, are below the average. *Mountrath D.*—The hay crop is good, both as regards yield and quality, especially first and second crop. Meadow hay is not so good as regards yield. Barley and oats are both good as regards quality, and well up to average as regards yield. Potatoes are a good crop, fully up to average, very little disease. Turnips fairly good, but not up to yield or quality of last year's crop, attributable to the dry weather in June and part of July and August. The good yield of the other crops named is undoubtedly attributable to the frequent and beneficial rains in April and May, followed by dry and warm weather in June, July, and parts of August and nearly whole of September.

WESTMEATH COUNTY. *Ballynacarrigy D.*—The season has been wet since July, which was very detrimental to the yield of the crops—particularly the potatoes. Hay has been very abundant, but the weather unfavourable for its being saved properly. *Castlepollard D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop in my district generally may be attributed to the latter end of the season being wet. The hay crop and roots (turnips and mangold) have been decidedly good. The oats were fairly good, but somewhat marred by a wet harvest. *Delvin D.*—The crops, generally speaking, are very fair in this district. There was a very good hay crop, owing to the rains in the early part of the season, and it was saved, generally under favourable conditions. The oat crop is good, potatoes fair, and turnips and mangolds good. This is not much of an agricultural district, the people generally going in for grass farming, of which there is an abundance this year. *Kilbeggan D.*—The yield of all crops in this district is good, and the only reason that I can attribute it to is the good dry summer and the absence of rot in the potato, comparatively speaking. *Moate D.*—The crop of wheat is little or *nil.* The oats, fair. Barley, being an earlier crop than the foregoing, and saved in good weather, is a good crop. Potatoes, also a fair crop, but, owing to continuous wet weather, they have become much diseased. Hay, a splendid yield, any of what was saved during the earlier portion of the harvest, when the weather was fine, is very good; but any cut and saved in the latter portion of the harvest was subjected to much wet weather, and was consequently much injured. Turnips, very little

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here; a very fair crop. *Mullingar D.*—The yield is about average.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—This has been, by all accounts, the best farmers' year for a long time; but their ideas as to its value are very conflicting. The hay crop was so heavy that 30*s.* a ton was considered high. It was chiefly saved without a drop of rain. Barley was so abundant that the market became, and remains, glutted. 13*s.* 6*d.* per barrel was the top price. The potato crop is curious. I know two lands, not a mile apart. In one case the crop is large and abundant, in the other it is a total failure. The seed was bought from the same man at the same time, and was the same seed. But it seems to be the opinion that the ground, in many places, has been quite destroyed by artificial manure. Turnips promised to be a failure, and were re-sowed in many lands. Rain, however, came, and the crop is now an average one. *Gorey D.*—The crops were fairly good, owing chiefly to the fine weather. *New Ross D.*—This has been an exceptionally good year for all crops usually raised in this county, except turnips, the latter in some parts of this district having failed in consequence of the time when the seed was sown being very dry; however, in moist places the crop has attained its average produce. I believe that this year more land was under crops than for any ten years past; and although little manure was used, the cereal and other crops surpassed the farmer's expectations. There is abundance of hay in the district. Barley was very successful; and although the price is low, yet the good produce fully compensates for all. Potatoes were very successful, and no complaints about them are made in any way. *Taghmon D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district for present year has been good, with the exception of the barley and turnip crop. The reason of the former not being so, was owing to the latter end of the spring being so wet, the time for sowing it; and the latter failing owing to the dryness of the month of June.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Bray D.*—The cause of so favourable a yield of crops this year is owing to such fine weather in the spring, followed by a good summer to ripen, and a most favourable autumn to gather in and save. *Dunlavin D.*—Generally the good yield of all crops in this district this year is attributable to a mild spring, and favourable harvest weather. *Tinahely D.*—On the whole, the produce seems to be slightly under average. Oats and turnips are not so good as last year. It is difficult to account for the falling off in oats. The harvest weather was fairly good, and good crops were anticipated. There is also a falling off in mangolds; but this is of no importance, as little is grown in this district. The first crop, hay, was well up to average; but hay on old meadow land was inferior, the weather of the early summer being too dry for it. Other crops were about average. *Wicklow D.*—The produce this year, I am informed, is over the average, caused by the fine dry season. The turnip crop has suffered slightly from same cause.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—The produce of lands in this district this year appears to be over the average as regards all crops. This is to be attributed to the exceptionally fine summer and harvest. *Ennis D.*—The hay crop is plentiful, but not so abundant as it promised to be, owing to heavy rains at the latter end of summer; despite the rains the cereals (of which in these parts a comparatively small quantity is sown) proved up to the average. The root crop, owing to a suitable season, has turned out to be very satisfactory. The potatoes are plentiful and sound; the weather being propitious. *Ennistimon D.*—The yield in hay, turnips, and mangolds has been considered good, owing to the season favouring the growth and maturing of these kind of crops. Cabbage has also been considered a good yield, and farmers who planted this vegetable for feeding purposes for cattle are high in its praise. The potato crop, which is the most important of all, is much and generally complained of, owing to the admitted failure of the champion, which in this locality has ceased to be the productive crop, which in previous years it proved to be. I, in a great measure, attribute this degeneracy to the general system of tillage persevered with in this locality, that is, continually tilling the one field, and with the same crop, which in most cases is forced on by artificial manures or seaweed. Bad tilling and no subsequent weeding, so that instead of one crop the farmers here usually have about fifty different ones. *Killadysert D.*—The good average yield of various crops is due to the seasonable weather of past summer. *Killaloe D.*—The crops in this district, generally speaking, were quite up to the average this year, except the potato crop, which in some localities suffered from the unusually long spell of dry weather in the early part of the season. All the other crops were abundant and of fairly good quality. *Kilrush D.*—The crops this year were good above the average, the rain came in the right time for the hay, which is the staple produce of West Clare, little cereal crop being grown here; the potatoes are a good crop, both as to quantity and quality. *Sixmilebridge D.*—Hay was a good crop in this neighbourhood, wheat ditto, but oats and potatoes were not nearly so good as usual. May and June were very wet months, and it is probably owing to this that the various crops were not better. *Tulla D.*—The difference in the good or bad yield of the different crops in the several electoral divisions was caused by the difference of the land. In some of the divisions the land is very bad and mountainous, while in others it is very good. As a whole, the crops in general were very fair.

CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—The crops all round were good in this district, owing to the good season, and the fine weather during the autumn for saving and storing them. *Charleville D.*—This was an exceptionally good year. The yield of the various crops is rather above the average, and this is believed to have been caused by a favourable season, the weather being all that could be desired by the farmers. *Cork, North, D.*—The crops in this district have been very good this year, particularly the potatoes and hay crop. Root crops were tolerably good, notwithstanding the hot weather in July last. *Cork, South, D.*—The crops on the whole for this season have given a very good yield, which may be attributed mainly to a season of good weather. *Fermoy D.*—From statistics which I have collected, it would appear that in the greater part of this district the hay and oat crops are better than, and the potato crop is not so good as, in 1888. On the whole the crops were good, owing to the favourable weather, especially the absence of much rain during harvest. *Kanturk D.*—The harvest this year in this district is one above the average, every crop yielding abundantly. Prices are fairly high and remunerative, and I attribute this to a better feeling existing in the country, whereby trade has improved, and this, taken in conjunction with an abundant harvest, has considerably improved the position of the tenant farmers. *Kinsale D.*—With reference to the rates of produce of the several kinds of crops in the electoral divisions of this district, which on the whole (turnips excepted) were good, I beg to state that the cause attributable to such, in my opinion, is that the weather was so favourable during the season the cereal crops were allowed to fill and come to perfection, whereas in some years past the heavy rain in the

months of July and August, lodged in the corn and prevented the grain filling; also the fine weather, in cutting and saving the crops, added materially to the rates of produce. The dry season also tended to prevent blight in the potato crop. Turnips sown late in dry seasons, and in light soil, as this is, are liable to fail after coming over ground, and also are liable to be attacked and cut away by the fly, which was the case in many places this season. Mangolds as a rule are sown earlier, and in stronger soil than turnips, and so far as this crop is concerned the average was fair, owing, I believe, to this reason. Hay was also a fair crop, as there was a fair moisture in the beginning of the season, and also fine weather for cutting and saving the crop. The farmers as a rule have paid more attention to the cultivation of their land this season than they have for some years past, owing chiefly to many of them having purchased their holdings under Lord Ashbourne's Act, and now have more interest in their farms than they previously had. *Mallow D.*—The favourable weather is the only reason I can give for the good yield of the various crops. *Middleton D.*—The yield on the whole in this district has been far above the average. Crops all good, and no failures. Very fine hay and corn crops. Barley much grown, and of good quality, and yield of potatoes ditto. The weather most favourable, and the harvesting weather particularly free and dry. *Mitchelstown D.*—In consequence of the favourable seasons during the present year, the crops may be considered to have yielded somewhat over the average. There was no difficulty in saving and harvesting the crops, except in some cases of late meadows. *Queenstown D.*—In this district the various crops, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, mangolds, hay, and in fact all crops, are much better than for some years past, which is attributable to the favourable state of the weather at seed-time, and all through the summer. The fine weather during the harvest months helped considerably to increase the produce of the oat crops. There is an abundant crop of hay, which is chiefly due to the favourable weather in the early part of the season, when the meadows were beginning to grow. The potato crop is also good, the blight did not set in until late in the season, and there is not much disease; this, I believe, is due to the fine weather during the autumn months. *Youghal D.*—The undermentioned crops are all above the average, both in yield and quality, viz., oats, barley, and wheat. The good harvest in these crops is attributed to the very favourable season. Hay was a good crop, and well saved, but rather short, owing to dry weather. Potatoes are an average, and other roots are rather below the average, owing to want of rain for some time after sowing.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—There was an excellent yield in all crops owing to the seasonable weather. Turnips are somewhat below the average, in consequence of very dry weather after they were sown. *Bantry D.*—As far as I can learn the yield of the various crops is above the average. I hear no complaints throughout the district. The weather was propitious in every way, both for sowing and saving the crops. I am informed that this is one of the best seasons for the farmers that has been known. *Castletown Bere D.*—The potato crop in this district is not a high average this year, in consequence of the continued drought during the summer — which was very injurious to very light land, such as is here. The blight too appears to have increased this year. The grain crop suffered also during the summer (it being so very dry), the soil being so very light in this mountainy district. Hay, a good average as the earth was well covered with grass before the dry weather set in. Green crops also suffered from the excessive and continued drought of the summer. *Clonakilty D.*—The various crops in this district are much better this year than in any recent year, and consequently the yield is better. This increase is attributed to the very favourable weather during the summer and autumn. *Dunmanway D.*—On the whole, this year's yield is above the average in this part of the country. The only crop which has not succeeded as well as last year, is the turnip crop, which has in a few instances failed, owing to the long drought of June and beginning of July. *Macroom D.*—The produce of all the crops in this district has been considerably above the average this year. The hay crop was very abundant, and the most of it was saved without getting much wet. The yield of potatoes was also good. They are remarkably sound though not so large as in previous years. Mangel and turnips were a fairly good crop. The good yield of the potato crop may be attributed to the absence of the blight, and in case of the other crops to seasonable weather during the year. *Millstreet D.*—The rates of produce in the several electoral divisions of this district are fair. The district being mountainous, the season was favourable for all crops grown in it, and as the harvest was later than in low-lying districts it was on the whole safely gathered. *Skibbereen D.*—The yield of crops throughout this district has been above the average this year, owing to a favourable season. *Skull D.* — Owing to the mildness of the spring and occasional showers, the first crop of hay in this district was rather good. Wheat and oats also, owing to the same causes and the dry summer, were a better crop than they have been for some years past. Potatoes too would have been a good crop, but for the wet weather which set in, in the latter end of the harvest, causing a number of them to blacken. Turnips and mangolds which were rather backward in the summer, owing to the dryness of season, afterwards turned out a fair crop, owing to the wet which set in, in the end of the harvest.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—The crops in this district are up to the average. The potato crop is much more plentiful than in former years, owing to the favourable season. *Castleisland D.*—There is a good yield this year in all crops (save potatoes) in the several electoral divisions in this district. The fine weather up to July favoured very much the growth of oats and the other crops, but the wet weather from end of July up to the present had a most injurious effect on the potato crop, all the other crops are good. *Dingle D.*—The crops on southern side of watershed are inferior, owing to much heavier rainfall experienced on that side. *Kenmare D.*—The potato and oat crops in this district was not good, caused by very wet weather in May, also the oats were affected this year by what the farmers term a "wire worm." The remaining crops were fairly good. *Killarney D.*—The potato crop in moor lands or low ground this year is an average good crop. The yield in dry lands is not good. The drought during the months of June and July, followed by heavy rain in August, did not improve the chance of a good yield. The tops were not injured by the blight as in previous years. The turnip and mangold crops are very fair average crops. The oat crop is a very fair average, compared with former years. The straw is good, and I hear no complaint as to the yield of oats. There has been a very good return of hay. Other crops are not much sown in this district, and I, therefore, cannot give any opinion. *Killorglin D.*—All the crops in this part of the country appear to have been very fair this season. There is a great quantity of hay in the country, and consequently it is very cheap. The meadow hay cut in July was rather light, but the hay cut later on was heavier, but it suffered a good deal from the wet. The turnip crop looked rather bad at first, owing to the drought, but it has greatly improved in appearance. The oat and potato crops are both good. Very little damage appears to have been done to either by the wet in the latter portion of the season. Very little wheat is grown. On the whole, I do not hear much complaint about anything. *Listowel D.*—The bad yield of crops in this

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district may be attributed to the wetness of the season. *Tralee D.*—The season was favourable for all crops in this district, save that of the hay crop. Owing to the continuous drought in midsummer the hay crop is not as good as that of last year.

LIMERICK COUNTY. *Abbeyfeale D.*—The general produce of all kinds of crops has been good in this district this year. This is attributable to the favourable spring, the admirable summer, and the fairly good harvest. Most of this district is mountainous and, as a rule, rain prevails. This year the spring was dry, which enabled the farmers to cultivate their lands in good time; the summer was dry, and there was sufficient dry weather in harvest to enable all to secure their crops. *Adare D.*—The year was generally favourable as regards all crops. There is no extraordinary yield in any one of them, nor is there any marked falling off. The land in this district is much better in some parts than in others, which will account for the great difference shown in the yield of potatoes in some places. *Bruff D.*—The greater portion of the land in this district is under grass, as it is chiefly used for fattening cattle and for grazing milch cows. Such small quantities of wheat, oats, and barley as were sown, yielded very fairly, but the wet weather injured these crops to some extent. Potatoes yielded well, but a considerable portion of them, in some localities, became diseased, specially "champions." I think the heavy fall of rain before the potatoes were fully matured, contributed to the spread of disease amongst them. The rain which affected the potatoes injuriously, had a contrary effect on turnips and mangolds, which yielded very well. Hay is a good crop, but a considerable quantity (specially in low land) was not well saved, owing to the fall of rain. There appears to be an abundant supply of hay in the district, and there has not been much of it consumed up to the present, except by horses, as the weather latterly has been mild, and there is grass to be had in the fields for cattle. *Kilfinane D.*—Owing to the summer months being so favourable all crops grew well in this district. Wheat and oats were a very fair crop. The potato crop was good, and all green crops, such as turnips, mangolds, cabbages, &c., were good. The hay crop was very good. *Limerick D.*—As regards the yield of crops this year, mangolds, turnips, and barley have been below the average, this is generally attributed to the wetness of the season. The other crops of corn and hay have been very good, hay exceptionally so, owing to the season favouring these. *Newcastle D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district for the present season, is a fair average. The proportion of land under tillage is gradually becoming smaller, owing to the present high price of cattle. The district, however, has always been mainly a grazing one. Hay and grain crops are good, and as the harvest weather was favourable, have been saved and stored at small expense. Green crops, with the exception of potatoes, are not up to the average of former years. This may be attributed to the long period of dry weather in the months of May and June. The potato crop is good, and not largely affected by disease. *New Pallas D.*—The increased produce in some crops, particularly wheat and oats, is attributable to the favourable condition of the land when planting, the months of March and April being dry, the subsequent rains in May, followed by favourable weather in August and September, for ripening and storing. A slight decrease is noticeable in the hay crop from 1888, but is considered a good average crop. Potatoes, turnips, and mangolds are also an average crop this year, but the two latter are not grown to any great extent in this district. *Rathkeale D.*—Wheat is a very good productive crop this year, which may be attributed to the very mild, favourable winter of 1888, just after it had been sown. Oats and barley are not so good, and the yield of each crop is not so abundant as that of wheat, owing to the month of June setting in so dry, which proved very deleterious to those two cereals. Potatoes are a good, abundant crop, but many complaints are being made of the disease in this crop, which is mainly attributed to too much rain having fallen in the month of August, just as the potato was nearly ripe, and had almost ceased growing. Some farmers allege that one-half of this crop is "black," or diseased, and others say that one-third, at least, is thus injured; but the yield is a fair one, and quite sufficient to meet the wants of the people whose principal support is derived from the potato. Turnips, in general, are good, but some farmers look upon it as a poor crop this year, on account of the dryness of the season at the very time when the seed was got into the ground, and for some short time afterwards, as vegetation was about to set in. The yield in other green crops is considered very fair, which may be assigned to the weather, which turned out favourable to their growth. The hay crop, although of good quality, has not been quite as abundant as in previous year, owing to the severe dry weather in early summer, which proved very injurious to the yield in this crop, particularly in upland. The yield was not as heavy as in previous year, but the quality of the hay was much better, and the crop was secured in good time by the farmers.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R. *Borrisokane D.*—The potatoes are not so good in this district as last year, owing to the blight having set in so early, and the turnips are not up to the average, owing to the dry season. All other crops are very good. *Nenagh D.*—Barley and oats, good crops, owing to the fine weather in June, July and August. Hay very good, owing to the rains of May and early June, and fine warm weather of July and August. The dry weather also served the potatoes, but had a very bad effect on turnips, which, however, somewhat recovered themselves by the late rains. In most cases they had to be re-sown. *Newport D.*—The crops as a rule were very good throughout this district, owing to the mild spring and dry summer. The potato crop, however, suffered from the wet weather in spring, and is not so good as last year. *Roscrea D.*—The chief reason the crops were so good this year in this district was the fact of the exceedingly favourable weather we had. I also hear that more manure and better tilling were indulged in. The mangolds and turnips were the only poor crops, attributable to the weather not suiting them in the early stage of growth. *Templemore D.*—The yield of the various crops I find is considered very fair. Owing, however, to the dry season at the commencement, a good deal of the turnip crop here and there missed, but those that did come on are generally a splendid crop, and almost counterbalanced the loss in those that missed. The good yield generally is owing to the favourable season, besides the land about here is good. *Thurles D.*—The crops generally are better than last year, which I attribute to the favourable season.

TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R. *Cahir D.*—All the crops this year were very good. Above the average, owing to the weather being so suitable. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—The slightly increased rate of produce in this neighbourhood appears to have been due to the favourable weather. The potato blight has not hitherto done much harm in this neighbourhood. *Cashel D.*—I believe that all round the crops of every sort have been exceptionally good this year. I believe that a favourable state of the weather at the different periods when it has such an effect on the prospects of the farmers, has been the cause. *Clonmel D.*—The average produce of wheat and oats in this district this season has been rather above that of former years. This may be attributed to the early part of the season being moist, and a good harvest. Meadow crops are also above the average, owing to same cause. The potato crop in this district is not quite so good. I think the early part of the season being wet was the cause of this. Turnips also are not quite up to the average, owing to the dryness of latter end of May and June.

Taking the crops generally in this district, the average produce all round is very satisfactory. *Dundrum D.*—I beg to say the harvest has been abundant. The good season has been productive of very heavy crops. The cereal crops full in the grain and rich in the stalk. Potatoes, turnips, and other roots abundant and free from injury. The varying heat and rain throughout summer and a dry early autumn, precisely suited the growth and in-gathering of crops in this part of the country. *Killenaule D.*—I attribute the good harvest of all crops, corn, hay, &c., in this district this season to the fine weather we have had. *Tipperary D.*—Wheat, oats, and hay were a most excellent crop, owing to the favourable season. Turnips, mangolds, carrots, and cabbage were fair. Potatoes not so good as usual, owing to the drought in early part of season.

Waterford County. *Cappoquin D.*—The harvest this year was a very good average one. All crops were good, with the exception of turnips, which were injured by the dry weather of the early part of the season. The hay crop was very fine. *Dungarvan D.*—On the whole, there has been a good yield for all crops. There is a slight decrease in the potato, turnip, and carrot crops, which is supposed to be owing to the dry summer, in consequence of which the seed did not come up evenly. There is an increase in the produce of wheat, oats, and barley, which is attributed to the favourable harvest. The grain ripened properly, and was sound, and also produced a good yield. There is not much of an increase or decrease in other crops. *Portlaw D.*—The yield of all crops in my district has been good, and I think this is to be attributed to the exceptionally good weather of the spring and summer. *Waterford D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district, as compared with recent years, is good. This is attributable, chiefly, to the good weather that prevailed during the autumn for harvesting operations. Also, the farmers seem to give more attention to agricultural pursuits, and an increased spirit of industry on their part is setting in.

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Antrim County. *Antrim D.*—Owing to the very dry weather in the early summer, the flax crop suffered severely; and it is, generally speaking, a light crop throughout this district. The grain crops, for the same reason, were rather lighter than usual. The other crops appear up to the average. *Ballymena D.*—Generally the crops have been very good in this district. Hay, of which a large quantity is used in this district, was an abundant crop, and capitally saved. The weather being most suitable at the time. Oats also was a very capital yield, but suffered to a certain extent in ripening, owing to the very wet weather in July and August. Potatoes have given a very good return, but they are not as dry a crop as might be wished, owing to a somewhat similar cause. Flax was a very good crop, the weather being specially suitable for it. Turnips also were satisfactory in their yield, and little affected by fly. On the whole, this has been quite above the average harvest. *Ballymoney D.*—Owing to the weather having been unusually favourable, the hay crop was above average produce, and better saved than for some years past. The various other crops in this district were about average yield. The potato crop, however, was somewhat injured by the heavy rains at end of season, and, consequently, is not quite so good as it would otherwise have been. *Belfast, North, D.*—The yield of the grain crops this year was bad in quantity and quality, owing to the wet season coming on when it was ripening. As regards the potato crop, the yield has been good, but the quality was considerably damaged by rain, thereby leaving the crop an average one only. Hay has been an abundant crop, but the fact of the weather coming bad and wet at the time of saving, greatly deteriorated the value of the crop. Respecting turnips, mangolds, and cabbage, the yield has, on the whole, been eminently satisfactory, owing to the moist weather which is (in those particular crops) invariably favourable to their growth. *Belfast, South, D.*—The rates of produce are larger than in other years, the probable cause being the favourable weather. *Carrickfergus D.*—The crops, generally, this year are abundant, but not well saved owing to the inclement weather. Many farmers are "a penny wise and a pound foolish"; by saving a pound or 30*s.* in labour they risk the saving of their crops, and they do not pay, in many instances, the necessary attention to cleansing their land of weeds or to selecting good seed. *Lisburn D.*—The yield this year is little, if anything, above the average; this I attribute to the exceeding bad weather during springtime and up to the end, I may say, of August, when a more prosperous state of things set in. Potatoes in this district have been exceptionally good. Oats of fair yield, but short in straw.

Armagh County. *Armagh D.*—The small yield this year, is attributed to the early part of the season being so damp, that the crops were not got in early enough; then the weather got so dry that the land became hard, and to a great extent prevented growth of all crops, particularly potatoes, turnips, and mangolds. *Lurgan D.*—Hay was a good heavy crop, but that some of it was much injured by the wet weather in the latter part of the season. The turnip crop was light owing to the dryness of the ground when the seed was being put in; but the crop improved with the subsequent rain. The same may be said of the other root crops. The grain crop was much injured by the continued wet season, and was in many places prevented by it from coming to maturity. *Newry D.*—Taken all round crops were a good average. *Portadown D.*—The good crop of early hay, was, in my opinion, attributable to the rain in early spring. The potato crop was not good, in consequence of the continued drought until late in the season. The turnip crop and mangel wurzel were injured by same cause. The old meadow hay was injured by the rain in August and September, and a large quantity along the banks of the River Bann was flooded, and suffered much damage. Taking the crops generally in this district a very fair average is in it. The farmers are receiving good prices for the produce of their farms.

Cavan County. *Bailieborough D.*—On the whole this season has been a favourable one. The potatoes were very good—no complaints of blight. The yield of oats was good, but the straw was short. The hay crop was abundant, exceedingly good and well saved. Turnips were light. The flax crop was middling. The dry summer was favourable for the potatoes, hay, and oats, but there was not enough moisture for flax and turnips. *Ballyjamesduff D.*—The crops in this district were generally good this season. Hay was good, and well saved, owing to the dry weather in June and July the crop was not so heavy as in 1888; oats is the principal corn crop, and it is very fair; the dry summer caused the straw to be short, but the yield on the whole is very good. Potatoes are good for food owing to the dry warm summer, and the yield is very good, but they are not so large as in 1888; the crop came to maturity early this year, and being good there appears much more of the crop used at this season than there was of last year's crop at this time of the year. Turnips are fair, but hardly so good as last year owing to the dry summer; cabbage is generally a good crop. Flax, there is little sown of this crop in this district, the same applies to wheat, barley, &c. Turf, for fuel, is plentiful as the summer

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was suited to drying of it. *Cavan D.*—The crops were generally good this season; the seed-time was dry, and the ground in good order for sowing. *Killeshandra D.*—The potato crop was considerably injured, especially on light soils, by the long drought of June and July. Hay also suffered from the same cause, and so did turnips and flax. The other crops appear to be up to the average. *Swanlinbar D.*—The potato crop is not so good as anticipated; except in very good and dry seasons it seldom reaches a good average, on account of the humid nature of the soil. The hay crop is fair, as the season for saving it was remarkably favourable. The yield of grain crops is on the whole a fair one. Root crops are cultivated to a limited extent only, but the yield is considered on the whole an average one. The yield on the whole may be considered fair.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ardara D.*—There is no marked difference in the yield in most crops. Potatoes are a good crop, much above the average. This I consider principally due to a favourable season. The other crops grown in this locality are about an average, and do not therefore require any observations. *Ballyshannon D.*—Crops are all up to the average in this locality. Potatoes are a good crop, but would have been better but for the heavy rains in the early part of August. Turnips are above the average. Early meadows were suited by the fine weather in June and July. Straw, which at one time appeared likely to be a short crop, is up to the average. *Buncrana D.*—There is a fairly good yield of crops, which is attributable to fine weather in the early summer. The yield in cereals would have been better, but for the extreme wet in the later summer and harvest. *Dunfanaghy D.*—I consider that the favourable yield this year is due, in a great measure, to the mildness of the season in comparison to others. The growth was considerably stinted at the commencement of the season, owing to continued dry weather, but the damp setting in afterwards helped to facilitate considerable progress in both growth and yield before a continuance of one class of weather had time to work its effect to any extent. *Dunglow D.*—On the whole, the harvest of this year has been good. The potato crop was very productive. This crop is regarded as the most important one by the inhabitants of this district, as to it they owe their chief means of subsistence. The grain and hay crop have also been fully up to the average, probably as good as they could have been when the nature of the soil is taken into consideration. *Letterkenny D.*—The potato crop, though perhaps a little above the average of last year, is far under what was expected in the early part of the season, owing to the wet weather, which has done so much harm. The oats is about the average of last year. Turnips and flax is about the average of last year. Hay, in many places, has been greatly injured by wet weather, and is, I believe, under the average of last year in this district. *Moville D.*—All the crops throughout this district were good. A good yield of potatoes. The corn crop was even above the usual yield. The season was very favourable on the whole, to which fact the good yield must be attributed. *Raphoe D.*—The potato crop in this district, generally speaking, was up to the average yield, except in mountainy places. This is attributed to the moisture early in the season and the warm weather succeeding in June and July. The turnip crop was good, and owing to the same reason. The flax crop was better than last year, and the people about here speak of it as much better than the usual yield. The corn crop, early in the season, promised better than it ultimately yielded. This is due to the lack of sufficient moisture in the summer months, which has made the cereal crops unusually stunted.

DOWN COUNTY. *Banbridge D.*—The potato crop is much below the average of late years, owing, chiefly, to the wet spring and the drought in the months of June and July. The hay crop is above an average, owing to wet weather in May. Oats is below the average, owing to the cause of failure in the potato crop. Flax, turnips, mangel, wheat, &c., were greatly retarded in growth, owing to the very dry weather in June and July. *Downpatrick D.*—The yield of the several crops in this district is good. I attribute this to the favourable weather of the past summer. *Newtownards D.*—There is a fair average yield of the various crops grown in this district, with the exception of flax, oats, and turnips, sown in dry sandy lands. The falling off in the yield from the three last-named crops is attributed to want of rain in the early summer. Flax, oats, and turnips, grown in damp soil are a good average. Wheat is a fair average crop, and hay and potatoes are exceedingly plentiful. *Rathfryland D.*—The weather, which was dry in the late summer and wet in early part of harvest, appears to be the principal or only cause affecting the yield of the various crops. I am not in a position to contrast the yield with that of former years.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—Neither the yield of the potato or oat crop are as good as that of 1888. The land in this district is naturally of a stiff and heavy nature, owing to the quantity of fresh water in the locality. The spring season was very wet, and both oats and potatoes were late in sowing in consequence. The harvest was also very wet, and the potato crop was attacked with disease before the tubers were matured. Turnips is an average crop, as good as last year. Hay is a good crop; but a good deal of it has been badly saved owing to the continual wet in the harvest time. *Enniskillen D.*—The various crops in this district, with the exception of potatoes and turnips, are a fair average of former years. The potato crop is scarcely up to the average, owing to the blight having set in early in the month of August, coupled with an unusual amount of rain in same month. The turnip crop suffered in consequence of the dry weather in the months of May and June. *Kesh D.*—Owing to the wetness of the early spring in this district, the crops were not put in until rather late, and this fact, combined with the dryness of June and the early part of July, which is unfavourable to light soil, accounts for the rather light yield of grain and root crops. The same causes were highly favourable to the hay crop, which was very good, and for the most part well saved. In the low-lying lands of the district, the turnip crop was good, but it was an utter failure in the high ground, as the drought, followed by heavy rain, prevented its being sown in good time. *Lisnaskea D.*—In this district the crops have been fully up to and above the average. Hay cheap and plentiful. Potatoes on damp ground above the average, on dry ground under the average. On the whole the potato crop well up to average. Turnips and mangold sown late were, in many cases, a failure; but where they grew were a good crop. Oats were poor, thin and light, and both head and straw deficient, owing to dry spring. Flax was fair in quality, but few really good samples have been seen; in general it was short in staple and light. Wheat is but little grown here, and the little I saw appeared good in quality and quantity. On the whole an excellent year, above the last two.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district has been generally a good average, not calling for special remark. *Limavady D.*—The yield of the various crops generally considered has been above the average in this district. Potatoes and turnips especially are an excellent crop; rain having fallen when both most required it, and so developed them. Hay and straw are of excellent quality, but rather short, owing to the drought in the early part of the season. Oats gave

an average crop, but would have been better but for the heavy rains just previous to harvest time. Flax is good, but rather coarse for the same reason. *Londonderry D.*—The crops in general this year are good. This is due in a great measure to the early summer being wet, and the month of June being very warm and dry. The autumn too has been most favourable, especially to green crops, which are still growing. The potatoes are a plentiful crop, but the early kinds suffered considerably from the autumnal rains, and many rotted in the ground. The rural district being small, I cannot consider these returns afford a correct standard by which to judge. *Magherafelt D.*—The crops generally are a fair average this season. Were it not for the long and excessive drought in the early part of the season, the potato, oat and turnip crops, would have been, in all probability, much better.

Monaghan County. *Carrickmacross D.*—The hay crop was a general heavy crop this season in consequence of the early rain. But the turnip crop was bad, owing to the drought at the time of putting in the seed. *Clones D.*—The farmers of this district have extensively availed themselves of Lord Ashbourne's Act in the purchase of their farms. Having become landed proprietors they devote themselves more zealously to agricultural pursuits. This fact, coupled with a favourable season, accounts to a great extent for a more than average yield of various crops. *Monaghan D.*—The yield of the several crops in this district appears to be fairly good. In the electoral divisions of Tullycorbet, Rackwallace, Cremartin, Annayalla, Sheskin, Scotstown, and Clones the land is of an inferior quality, and the farms, are small and not so well cultivated, which accounts for the crops not being so good. Province of Ulster.

Tyrone County. *Aughnacloy D.*—The variations in the yield of the several crops are due mainly to climatic influences. The farming in this district is generally good and cleanly, but not of a very high class, the greatest fault being shallow tillage and not being sufficiently careful of manurial products. *Cookstown D.*—All the crops were up to a fair average, except flax and potatoes. The long drought in the beginning of the season, and the excessive rain towards the end, did a great deal of damage to these two crops; they are both much below the average, and of bad quality. *Dungannon D.*—The yield of the various crops appears to have been better than the average this year, and this is obviously attributable to the favourable weather. *Newtownstewart D.*—I beg to state that as the system of agriculture in this district is almost the same each year, the yield of the various crops (whether good or bad) is attributable to the favourable or unfavourable state of the season. *Omagh D.*—I am of opinion that the crops produced in such fine abundance were the result of the good weather. *Strabane D.*—The yield of the various crops in this district may be considered a very fair average, and that there is nothing calling for any special remarks regarding the yield.

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Galway County. *Athenry D.*—The crops were a fair average in this district this year, and there has been no complaint by the farmers as far as I am aware. In some parts of the district, oats, potatoes, wheat, and hay were better than others, but on the whole there is no reason for complaint. Some farmers manure and labour better than others, hence better crops. The season was favourable, to which the good yield may be attributed. *Ballinasloe D.*—On the whole this has been a very good average year. Potatoes are small, owing to the drought in the early part of the season, and are getting black in a good many instances in consequence of the late heavy rain-fall. Oats and hay are very good, owing to the favourable season, and mangolds and turnips are very good also. *Clifden D.*—The yield of crops in this district for the year has not been so good as last year, which I attribute to the wet weather. The rye crop has been good, and corn fair; but the potato crop is not good, nor any root crop. Potatoes on dry sandy land in some parts of the district have done very badly, whilst on boggy land they have done rather better. *Cloonbur D.*—I attribute the comparatively good all-round yield of the several crops in this district to the fine weather experienced during last spring, when the crops were all got into the ground dry. The early months of summer too were favourable for the growth of both tuberous and cereal crops. The land in this district being mainly mountainous, a dry spring and summer favourably affects the growth of the crops planted in the district, which are mainly potatoes and oats. *Dunmore D.*—It seems that the oat crop this year was fairly good, owing to its having been favoured by good weather at the right time. The potato crop, the staple one in this district, is, I am informed, not so good as was expected. The reason is ascribed to too much wet weather at certain periods. *Galway D.*—A great portion of this district is of limestone formation, and the dry weather, early in the season, had an injurious effect on most of the crops. For the same reason the crops in low-lying and boggy lands were good. On the limestone land the potato, turnip, mangold, and oat crops were injured by the dry weather early in the season. The wheat, and rye, and barley crops were good, as the dry weather benefited them. In many places the potato crop was seriously affected by the blight. As a rule, early-sown root crops were good. There was a fair crop of hay. On the whole, the harvest was an average one. *Gort D.*—The light yield in the oat and wheat crops in this part of the country appears to have been due to the unsuitability of the season, as also in that of hay. Root crops, such as turnips and potatoes, are abundant, the season being more suitable for them. *Loughrea D.*—The crops, on the whole, throughout this district, are of a fair average, save the potatoes, which are not quite up to the average of last year's crop. This falling off may, I think, be attributed to the dry summer, and the fact of the district around being of a limestone nature. *Moylough D.*—I am informed that the yield of oats and hay this year are fully up to last year's average. The potato crop is not as good as last year's, and the deficiency was caused by frost in the beginning of July, and the heavy rain in August. The turnip crop is considered better than last year's, and that is attributable to the rain in August. The above are the principal crops raised in this neighbourhood. *Portumna D.*—I beg to report that the crops were up to the average this season, and call for no special comment. *Oughterard D.*—The indifferent yield of crops in this locality is due to too much rain, and a poor stony soil. The increase in the yield of hay and oats this summer was because there was more sunshine and less rain than is usual in these parts. *Roundstone D.*—There was a good yield of various crops in this district this year. The potato crop, however, was not as good as that of previous years. This is owing to the fact that the land was not as well manured this year as in others. Any falling off there may have been in the various crops is due to the heavy rains which fell in the autumn months. *Spiddle D.*—Throughout this district the crops, with the exception of potatoes, have been very good. The yield of potatoes is about 20 per cent. less than last year, probably owing to absence of rain in the early part of the Province of Connaught.

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season. It will be observed that the average produce per acre in the electoral divisions of Gorumna Island, Lettermore Island, and Crumpaun is much higher than elsewhere, and this I attribute to the greater quantities of seaweed spread on the land by the inhabitants of said divisions. *Tuam D.*—The hay and wheat crops were good this year, which is attributable to the fine weather that prevailed during the summer. Oats and potatoes are average crops, and turnips and mangolds fair. On the whole, the farmers are well satisfied with the season. *Woodford D.*—As the season was not unfavourable, the average yield of the various crops in this district may, on the whole, be regarded as fairly good. In those electoral divisions where the average rates of produce per acre are returned as low the land is of a poor quality.

LEITRIM COUNTY. *Ballinamore D.*—The rates of produce of the various crops are generally good in this district. There it no wheat sown in this district. The yield of the oat crop is fairly good, but this crop does not ripen early here, and the continuous wet weather in latter part of September and beginning of October tended very much to retard its progress towards maturity, some of it had to be cut green, otherwise the yield would have been much better. The potato crop is a good one, owing principally to the dry summer which suits the description of the soil about here; there is, however, a considerable quantity diseased in loose old lowland. The turnip crop is fairly good considering the nature of the soil. Cabbage is a good crop, the land selected for this crop being the best adapted for it. The yield of hay is fairly good, but not so abundant as last year. Any cut early in the season is well saved, but any not cut till end of September suffered very much from the heavy rain and floods. On the whole the farmers are well satisfied with the crops in this district. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—This harvest has on the whole been good and above average. The hay crop was very good and unusually early, and fully two-thirds of it was saved in perfect condition, one-third principally old late meadows was more or less damaged. Oats, which is the only corn crop grown in the district, except a little rye, was an excellent crop, much over average as regards oats, and fully average as regards straw; most of it was also well saved. Potatoes are a fully average crop, and but for the season being rather wet towards the end would have been an exceptionally good crop. The wet weather, however, caused a good deal of disease and rottenness in the tubers. Very little green crops are sown in the district. Small patches of turnips, mangolds, and cabbage being planted here and there; anywhere sown they were all fairly good crops. Mangolds and turnips are on the small side owing to too much rain and want of sunshine. The general prospects of the farmers are fair enough. Cattle are very dear, though there is a slight fall in prices lately in every class, except half-year old calves. Butter is if anything dearer than other years, though the price is still too low. There is an abundance of food both for the people and animals, and I think there is no scarcity of fuel. *Drumahaire D.*—Taken all round a fair yield of crops has been given in this district. The potato crop is not as good as was expected, owing to excessive rain. The crop of oats is good, as would have been hay, but for heavy rain during time of saving. The root crops, mangel wurzel and turnips, have been perhaps more satisfactory than other crops. *Manorhamilton D.*—The good or bad yield of the various crops may be attributed to various causes, viz.:—the manner in which the good or bad tenant manages his farm. Where the tenant attends to his business and cultivates his farm well, a good crop follows, and *vice versa* with the indolent man. This year the season being comparatively a dry one has contributed to a fair produce in all kinds of crops, the soil in this district being of a moist boggy nature. *Mohill D.*—The crops are fairly good everywhere this year which, may be attributed to the good season.

MAYO COUNTY. *Ballina D.*—On the whole the crops grown in this district are, I think, up to a fair average. Potatoes, one of the principal crops, are, however, scarcely as good as they were last year, this is caused by the very wet season we have had during the time they were coming to maturity, the land being generally cold and wet. Oats are fully up to the average of recent years; so are turnips; and as for barley, rye, &c., they are not extensively grown in this district. On the whole, farmers appear fairly well satisfied with this year's harvest. *Ballinrobe D.*—I think the average yield fair. Potatoes have suffered very much from the rain. *Belmullet D.*—The rates of produce of the crops, that are raised in this district, are more than an average for this part of the country. The good yield of the crops is due to a fairly dry summer. *Castlebar D.*—There is nothing calling for remark in the yield of the crops in general, but potatoes yield somewhat less owing to the wet weather at the time they were maturing. Hay is rather under the average, although the yield of grass was good, the wet weather made it difficult to save, and some of it was lost, and the quality is inferior. *Claremorris D.*—The wetness of the summer injuriously affected low-lying and swampy land, especially in regard to the potato crop, which is not up to the average this year. The other crops appear to be a fair average. *Newport D.*—I believe the crops in the several electoral divisions in this district are fairly good this year, which I attribute to the favourable season—May being rainy and June dry. *Swineford D.*—The crops in my district are on the whole good. The potato crop is not quite up to that of 1887, but I consider it better than last year. A good deal of damage was done to hay, oats, and potatoes in the valley of the Moy during the recent floods. *Westport D.*—The crops of this district for past year were medium.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—The potato, oats, turnip, and hay crops, are more than up to the average this year. Owing to the dry summer there is an excellent return in the potato crop. The straw of the oats was a little short, but has fair yield. Hay is plentiful, and of good quality. Same applies to turnips. *Boyle D.*—I consider the yield of the various crops for present year in this district to be, on an average, very good. This I attribute to the favourable season. *Castlereagh D.*—The potato crop about a quarter or one-fifth less than last year. The excessive rain in June, July, and August, affected the growth, and caused the difference in the yield. The turnip crop is about the same as last season. The yield of grain is about the same as last year; but the straw is longer and better, owing to the wet season. The extreme rainy weather during the summer months caused the hay crop to be somewhat better than last year. *Roscommon D.*—The harvest here has been good. Owing to a dry, early summer, hay, although light, is plentiful. Oats, for same reason, is good; and the potatoes are above the average. *Strokestown D.*—The principal crops grown in this locality are hay, potatoes, oats, and turnips. Hay is a fair average crop. Potatoes is about one-third under the average, owing to having been attacked with blight and frost very early in the season. Turnip is a fairly good crop. Oats, a fair average crop.

SLIGO COUNTY. *Ballymote D.*—The yield of potatoes is somewhat less than that of last year, owing to the very wet season we have had this year. The grain crop is fair, and the hay crop is very good so far as the yield is concerned; but I am afraid it is not well saved, owing to this wet season. The yield of all crops in this district is fair. *Collooney D.*—The yield of all crops this season has been very large, and the crops sound and healthy. The hay crop especially

is extremely large and sound. This satisfactory state of things is due to the favourable climatic conditions which existed during the year. *Easky D.*—Oats: good crop, would have been better were it not that the season was too dry. Wheat: the same remarks apply, and there is not much wheat here. Barley: The same remarks apply as to wheat and oats. Rye; ditto. Hay; a good crop—favourable season. Potatoes: ditto. Turnips, good. Mangolds, good. Cabbage, good. *Sligo D.*—There has been a good yield of all crops in all the divisions of this district, except one or two, which can be attributed to good soil and favourable weather. In the places where the yield was light, it was on account of bad soil. *Tobercurry D.*—The principal crops grown in this district are potatoes, oats, and hay. Potatoes are an average crop, especially in good land, and escaped blight until fairly matured. In mountain districts not so good, owing to rain. Oats turned out a fair crop in low-land. The rains of May were in its favour, and August was a good ripening month. Hay has been a plentiful crop, and fairly saved, especially that cut early, due to favourable weather. Turnips, and other green crops, are very good, owing to a favourable season.

APPENDIX.—SILOS

The following statements have been received from persons who have made Ensilage in Ireland in 1889.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CARLOW COUNTY.									
Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Land Steward for Wm. Browne Clayton, Esq., Browne's Hill, Carlow.	-	1	28 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	Above, . .	Stack, ...
Thomas Thompson, Esq., New Garden, Carlow.	2	-	43 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	6-inch concrete,	Concrete, . .	Galvanized iron,	Not, . . .	Three-fourths under.	I have not made any otherwise, as I had gone to the expense of a pit lined with cement before. I knew a stack was suitable in 1884. I made the saccharine or sweet ensilage always.
Arthur Fitzmaurice, jun., Esq., Johnstown House, Carlow.	-	1	19 feet broad; 6 feet deep.	—	—	—	Not, ; .	On level, .	Without a silo. Grass was cut on August 1st, 1889; weather turned very wet; commenced to make stack on the 3rd; cut another field on 2nd; this was not put on stack until the 5th; on 7th got a trench cut 6 feet wide and 2 feet deep put on top of ensilage.
Sir Thomas P. Butler, Bart., D.L., Ballintemple, Tullow.	-	1	15 feet by 30 feet.	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made without a silo. Made a foundation of ferns, then put grass on it in layers about 2 feet deep, rolled with Pearson's roller, and so continued till about 18 feet high; then put on about a foot of earth, and topped all off with ferns in the form of a hay stack.
DUBLIN COUNTY.									
Edward H. Woods, Esq., D.L., Milverton Hall, Skerries.	1	1	25 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone, plastered,	Concrete, . .	Slates, . . .	No, . .	Partly below,	Made one small round stack, covered with earth about 1 foot.
James Ennis, Esq., Naul Park, Balbriggan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I put 5¼ acres (Irish) of grass into a round stack; diameter, 7¼ yards, height before putting on clay, 10 feet; then dug a trench all round and put up clay to depth of 18 inches. This brought stack down to 4½ feet. This trench carried away the large quantity of juice which exuded from the stack, and kept the bottom quite dry.
Thomas Carroll, Esq., Albert Farm, Glasnevin.	2	-	No. 1, 30 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep. No. 2, 30 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Wood, covered with tarred paper.	Not, . .	Partly below,	—

AND ENSILAGE.

The names and addresses have been inserted in those cases where permission has been given to include them.

LEINSTER.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Ten days, .	Old pasture grass.	—	Not taken, .	About 30 lbs. (once a day).	Two year old bullocks and heifers.	The weather being very dry, I had the ensilage watered. It turned out first-class. The cattle ate it greedily, and are in fine condition. They got a feed of hay daily.
About three weeks.	Rough bottom meadows and grass from the groves and under trees.	Always judged by the hand. I should think about 160° Fahr.	Not using a thermometer, I cannot say.	No statistics were taken. I am unable to say accurately.	I gave it to all indiscriminately, but the horses tired of it. The sheep and cattle eat it voraciously.	Owing to the prevalence of abortion amongst our milch cows, I made no ensilage in 1889, as I lost most of my calves since 1884; and although I could not say positively that the ensilage was the cause, I attributed the abortion of the cattle to the smell of the ensilage. As I gave none of the "in-calf" cows or heifers any to eat, yet the smell was so strong I thought it might possibly have caused it. I consider the silo a good thing for flooded meadows where meadows are low lying, subject to being submerged; and if I had the idea before the late drainage scheme had been carried out by the Board of Works in the Lew district, I would have been saved £50 per annum loss on my small farm of 200 acres, as the alluvial deposit before the drainage was worth that for ensilage, and the ruinously heavy tax now imposed would have been saved.
Two days, .	Nothing but old pasture grass.	Cannot say, .	Cannot say, .	About 2 stones to stall-feeders and cows; half this quantity to calves.	Milch cows, calves, and store cattle. Horses would not eat it like the cattle, but no doubt would if mixed with their usual food.	There is no doubt that in a wet season ensilage would be much better than badly made hay, and even in a dry season I think every farm ought to have a stack. The one here has only lately commenced to be used, and cattle seem to like it better every time they get it, particularly calves, which it seems first-class for.
About four or five days.	Coarse bog grass.	Never tested it.	Never tested it.	Three feeds of about 10 or 11 lbs. each.	30 head of bullocks, heifers, and cows stall-feeding.	I found all cattle fond of ensilage, and think they did well on it. It saves turnips in stall-feeding, as a less quantity does. The manure appears richer and more oily than from hay.
Four days at different times.	Grass, . .	—	—	—	To two and a half year old bullocks.	The summer of 1889 being so fine and good for haymaking, I did not make much silage; but even in dry summers I find a good deal of grass under trees, &c., which otherwise would be wasted, is made into good fodder.
Commenced on 22nd July, 1889; finished stacking and claying on the 26th.	An old upland meadow, mown regularly for the past 10 or 15 years.	—	Omitted taking any temperatures (a great oversight on my part, I consider).	A little more than 3½ stones per day.	Two year old bullocks; opened silo on 18th January; finished 8th March, 1890.	I am of opinion stack ensilage will completely supersede silos. Silos are too expensive. The cost of cartage of the grass from the meadow is enormous as compared with raking in the grass to the corner of the field where it grew. When you fill a silo, the weights you put on reduce the bulk to less than one-half. You have then either to take off the weights and fill again, or forfeit the upper half of your silo. I had 16 inches of waste on outside of stack, 3 on top, and none at the bottom.
Three days for each silo.	No. 1, Vetches and second crop clover and Italian rye-grass; No. 2, Italian rye-grass and clover.	100 degs. Fahr.	About 98 degs.	56 lbs., . . .	Young cattle, .	The silage was in very good condition. The proportion of vetches to clover and rye-grass was about one-half vetches. Previous experiments upon ensiling vetches were not satisfactory. I consider that unless vetches are allowed to become fairly ripened they are not suitable for the system of ensilage. Clover and rye-grass have always been satisfactory upon this farm.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DUBLIN COUNTY —*continued.*									
B. Eustace, Esq., Hampstead, Glasnevin.	-	1	20 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet deep.	Grass,	Straw,	Straw,	No,	Above,	It was made in a stack with Johnson's Wire Rope Press Patent.
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P., Ballyroan House, Rathfarnham.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ricks covered with clay and a few stones.
Edwd. J. Smith, Esq., Clonard, Dundrum.	1	—	24 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Slated,	Not,	3 feet below, 12 feet above.	Not in year 1889,
KILDARE COUNTY									
W. H. T., for J. Fennell, Esq., Ballytore.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In a stack, simply heaped grass, weighted with clay, carted and forked on until finished.
Rev. J. Twamley, Timolin, Ballytore.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. In stacks. We cart green grass on an oblong heap—about 6 yards by 12—until horses cannot pull up more, then cut off ends, and put on all grass we want to with forks, put poles on edges, and load with clay.
Mr. James Drage, Land Steward to the Most Noble the Marquess of Drogheda, K.P., D.L., Moore Abbey, Monasterevan.	3	-	1. 16 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep. 2. 16 feet by 8 feet; 10 feet deep. 3. 21 feet by 16 feet; 13 feet deep.	Stone, Do., Concrete,	Concrete, Do., Do.,	Slate, Do., Corrugated iron,	No, Do., Yes,	Above surface, Do. Below surface.	No,
Major R. St. L. Moore, J.P., Killashee.	1	-	24 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Not,	Above,	Yes. In a stack, weighted.
T. Cooke Trench, Esq., J.P., Millicent, Naas.	4 in a nest.	-	30 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep—each.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Iron,	Yes,	Partly below, *i.e.*, on face of hill, so as to fill from high level and empty from low.	No. Too wasteful.
Frederick Pilkington, Esq., J.P., Newberry Hall, Carbury.	-	1	60 feet by 22 feet; 20 feet deep.	No walls,	Surface of grass field.	1 foot of subsoil earth, not surface earth.	Shallow open drain round stack, not under it.	Entirely above surface, in field where grass is cut, or other convenient place, to save carting wet, heavy grass.	Yes. In stack, well rolled on planks with Pearson's or other heavy roller, on each layer of grass as the stack is being made. Walls or outside of stack should be perfectly upright. Of course, the size of stack will depend on the quantity of grass to be put in it; the less outside surface the less waste.
F. Evelyn Thornhill, Esq., J.P., Rathangan House, Rathangan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made it in a stack, 15 feet by 20 feet by 10 feet, and pressed by Pearson's roller.
KILKENNY COUNTY.									
James Somers, Esq., Mantingstown, Callan.	-	1	9 yards by 4 yards; 10 feet deep.	None,	Solid earth,	First covered with planks, then weighted with stones, and topped with coarse hay, &c., to keep off the rain.	Small cut around stack to take off water.	On the surface.	Grass laid as in ordinary rick, and after every additional 2 feet of grass put on, pressed with a stone roller until rick is finished.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first ten days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Cows and young stock.	—
Various, according to circumstances.	New grass, green oats, old meadow aftermath, coarse bog grass.	—	No account, .	No account kept.	Stall cattle, in place of turnips; store cattle of all kinds.	In the second cutting of green oats the grain had formed, and the rats found out this, and did some injury to the rick in which it was.
4, viz., 13th June, 26 loads, 18th, 18 loads, 21st, 23 loads, and 2nd July, 18 loads, then weighted.	Old meadow grass, best quality, cut in flower.	Not	tested.	About 30 lbs. to fattening stock and milch cows.	Fat stock, stores, milch cows, and ewes with lambs.	Silage was very good, light greenish colour, and very little waste. Inclined to be sweet. Cattle and sheep eat it greedily.
—	Grass only, .	—	—	All they will eat,	Horned cattle, .	Make ensilage when raining; hay cheaper when weather is fine. Silos unnecessary. Ensilage good food for stock; better quality of grass better ensilage. Build fair size—6 yards by 12 yards—and make as fast as cut.
Indefinite, .	Green grass, .	No thermometer used.		Indefinite amount, according to quantity of foods on hand, size of beast, &c.	Horned beasts of all ages.	Not useful for horses; wasteful for sheep. Make hay cheaper if weather fine. Good for milking cows. No silo required; unnecessary expenditure of capital. Good for outlying store beasts. Wasteful if made in small stacks. Best in wet weather. Proportion of waste on sides varies in stacks.
10 days, . .	Meadow grass	130 degrees, Fahr.	100 to 110 degrees, Fahr.	About 40 lbs., .	Given to milch cows and young cattle.	We can still speak highly of ensilage, finding it most valuable during the winter for milch cows (when given in moderate quantities), and also for store cattle. It enables us to keep more of the latter through the winter than we could otherwise do.
16 days filling silo.	Waste grass from walk edges, under trees, &c.	—	—	About 12 lbs. per diem.	Store cattle, .	Silo finished filling on July 20th, 1889, opened February 1st, 1890. Silage of a good colour, between sweet and sour, and greedily devoured by stock. Messrs. Reynolds' apparatus used in silo for pressure.
About 30, .	Grass of all kinds, just as cut.	Not	taken.	About 50 lbs., .	Chiefly to stores and fattening cattle, but also in less degree to dairy cattle and farm horses.	I am at the present moment using ensilage made in 1888. It has not deteriorated in the smallest degree, and being in a silo and carefully covered there is no waste to speak of. After some years' experience of ensilage, I have formed the very highest possible opinion of its value; but I regret to say that I find myself obliged to abandon its use on account of the very pungent smell, which made it a nuisance not only to me but also to my neighbours.
This depends on the size of stacks, and number of hands employed.	Meadow grass	120 degrees, .	100 degrees, .	About 35 lbs. on open grass field, or as much as they will eat. This depends on the quantity and quality of the winter grass they have on the land.	Horned cattle chiefly, but 20 lbs. per day given to farm horses suits them very well.	I have some years' experience of ensilage; I very much prefer it to hay. Grass made into it will feed one-third more cattle than when made into hay, and feed them much better. Grass should be put into stack at once when cut, especially if the weather is dry.
About 10 days,	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	About 14 lbs. to full-grown cattle; young in proportion.	All description of cattle; not horses.	—
. .	Fresh cut grass.	—	140 degrees, .	6 lbs., . . .	Two-year-old bullocks.	Found that it suited best by alternately giving the cattle hay and ensilage—say, ensilage in the morning and hay in the evening.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation. "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KILKENNY COUNTY —*continued.*									
Robert Nicol, Esq., Desart, Kilkenny.	-	1	40 feet by 16 feet; 8 feet deep.	None,	Stones,	Hay,	Not,	Above surface,	Built in the stack-yard like a hayrick; first day raised to 6 feet, second day to 12 feet, then allowed to settle down without weighting for 3 days, then raised again to 12 feet and allowed to settle down as before; raised again to 12 feet, some timber put on top, allowed to settle down for 4 days, then weighted with hay like a hayrick.
Michael Davis, Esq., Oldcastle, Nine-mile-house.	-	1	25 feet by 15 feet; 8 feet deep.	—	Field,	—	Not,	Above surface,	Without silo. I selected level part of field, had grass brought, laid it one foot thick, had two planks on either end, had three men to walk on first plank, then tried with sharp hay fork, did same with other plank, and so on to other end, then laid on a foot thick of grass, nicely evened all over, same as before, and so on.
Nich. G. Richardson, Esq., Land Agent to Mrs. Prior-Wandesforde, Estate Office, Castlecomer.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in round stacks, 20 feet in diameter, 10 feet high when finished; tramped with men; no covering and no weights. Stacks surrounded with earth wall, 6 feet high, from 2 feet wide at base to 1 foot at top. Stakes were put round this, and wire put all round, to prevent slipping.
E. H. R. Crofton, Esq., J.P., Ballyragget House, Ballyragget.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a very small ensilage stack about 12 feet square, and, when settled down, about 6 feet high. It was made at intervals of two or three days for about one month.
R. D. Hodgens, Esq., Leugh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks covered with earth.
Rev. W. de Montmorency, M.A., Castle Morris, Knocktopher.	3	-	(1.) 18 feet by 26 feet; 12 feet deep. (2.) 20 feet by 12 feet; 18 feet deep. (3.) 19 feet by 26 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, Do., Do.,	Clay, Do., Do.,	Slate, Do., Do.,	No, Do., Do.,	Above, Do. Do.	No,
Mr. William Gray, for Lady L. Tighe, Woodstock, Inistioge.	1 in two divisions.	-	30 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone and lime plastered with cement.	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	No,	Built on sloping ground, under or level with grounds, upper side half over and half under.	No,
" "	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in round stacks 18 feet in diameter, 8 feet high, topped off with old hay for protection, a wall of sods then built to the height of ensilage. Used no weighting, but walked well while being made.

EINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
days, . .	Rank grass round hedge rows and from under trees.	Did not take ture at	the tempera- any time.	As much as they will eat.	To store cattle out in the fields, and to young horses out along with them.	The ensilage this year is much better than what I made exactly in the same way in 1888. In 1888 it was put together very wet; in 1889 it was put together dry, with only the juice of the grass. Less waste on the sides and top this year, only about 4 inches waste on top and about 7 inches on the sides. Both cattle and horses are very fond of it, are doing well, and no watse.
days. . .	About 4 acres (Irish) of not very good grass.	I do not know, able to try, time, &c.	as I was un- for want of	6 lbs., with other feeding.	Cows in calf and milch cows, 2 year old, yearlings; had not any for horses.	To explain fully—when all the grass was brought in and pressed, there were large stones at hand and put on. I over topped with saved hay the rick or stack to keep rain or wet from it. After three months I open and give it to cattle. I may remark the ensilage I have this year and had last year, the cattle eat greedily, and too much if too much is given.
rom 8th July o 16th Aug., ff and on, as convenient.	Waste grass, weeds, nettles, &c., cut in demesne under trees.	—	Not ascer- tained.	Not weighed, .	Two-year old cattle; not to horses.	Fed to cattle (outliers) on the grass. The stuff put in stacks was very inferior, and would have been utterly useless for hay. Cattle eat the ensilage well and are thriving on it.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I merely put some boards on top of stack when made, and some waste straw to the height of 2 or 3 feet on top to keep off rain; no other weight. I did not take temperature nor measure quantity given to cattle. When stack was cut the ensilage was very good inside, but there was a good deal of waste on sides. Cattle eat this greedily. Ensilage was made of grass from under trees chiefly.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	About 20 lbs., .	1½ year old bullocks.	The ensilage used was made in 1888. The cattle eat it fairly well, but left more waste than in 1889.
bout three eeks.	Grass, oats, vetches.	Not tested, .	—	About 28 lbs., .	Store and dairy cattle.	—
to 21 days, .	Chiefly rough grasses.	—	Never regis- tered.	40 to 50 lbs. for dairy cows.	Dairy cows and sheep.	Silo built in 1884. Last season being favourable for hay-making we made no ensilage, as we prefer hay for feeding if it can be saved without rain.
ss than a eek.	Green oats in one and grass in the other.	—	Not tested, .	About 28 lbs., .	3 year old outlying bullocks.	The cattle got a fair supply of hay with the ensilage, and they improved satisfactorily.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KING'S COUNTY.									
Bolton J. Waller, Esq., J.P., Moystown, Belmont, King's Co.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosse, Birr Castle, Parsonstown.	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jonathan C. Darby, Esq., J.P., Leap Castle, Roscrea.	3	-	30 feet by 12 feet; 11 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, faced with Portland cement.	Clay,	Wood and corrugated iron.	Not,	Below,	No,
			30 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,
			30 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,
W. P. H. Lloyd-Vaughan, Esq., D.L., Golden Grove, Roscrea.	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	No change since last return.
Edward Jackson, sen., Esq., Fortwilliam, Roscrea.	1	1	18 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	—	Boards and felt,	Perfectly dry.	Below surface.	A small stack, which was unsuccessful, owing to the small size of stack.
John Jackson, Esq., Roscrea.	-	1	24 feet by 12 feet; 6 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	—	When shrunk, covered with stones and hay, over ricked in open.
W. T. Trench, Esq., J.P., Redwood, Lorrha.	1	-	A slated house; walls cemented. 33 feet by 13 feet; 12 feet deep.	Masonry,	Gravel,	Slated,	No,	All above,	None this year,
Henry C. White, Esq., J.P., Charleville, Roscrea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack in field.
Anthony J. Robinson, Esq., Coolderry, Roscrea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simply drawn to a circular stack in field where clover grew, and when finished covered with stones and about 2 feet deep of clay.
Reginald Digby, Esq., for Right Hon. Lord Digby, Geashill.	2	-	23 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep (about)—each.	Concrete,	No. 1. Concrete, No. 2. Natural gravel.	Corrugated iron.	Not.	Partly below,	Not this season,
W. Adams, Esq., Tullamore.	4	3	30 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete,	Concrete,	Galvanized iron.	Not,	10 feet below, 4 feet above surface.	Stacks 15 feet in diameter, and pressed by Blunt's Patent; have done very well, except that I had about 2 inches waste all round outside. I think 13 feet in diameter of stack the safest plan, as 15 feet is too great a span for a plank to press evenly. I will make them this year only 13 feet wide.
			16 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	10 feet above surface.	
			45 feet by 14 feet; 11 feet deep.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	4 feet under, 7 above.	
Thos. A. Cobbe, Esq., Annagharvey House, Tullamore.	-	1	30 feet by 17 feet; 10 feet deep, when made into ensilage.	—	—	—	—	—	Made in open stack. Grass, &c., trampled on stack every second or third day until all was in. Stack was then about 22 feet; pressed with mechanical press and a few tons of stones.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	I cannot give any of the required particulars, but the cattle eat greedily the ensilage in the two stacks, one of which was made in 1888, but not used till last winter. Both stacks owe their success to a dead weight of about 18 inches of earth (which also excluded the rain) placed upon them.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I beg to say that no change has been made in my silos since date of my previous report. Only two of the three, however, were filled last season, it being considered cheaper and better to make hay in dry weather.
Four to five days.	Old meadow grass.	About 250 degrees, Fahr.	—	About 20 lbs., .	Store cattle, in-calf heifers; horses, about 20 lbs.	Ensilage remarkably good and sound; little or no waste; kept some from last season, 1888-9, and is perfectly good. Cattle have kept their condition well, especially three-year-old heifers. Took particular notice that weight not less than 28 lbs. to square foot is necessary for at least fourteen days after final filling, and then can be reduced to about 10 lbs., or less.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I left one silo, about 15 feet by 15 feet by 9 feet, filled July, 1888, unopened until July, 1889, when I took off the bad silage and top (about 9 inches deep); I then filled it to the top again; in two days put on the weights (stones), and opened it last December, when I found it of excellent quality.
One day at stack.	Second crop clover and grass.	—	Kept no account.	As much as they would eat clean.	Found it valuable for fattening sheep and store cattle, but horses refused it.	I have been making ensilage for three years, and find it valuable for spring feeding, as cattle going on grass do better than if fed on drier food previous to going out.
About ten days.	Old meadow grass.	—	Not known, .	Not known, .	Store cattle and ewes.	It was all good and sound except some on outside; not considered as good as what I made other years in a silo. This was first trial in open, and will be continued.
—	Ordinary meadow grass.	—	—	1 to 2 stones in the fields, and to a few cattle in houses.	Store cattle and milch cows.	Season was very fine, and haymaking went on almost without interruption from bad weather. I had put off making stacks from time to time, expecting that bad hay weather would answer for them. I am sorry not to have more silage this year on this farm.
6 weeks, . .	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they care to eat.	All black cattle and young horses.	I am now feeding cattle with ensilage kept over in stack since 1888. I find it as good, if not better, than ensilage made in 1889, with no appreciable loss or waste.
7 days, . .	Clover and second crop meadow.	Not ascertained, but so hot that you could not keep your hand in.	—	About 28 lbs., .	40 two year old heifers.	Last year I made a large ensilage rick, and in making it the horses drew up the grass. It was covered with about 20 inches of clay, and then roofed with hay. The quality was A 1 sweet ensilage, and brought first prize at a competition in the North Tipperary and King's County Farming Society's district. Temperature in March, 80 degs. Fahrenheit.
Could not say, as the silos were filled at odd times, when the weather was too broken for haymaking.	Old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	The ensilage is given to outlying store cattle on the grass, alternately with hay.	—	The ensilage this year is exceedingly good, with very little waste, having been put in in a moderately wet state. In one silo there is about 4 feet of ensilage held over from the previous year, and there has been no deterioration in it.
4 days first filling, and 3 days second.	Oats and vetches in one, old meadow grass in the rest.	—	—	Stall-feeding, one feed, 21 lbs.; the other two feeds of chaffed hay and turnips.	Three years old bullocks; none to horses.	All my ensilage was very good this year. I intend making same quantity this season. I have 5 acres of rye, oats, and vetches, mixed, sowed, as I found that mixture makes the best ensilage. I weighted all my silos, when filled, with stones, 100 lbs. to square foot, after using Pearson's roller.
—	Vetches and oats, clover and old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they eat in one feed.	Store cattle. When it does not heat too much we consider it useful for horses.	Vetches and oats mixed made good ensilage; also clover. Old meadow grass went in on dry, warm day, and heated too much. From two years' experience I find that old meadow grass must be put in while it is raining to make good ensilage in open stack. If weather permits, it is much more economical to make hay of any grass. Waste on sides of stack, 1 foot. A concrete silo is very desirable, and requires less labour in filling and pressing.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LONGFORD COUNTY.									
• •	-	1	40 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	—	—	—	Not, . .	Above surface,	By Pearson's roller, .
J. M. Wilson, Esq., J.P., Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in a stack, by the same system as last year, viz., by Pearson's roller, and also a good amount of tramping work done by men walking on the stack.
Colonel Robert Caulfeild, Colamber Manor, Edgeworthstown.	1	-	27 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Brick, . . .	Paved and flagged.	Slates, . .	Not, . . .	Partly below surface.	Yes; made in a barn of the dimensions mentioned.
Mrs. M. Magan, Killashee.	-	1	40 feet by 15 feet; 9 or 10 feet deep.	—	—	—	Drained, . .	Above, . . .	Yes. The grass on being cut was carted to stack, and there built up as a rick, being thoroughly tramped, well scattered and teased, and the sides and ends cut. This process went on for 20 days gradually, more or less being put on each day. When the stack was made it was weighted 8 stones to square foot, and covered with litter.
Rev. Thomas Reilly, Clk., Killashee.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built in the field in a stack. At first one acre of first crop, which was cut for a few days, was built and allowed to settle; then under two acres of old meadow was added by degrees; finally all was heavily weighted with stones.
John Wilson, Esq., Ballyclare, Killashee.	-	1	13 feet by 13 feet; 5 feet deep; circular; grass; open field.	Outside layer of grass about 1 foot 3 inches.	Built on earth or surface of field.	Grass scraws, over which was put about 14 inches of bog stuff and, say, 8 tons of stones.	Not drained; a dry part of field selected.	Above surface.	Yes; by making a stack.
LOUTH COUNTY.									
Major-General O'B. B. Woolsey, D.L. and J.P., Milestown, Castlebellingham.	-	2	(1.) 48 feet by 15 feet; 4 feet deep. (2.) 45 feet by 15 feet; 5½ feet deep.	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo. By Pearson's roller system, in two stacks, on dry surface of field, a hay-stack having been built over one stack.
Mr. Thomas Larney, Steward for William O'Reilly, Esq., Knock Abbey, Dundalk.	1	-	40 feet by 18 feet; 6 feet deep when settled.	Wall on one against bank.	Clay, . . .	Hayrick built on top of silo.	Not drained, .	On surface, with incline 1 foot from wall side to the other side.	One yard stands seven feet over the other yard. Built against wall; stood six feet high when settled down; made first week in August from grazing land where grass got too strong for cattle and sheep. Grass as good as meadow kept up for [illegible].
John N. Doran, Esq., Glyde Farm, Ardee.	1	-	50 feet by 18 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Tiles, . . .	Slates, . .	Not, . . .	On surface, .	Was made in a barn by trampling the grass well between the walls as it was carted in. It was made in links and put weight on every night until finished, and then put on heavy weight of stones.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle, per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
Cannot say, .	Lowland meadow.	About 90 degrees.	Cannot say, .	About 12 or 14 lbs.	Store cattle, .	On account of the early part of the season being so fine I made only a small stack of ensilage. It turned out well, and the cattle are eating it.
Stack commenced 28th June, and added to on 31st October.	Vetches and oats green, old meadow, and grass amongst plantations.	190 degrees, .	175 degrees, .	To stall-feds, 3 stones, with other feeding; no exact quantity to cattle out on grass.	Both stall-feds and cows in house; also cattle out on grass.	The sample sent to the "Farmers' Gazette" was highly commended. For myself, I find the stack was hardly so good as the one I built last year, this being accounted for partly by neglect on my part, not having watched the making of it closely enough.
10 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Not known, .	130 degrees, .	10 lbs., . .	Bullocks and heifers; 1½-year olds; no horses.	Our cattle did not care to eat it at first, but having the outside taken off they eat it greedily. N.B.—The foregoing experiment on a small scale was carried out under my instructions by a constant dead weight pressure with heavy stones over boards, producing a state of very high density; colour of ensilage, olive-green, with a nice aroma. The thermometer—a common one—only registered 130 degrees.
20 days, . .	Fresh grass only.	120 deg., Fahr. (As well as I	98 deg., Fahr. can remember)	Each alternate feed of ensilage, 28 lbs. each feed.	To milch cows and all other stock excepting horses.	I like ensilage very well, and am determined to make some every year. It is admirable for all descriptions of outlying stock, cows, &c. It keeps them in condition, and gives a splendid coat. It improves the flow of milk in cows, and puts them in a good way for summer grass.
About 3 weeks,	About one acre first crop; remainder old meadow.	I had no means of measuring the heat, but it was very great for about a fortnight; a person could not endure to put his hand in it.		I cannot say exactly, as it was not weighed; but my servant-man says it fed very much more than if it had been made into hay.	Cows and young stock; my horse would not eat it.	I have only about ten or eleven acres, and the experiment was necessarily a small one. The stuff put in was all prime, and the ensilage was remarkably good. It is splendid feeding for milk cattle, but I doubt if it is so good for stores. I fancied they were more tender than if fed on good hay. So far as I was able to judge, the amount of grass which in hay would have fed two cows would feed three when made into ensilage. If carefully built the loss in ensilage is trifling.
About 10, .	Inferior grass of bottom land.	Made no tests of any kind.		Did not weigh it at any time. I gave hay alternately.	Cows; horned cattle only.	I think ensilage should, if at all possible, be made in a properly constructed silo. There is great waste in making ensilage stacks on account of the outer walls being worthless as feeding stuff. In favourable weather I would prefer making hay instead of ensilage.
About 8 days, at 3 hours each days.	No. 1. Green cut rye and vetches. No. 2. Meadow hay.	Not taken.		14 lbs. to each beast.	Stall-feds, milch cows, also two year old stores, yearlings, and calves wintered out.	All the ensilage eaten freely by the cattle. Results satisfactory.
Six days, .	Good grass from grazing land.	160 degrees, .	160 degrees, .	14 lbs. three times daily to full grown cattle.	Cattle of all sorts — stall-feds, bulls, milch cows, and calves; not to sheep or horses.	Stall-feds and young shorthorned bulls would leave cake, meal, and turnips to eat ensilage any time they could get it. We had thirty tons of really bad hay, and after ten days built it on ensilage, like a rick of hay. After three weeks, thatched rick with straw. The bad hay was eaten by cattle in preference to best green hay or even first crop clover hay. Never had really good hay eaten with less waste.
About 4 days,	Old meadow grass grown along a river.	Did not take temperature.	Don't know, .	Grown-up cattle 28 lbs., but got some hay also.	Horses did not like it, or sheep, but cattle eat it greedily.	It is an excellent article, especially in a wet season when hay cannot be properly saved. I used it with all my store cattle, and also gave one feed per day to my fat cattle, and they all seemed to thrive. I purpose trying it again, and hope to make a better article. I won't make it in a house again, as it is difficult to get the weight on it.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LOUTH COUNTY— *continued.*									
Denis Hughes, Esq., Dundalk.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built as ricks (no silo built) 19 yards by 8 each.
MEATH COUNTY.									
Bernard W. Parr, Esq., Ballyboy, Athboy.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in a round heap in field, 30 feet across, 6 feet deep, and covered with 18 inches of clay.
M. T. Rotheram, Esq., Belview, Crossakiel.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo. Gathered as soon as possible after being cut, tramped during the process, and covered at once with clay — one stack being 33 feet and the other 24 feet in diameter, both 5 feet high.
Wm. J. Hopkins, Esq., Mitchelstown, Athboy.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have three stacks, circular, about 30 to 33 feet diameter, 5 to 5½ feet at centre to 3 feet at outside; covered with about 1 foot of clay; from 7 to 8 acres of grass in each.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Carried in the grass while the dew was on it, and made it into a stack 39 feet broad, which was built on the field, and covered over with 15 inches of clay.
John Waldron, Esq., Ballyfallon, Athboy.	8	-	30 feet diameter, 9 feet high.	Inch boards, .	Surface of field,	None, . .	Not, . .	Above surface.	No.
			30 feet diameter, 8 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 11 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 9 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 8 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 7 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 6 feet high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			22 feet diameter, 5 feet 6 inches high.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do.	
Mr. Thomas Barton, Land Steward for Right Hon. Lord Dunsany, Dunsany Castle.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In round stack, 30 feet in diameter, 18 feet high; commenced cutting and stacking on 5th August; rested 10th and 11th; cut again on 12th, 13th, and 14th, and finished 15th August; weighted with 3 feet 6 inches of loam.
Right Hon. Earl of Fingall, D.L., Killeen, Dunsany.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have simply heaped up about 10 acres of old meadow in a corner of the field, and covered it up with earth. No account even taken of temperature or anything else. I merely made it because the weather was unsuitable for hay-making.
J. L. Naper, Esq., D.L., Loughcrew, Oldcastle.	1	1	40 feet by 20 feet; 15 feet deep.	Bottom half stone, top half brick, plastered with cement.	Natural, . .	Wood couples, covered with zinc, set on wood pillars 4½ feet above top of wall.	Not, . .	12 feet below, 3 feet above.	Yes. In stack, 16 feet long, 15 feet broad, pressed by the "Johnson Ratchet" press.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Six days, .	Grass, . .	Not	tested	About 7 lbs.; not weighed.	Various cattle, including horses.	In wet weather, when there would be great difficulty in making hay, I would most decidedly adopt the alternative of making ensilage, as I consider its properties of feeding and fattening very superior.
Not known, .	Grass, . .	Not	known.	14 to 28 lbs., .	Given to aged cattle. Young horses eat it also.	I believe there is more food off two acres of silage than three acres of hay, and cattle do better on it except in cold, wet weather. Silage is not so good made in dry weather, and there is considerably more waste.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Oxen and heifers, no horses.	I made only two circular stacks in 1889. I did not use the silo, considering it more troublesome, costly, and not better than the stack. I had four stacks over from 1888—one, intended to be sweet, there was considerable loss on, I think by the temperature getting too high when in process of making. One I am using now (of 1888 too) has a foot of loss on it all round. The cattle like and thrive on it. I think the grass should be cut when full of sap, before it flowered. The best ensilage I have made was after selling the cattle off the field in the middle of June, and taking it up then for ensilage.
From 5 days to 2 weeks.	Old meadow grass and flaggers.	Never took	temperature.	Have used with hay, as much as they eat clean off grass.	Have used it these two years with all kinds of cattle, and brood mares and young horses eat it in preference to the best hay.	I have only made ensilage for two years, and find it feed, as well as I can judge, at least double the amount of cattle that the same amount of land made in hay would feed; besides, the cattle were in better condition and did better on the grass last summer. I do not believe anyone can go far wrong in making ensilage, no matter how put up.
8 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Don't know.	No record kept.	About 3 stone, .	Store cattle. Not to horses.	I found the stock fed on ensilage during the winter did well on it. They were healthy, and fattened faster than those fed on hay.
—	Meadow grass, and thistles off pastures.	No record.		All they will eat.	Horn cattle, all ages.	The silos were not roofed; were weighted with about 15 inches in depth of clay cut from trench round each silo. With one exception, the ensilage was of good quality in all the silos.
10 days, . .	Very coarse herbage of bottom land.	120 degrees, .	—	28 lbs., .	3 year old bullocks in stalls and on pastures.	This stack of ensilage was made from over-ripe coarse herbage, grown on what is termed the poisoned land of Dunsany which has never been profitably grazed, to my knowledge, for the last 22 years. We have used the ensilage with bullocks in the stalls, and are now feeding with it on the pastures. All eat it greedily, and are doing well upon it.
—	—	—	—	I give as much as they can eat but have no idea of the number of lbs. (say 2 loads to about 30 small beasts each day).	Cattle and brood mares.	I am using last year's silo (1888); shall use that made in 1889 next year.
—	Grass, . .	—	—	—	Stores and feeding cattle.	The silage in the silo was very good, with but little waste; that in the stack good also, but with a good deal of waste. Both stores and fat cattle throve on it.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY— *continued.*									
Matthew Weld O'Connor, Esq., D.L., Baltrasna, Oldcastle.	1	2	18 feet by 8 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Cement, . .	Under a slated roof, covered with boards and clay.	No, . . .	Floor of silo on the surface.	Two round stacks, 9 yards in diameter, tramped by men, and covered with clay with a coating of stones. In one there was hardly any waste, in the other there was a good deal.
Mrs. Mary O'Neill, Millbrook, Oldcastle.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I carted the newly-mown grass and made a round stack, about 16 feet in diameter, in the open field; got the workmen to tramp it well, particularly at the edges, raised the stack about 6 feet the first time, let it alone for 5 or 6 days, and then put on more grass. When I had the stack completed, I covered it well with sods and clay.
E. F. Farrell, Esq., J.P., Moynalty, Kells.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks, . . .
Claud Chaloner, Esq., J.P., Kingsfort, Moynalty.	1	3	40 feet by 17 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone walls .	Clay, . . .	Slated, .	Not, . .	Below surface on one side and end.	In stacks, 30 feet in diameter, covered with clay.
W. P. Radcliff, Esq., J.P., Hurdlestown, Kells.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in circular stacks, 35 feet in diameter, and about 6 feet high, when finished sinking.
Mr. George Shaw, Steward to R. Garnett, Esq., Rosmeen, Kells.	-	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. By making a stack on the surface of the field where the meadow is growing, and carting it on to the stack when fresh and green. I find the more flaggers were in the bottom meadows, the better the ensilage.
Sir John F. Dillon, Bart., Lismullen, Navan.	3	2	40 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Gravel, . .	Iron and wood,	Drained, . .	Partly below,	Yes. In stacks covered with earth.
			Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., .	Do., .	Do.	
			31 feet by 13 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Do., . .	Do., .	No, . . .	Do.	
Francis Lambart, Esq., Beau Parc, Navan.	1	2	16 feet by 9 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick, 15 inches thick.	Cement, . .	Iron, . . .	Yes, . .	Partly below,	Yes. Stacks of grass, built up as hay-stack, the top covered with one foot of earth.
R. H. Metge, Esq., J.P., Athlumney, Navan.	-	2	18 feet by 15 feet; about 12 feet high after compression, built in the first instance to about 20 feet high.	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, ...
R. R. FitzHerbert, Esq., D.L., Black Castle, Navan.	2	-	(1.) 40 feet by 18 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone built, plastered with cement.	Clay, . . .	Galvanized iron roof, which lifts on pulleys and closes down into gutter, full of water on top of wall, so as to keep out the air.	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
			(2.) 17 feet by 10 feet; 18 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Galvanized iron, plain.	No, . . .	Do.	

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Silo, about 24 days.	Old grass, .	Being unwell myself no accurate register was kept by my herd.		They got as much as they could eat, and were in extraordinary condition.	Dairy cows, young stock of all kinds. Horses did not get it.	One of the stacks made last year, covered with clay, was so attractive to the cattle which were in the same field that they could not be kept away from it, and continually broke down the protecting paling, devouring it with the greediness, although there was a fair quantity of aftermath on the field. The silo was principally used for the dairy cows, and has been now working for five years.
21 days, . .	Grass, . .	Cannot say the exact heat. The stack sunk to about one-third the height it would be if the grass had not heated.		About 10 lbs. to each beast in middle of the day, in one feed.	Young store stock and stall-fed cattle. I gave hay night and morning, and ensilage in middle of day. I did not feed horses on ensilage. I tried if horses would eat it, and I found they would.	When the season is too wet to make good hay I would approve of ensilage, as it is much better feeding than badly saved hay. I found I had about 12 inches waste, by exposure, round the stack, but no waste at top or bottom. The cattle eat it well. I would not like to feed store cattle entirely on ensilage. No doubt it would keep them in good condition, but when they are put out to grass they do not thrive so well as cattle that have got some hay.
4 to 10 days, .	Upland meadow grass.	Not taken.		About 50 to 70 lbs.	All the young horses running out with cattle eat it, and are remarkably fond of it.	Owing to the very dry summer of 1889 we made very few stacks of ensilage, making hay instead. We had a number of stacks over from 1888 which turned out remarkably well, and seemed to have improved by the extra year's keeping.
14 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	Temperature not taken.		From 10 to 14 lbs. per day.	Milch cows, stall-feds, and store cattle.	A stack of ensilage, 30 feet long by 15 feet wide and 5 feet high, made in July, 1888, of good green old meadow grass, is now being given to cattle. It is as good and as fresh as if made in 1889, and rather better than what we made in 1889, because the grass was greener, made earlier, and season softer.
About 10, .	Nothing but grass.	Impossible to tell, as it heats more round the thermometer than anywhere else.		As much as they will eat.	Both fat and store cattle; none to horses.	—
12 days, . .	Upland and bottom meadow.	140 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	About 60 lbs., according to size of beast.	Fat and store cattle and calves; none to horses.	I make all round stacks 36 feet in diameter, taking advantage of any hill in the field to make the stack under the hill, for ease to the horses carting up on the stack, making the stack about 12 feet high, and cover with 2 feet of earth, which I find to be the best pressure.
—	Meadow, oats, and vetches.	148 degrees, .	140 degrees, .	40 lbs., . .	Store cattle, .	Kept two silos over to second year; very good.
A fortnight, from start to finish.	Rank grass from under tree.	Not tested.		1½ stone, . .	To 2 year olds; not given to horses.	Silo not filled last year owing to very dry season, and hay being easily made.
5 or 6 days, with intervals between every second day. Aylesbury Dairy Co. press.	75 tons grass.	160 degrees, F.	Average not taken this season.	About 28 lbs. given once a day, with hay at night.	Store cattle and cows.	Two cases of abortion set down by my yardman to use of silage, which may possibly have had something to say to it, as in the stack system quite half of the silage is sweet, and is decidedly purgative. This is my third season's experience of stack silage, and while I think it a useful food, especially as an alterative, and of importance in our changeable climate as a means of saving a crop in bad weather, I am however, of opinion that good *well-saved* hay is infinitely preferable. Cattle undoubtedly relish silage, and it is I believe, better feeding than bad or even middling hay. N.B.—Cattle apparently run thin on silage if not supplemented with hay or other feeding.
Six weeks; when weather suited made hay elsewhere.	Grass, . .	Not known, .	Not known, .	As much as they would eat.	Fat cattle, dairy cows, young stock, sheep.	I put one dozen casks full of water along the sides, to bring down the grass, and as the roof is air-tight, I take off all weight when full; no waste along walls at all, but some on top, from 2 inches in middle to 6 inches at wall. I fed over 100 head all this winter on the silage, and cattle did well.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MEATH COUNTY—*continued.*									
Hugh Cullen, Esq., Tara Hall, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	My ensilage for past two years has been made without a silo. A stack, 10 yards each way, when finished fresh about 11 feet high, which will reduce when settled to say 6 or 7 feet high.
Peter Wilkinson, Esq., J.P., Skryne, Tara, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Simply by building the stack in usual way, and carting the grass immediately when cut. One round stack, about 35 feet in diameter, standing on the field covered with soil dug out of a trench round the stack.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack in corner of field, 25 feet by 25 feet; 8 feet high.
W. Newcome Waller, Esq., D.L., Allenstown, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One stack of ensilage was made last summer, and with considerable difficulty, as on account of the very dry weather, water had to be poured on it occasionally; however, it has turned out most satisfactorily, and there has been no waste to speak of.
James Martin, Esq., Knightstown, Wilkinstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	We built the grass into a stack in the corner of a field, pulling the loads up on the stack until it got too high for the horses, the whole containing the produce of about 7 Irish acres old meadow. We weighted it with timber.
John Greene, Esq., J.P., Gaulstown House, Navan.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I excavated a space 18 feet by 20 feet to a depth of 3 feet, in which I built the stack, and when finished I weighted it with the clay I had thrown up till I had about 2 feet deep on it.
Michael Johnston, Esq., Slane.	-	1	10 feet by 10 feet; 6 feet high.	One back wall,	Stone, . . .	None; covered with hay and straw.	Not, . . .	Above surface.	By building it same as a rick of hay, keeping it square and trimmed.
Mathew Power, Esq., Enfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Well shaken and tramped and covered with clay, and partly in a pit.
P. Maher, Esq., Enfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made in a stack, no silo, and pressed by a horse walked slowly over it, better than any artificial pressure.
Lt.-Col. Coddington, J.P., Old Bridge, Drogheda.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in stack, 30 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet high, as described in Messrs. Pearson's pamphlet, but clay put on roof, as it saves waste on top of stack.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle ; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 10 days,	Old meadow, from say 6 to 7 acres, will make a stack as above.	—	100 to 150 degrees.	What they would consume.	Three year old ox or heifer.	My idea is that there is no better feeding for cattle, with a little cotton or oil cake, when given in sheds or in spring. Cake is not required when given on fields.
About 10 days,	Rich old meadow grass.	I cannot answer this question. Temperature controlled by weight of material put on each day.		I gave a large quantity, nearly as much as they would eat.	Black cattle, bullocks, cows, and heifers. I did not give it to horses or sheep.	I do not think my cattle did nearly so well this year as last year, though they ate it greedily—the only reason I can give is that the ensilage this year was made of very young soft rich grass. I observed that some of the animals scoured a good deal, which was not the case last year, when the ensilage was made of matured grass.
A fortnight, .	Grass, .	Do not know.		Do not know, .	To horned cattle and not to horses.	—
14 days, . .	Old meadow,	135 degrees, .	125 degrees, .	28 lbs., with some hay.	Two years old bullocks and heifers. None to horses.	Cattle liked ensilage better than hay, and improved much on it.
—	—	—	—	—	—	When about half made I think we allowed an interval for it to sink before we completed the drawing in of the grass. We further allowed an interval of a few days for it to arrive at a certain heat before weighting it with the logs of timber. We covered it with rubbish, hay, and rushes. It kept sweet from harvest, 1888, until the present time. It is not all used up yet. We give it to cattle of all ages, from a weanling calf upwards to milch cows. Young horses in the fields also eat it. Everything throve well on it, except a stall-fed which it appeared to purge. I think the better the material of which a silo is composed, viz.:—clover, rye grass, or real good old pasture grass, and the fresher and greener it is put together, the better the cattle will eat it and thrive on it. I believe the produce of a given acreage made into silage will feed more cattle than if made into hay.
At intervals during eight days.	Ordinary meadow.	No temperature taken.		About 60 lbs., .	Large bullocks weighing 8 to 9 cwt., and well finished beef.	This is my second year in using ensilage, and am so pleased with it that I purpose making it more extensively in future. I consider it gives a much larger quantity of feeding than if made into hay. My cattle fattened well on it. Last year I gave it to store cattle ; they did first rate on it. I regret I could not spare them some this year.
6 days, . .	—	Have not	ascertained.	10 lbs., . .	Stall-feds, milch cows, and calves ; not horses.	During the time I was drawing home the grass I kept planks with weights on at night, and also until I put a quantity of hay and straw on.
6 or 7 days, .	Upland, old meadow, and new.	I took no heed of heat, covered it as quickly as I could.		I give no other food to them.	Three cows and one calf.	This is my second time; but this summer I intend to put in a pit with the walls not erect, but with an incline, and to cover with clay. I am of opinion that the first layer of clay should be puddled and tramped to prevent vapour, and not less than 2 feet deep.
28 days, . .	Old meadow grass.	The lower the better, but I did not test it.		From 28 to 50 lbs.	Three year old heifers and oxen.	I consider that cattle do very well on it, and that it is better to make ensilage of rough coarse grass, such as grows on low-lying land, than hay. I think it is of very little use to small farmers, as there is so much waste when made in small quantities. I think the sour better than the sweet. The stack when finished requires to be covered evenly with at least 18 to 24 inches of clay, which answers as pressure as well as to keep the silage from getting too much rain. On the whole, when properly made, I consider it cheaper as well as better feeding than hay. Stock are much fonder of it, and it is far more digestible and wholesome than hay, of itself a most indigestible food.
3 months from time to time when not suitable for other work ; no accurate account of the actual number of hours worked ; longest period away from work one month.	Grass from woods and plantations, also a quantity of best clover.	When stopped for 1 month, heat rose to 180 degrees.	135 deg. when working first.	Two year old bullocks, 20 lbs.; heifers, 16 lbs.; one year olds, 7 lbs.; the whole getting a little hay.	All growing stock.	Waste on sides and ends, 10 inches. Quality of stack very good, but part in centre, when so long away from work, got a little overheated and was rather brown, but cattle seemed to relish it all very well.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
QUEEN'S COUNTY.									
Fred. D. Foot, Esq., Scotchrath, Mountrath.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Between 4 walls of an old house. Ensilage composed of moory' grass, &c.; 1888, filled during wet weather (15 feet by 18 feet); one half made at a time, and weighted by stones covered by coarse sedge when finished; 1889, half of above house without weights.
Joseph Mole, Esq., Ballagh, Ballybrophy.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made ensilage in an open stack at foot of hill, drawing up some of the stuff on stack until too high, when I pitched the remainder from the carts; when pretty well settled down, put two long poles reaching along the sides and weighted, with wires attached to large stones.
W. Dunne, Esq., J.P., Ballymanus, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made a stack of ensilage during the harvest, cutting the grass and carting it in on days we could not do harvest work. It was old meadow, that owing to the wet season we were unable to make into hay in July as usual.
Lt.-Col. R. G. Cosby, D.L., Stradbally Hall, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack in the open; wires were run over stack and secured to beams which were put underneath; beams were also placed across top of stack, and weights suspended from both ends.
William Young, Esq., D.L., Brockley Park, Stradbally.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 16 feet by 18 feet by 19 feet high when finished and pressed; made on Johnston's system, with wire ropes and ratchets—by far the best and most convenient plan when the stack is to be added to at intervals, and not finished at once.
Thos. Walpole, Esq., J.P., Monadrehid, Borris-in-Ossory.	1	1	21 feet by 16 feet; 14 feet deep.	Plastered,	Cemented,	Slate,	Not,	Partly below,	One large stack,
Henry C. White, Esq., J.P., Charleville, Roscrea.	1	2	48 feet by 24 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone,	Stone,	Iron,	—	Partly below and partly above.	Made in stack in field, weighted with clay and sods.
Chas. P. Hamilton, Esq., Roundwood, Mountrath.	1	-	17 feet by 13 feet; 20 feet deep.	Rubble masonry, lined with concrete.	Concrete,	Corrugated iron,	Yes,	Partly below surface.	No,
George Neale, Esq., Coolrain, Mountrath.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without silo. By cutting slope of hill and throwing soil to top of pit, so as to raise one end, say 8 feet, which greatly facilitated the leaving out of the material.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
—	—	—	—	As much as they would eat.	Milch, young stock, & young horses.	I kept no account of particulars, but just worked away at it to suit my time. I found that cattle, horses, and sheep preferred what is called sweet ensilage, made without weight; that was my reason for not weighting last year. I was not intending to have made any last year, only that I had a small portion of moor that was not forward enough to cut early in the year, and so cut it after harvest.
About 14 days,	Best old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they could eat.	Two and three year old bullocks.	In making above, I used about 12 Irish acres of good old meadow, drawing in with three horses for a day or sometimes two, but not more at a time, and then leaving for a day, when the next day's drawing weighted what was underneath. When finished, I headed off with some old refuse hay, which seemed to improve by its elevated position, as cattle eat both hay and ensilage most ravenously the following spring.
About a month off and on.	Old meadow,	Took no	temperature.	Never weighed it; but give them as much as they will eat.	Store cattle; no horses.	We used no pressure; when rick got inconveniently high, we left it for a time till it reduced. We covered it, when finished, with cake bags, and over these put 9 inches of earth. Owing to late time it was cut the grass was rather dry, and the ensilage was not quite as good as usual. There was about a foot waste at sides and same on top.
3 days, . .	3 acres of peas and oats, 1½ acres of old meadow grass.	—	—	—	Cows and young stock. It has been given to farm horses on previous occasions who would leave the best hay for it; but the year I had 3 brood mares, they all lost their foals.	The cows would all at once go to it as soon as they saw the cart come into the field. It is good for milk, but should not be kept or left where the cows are milked, though they may be fed with it after having been milked.
About two months.	Grass, vetches, laid oats, &c.	Do not	know.	As much as they would eat.	A large number of store cattle fed on ensilage alone, eat it at once, and are in excellent condition.	Silage, olive green; between sweet and sour; nearly sour at bottom of stack; very little waste at sides; none at top, as the stack was covered with some rough refuse grass and weeds out of plantations, and only this top layer was waste, and it was only fit for manure when put on. The rounded form the rope pressure gives the top of stack and the extreme compactness from the heavy pressure, are sufficient to keep off rain; so no cover or thatch is necessary. It squeezes water out, and won't let water in.
Three weeks,	Grass, .	Not	tried.	About 28 lbs.,	3-year old bullocks.	No weight put on grass in silo; 12 inches on top rotten, the rest in good order. Stack weighted, but at least 18 inches round the edge was dry and spoiled; the part made in dry weather much the best; some layers that got rain, white with mould.
Six weeks, .	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they care to eat.	All cattle and horses.	Find ensilage excellent fodder for all cattle. I made about 700 tons in 1889.
—	Aftergrass, wood grass, thistles.	—	—	—	Store cattle only.	Last season being dry and most favourable for haymaking, was consequently a bad silo year. I only filled one of my silos, the smaller one, which is now being drawn from. The quality is excellent, the best I have ever had or seen, and not a particle of waste.
Two weeks, .	8 acres of old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Not ascertained	Black stock of all ages.	I have been using ensilage for the last four years with my stock, and am well satisfied with the result; and more, I consider there is a fourth more of feeding in it than there is in the same amount of like material made into hay. Besides, it takes a sunny day to make good hay, whereas it requires a wet day to make good ensilage.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WESTMEATH COUNTY.									
Mr. C. S. Nash, Steward for Captain W. Lyster-Smythe, J.P., D.L., Barbavilla House, Collinstown.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks. No. 1, 36 feet by 15 feet; 12 feet high. No. 2, one round stack, 26 feet in diameter; 10 feet high. Pressed by Messrs. Blunt's patent lever pressure. I have two large silo stacks this year, stacked in the meadows where it grew; both have turned out very good.
John Wilson, Esq., J.P., Daramona House, Streete, Rathowen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. I always build the grass in the field where it is cut in a stack. I use no machinery for pressing, simply tramp it when the heat has got up, and add more grass as the stack sinks. When the stack is finished I cover the top with about 9 inches of earth.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cut one acre and drew it on heap, pressed down with weights; after two days put on another acre of grass, and so on till the heap was finished. Built the heap up square and put on all the weight we could.
WEXFORD COUNTY.									
R. W. Hall Dare, Esq., J.P., Newtownbarry House, Newtownbarry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rick, length 40 feet, breadth 18 feet, height, when weighted, 18 feet, when settled, 9 feet. Weighted with stones, 12 stone to square foot. Covered with hayrick.
Mr. Robert Richardson, for Mrs. Kirk, The Park Farm, Gorey.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	No. 1. stack, 21 feet long, 18 feet broad, 10 feet high. The pressure is made by chains which are fastened from side to side and tightened by a lever. No. 2 stack, 14 feet long, 12 feet broad, 8 feet high. Made in 3 days, and weighted with stones. Grass of an inferior kind was put in No. 2 stack.
Mr. C. Brown, for Rt. Hon. the Earl of Courtown, D.L., Courtown Farm, Gorey.	2	-	23 feet by 16 feet; 6 feet deep. 31 feet by 21 feet; 6 feet deep.	Stone with cement inside.	Concrete, . .	Slate, . . .	Not drained, .	Partly below,	None made, . . .
Loftus A. Bryan, Esq., Bourmount Manor, Enniscorthy.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	By Pearson's roller, with hay on top.
" "	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack 24 feet long, 17 feet wide, and 17 feet high, pressed with Aylesbury Dairy Co. Press, and turned out satisfactory. Cattle eat it with a great relish, although made of inferior grass, that no animal would thrive on made into hay.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Thirty hands, about 10 days working at it.	Meadow grass.	Not tested.		Not weighed, the cattle get as much as they are able to eat.	Young cattle out on the land.	I have been making ensilage in stacks for seven years. It is much cheaper to make than hay, and cattle thrive better on it than if fed on hay. Two acres of ensilage will feed as much as three acres made into hay. I am using all the ensilage with young cattle on the land, and not otherwise.
—	—	180 degrees.	—	—	—	Last year I only made one stack of silage, 20 feet square, in October, of the coarse grass left by the cattle uneaten. The weather was so fine, I made all my meadow into hay. It was less expensive to do this under the circumstances than make silage. I have not opened the stack, although it is perfect in quality. Having plenty of hay, I intend keeping it till next winter to test its keeping quality.
—	We shook on a little salt.	Could not say the heat.		—	To young horses, and young cattle and calves.	About 3½ acres in stack. This heap was 16 feet high when finished, then it settled down to about 8 feet. There was about 6 inches bad round the edge. It was quite green and fresh at the bottom; on top it heated more and was not so good. It was very good, and the cattle throve well on it. Fed half hay and half ensilage.
Every third day for 18 days.	Good grass, coarse, and green oats.	Not ascertained.		From 4 to 28 lbs.	Horned cattle of all description over 4 months. Horses from 9 to 30 lbs.	Horned cattle and horses eat ensilage and do well on it; sheep do not like ensilage. Silos are best for ensilage, as they do away with waste. The outside of the rick or stack, from 12 to 18 inches, is useless. Silos pay for building in three years.
About two months at intervals.	No. 1. Vetches, and second crop hay.	Not tested.		About 18 or 20 lbs., with hay at night.	To young cattle, thrown on the fields.	Both stacks turned out very well. The cattle seem to like ensilage made from vetches better than any other materials I have tried.
—	Meadow grass.	—	—	56 lbs., . .	Cows and store stock.	As I only came here in November I am unable to say what the temperature was.
Various, . .	Grass, and a mixture grown purposely of vetches, oats, grass and beans.	—	—	Up to 50 lbs., .	Yes. But not very much.	Believe Pearson's roller to be serviceable for replacing treading, but consider it not sufficient by itself for a silage mixture such as I grew, the stalks of corn and beans requiring much more pressure than grass. Any plan makes good silage with fairly moist grass.
—	—	—	—	—	—	The roller system of making ensilage not having been a success in 1887 and 1888, was not used in 1889. Took over a month to make ensilage stack. We only worked at it when broken off from hay and other work.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WICKLOW COUNTY.									
Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., D.L., Powerscourt, Enniskerry.	3	–	No. 1.—25 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Slated,	No, . . .	Above, . .	All our ensilage is made in silos.
			No 2.—25 feet by 11 feet 6 inches: 15 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	7 feet under surface, and 8 feet above.	
			No. 3.—25 feet by 15 feet; 8 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Above.	
George Booth, Esq., J.P., Lara, Greystones.	1	–	—	—	—	—	—	–	—
Philip Barrington, Esq., Ballyman, Bray.	3	1	No. 1.—36 feet in diameter; 6 feet deep.	None, . . .	Ground, . .	Hay stack in centre; 4 feet of clay outside.	No, . . .	Above the ground.	No. 3 was made in a silo within 3 walls. Nos. 1 and 2 were simply made by drawing up the grass with carts. Keeping all well trampled, with the carts on different ways, occasionally using an ordinary roller to help the pressure.
			No. 2.—36 feet by 21 feet; 6 feet deep.	Do., . . .	Do., . .	All covered with 2 feet of clay.	Do., . .	Do.	
			No. 3.—14 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	3 side walls, .	Do., . .	Hay stack, .	Do., . .	Do.	
			No. 4.—15 feet in diameter; 10 feet deep.	None, . . .	Do., . .	Clay or stones, .	Do., . .	Do.	
Chas. W. Barton, Esq., J.P., Glendalough House, Annamoe.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a round stack in the field, weighted with stones when finished.
W. F. Littledale, Esq., J.P., Whaley Abbey, Rathdrum.	–	1	—	–	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, round in form, with boards on top pressed down by weights consisting of stones and old iron, &c.

PROVINCE OF

CLARE COUNTY.									
Thomas Rice Henn, Esq., Q.C., D.L., Paradise Hill, Ennis.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack—25 feet by 15 feet; 9 feet deep—with roller.
Mr. P. Dawson, Farm Manager for Hon. Mrs. Ball, Fort Fergus, Ennis.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo, but ensilage made in rick, 7[illegible] long, 12 feet wide and 11 feet deep; stone wall on each side, 9 feet high, and stone fence round; kept level and rolled on planks.
Lt.-Col. T. Lloyd, J.P., Thornberry, Labasheeda.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	With Pearson's roller, in stack 30 feet long, 18 feet wide and 11 feet deep; stack being rick built on top and thatched.
Adam Shire, Esq., Glanlon, Parteen.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. I laid out stack 16 feet by 16 feet in corner of meadow, built it up by walking the outer wall, let it rest a few days, built next and so on, when dressed I covered it with a foot of clay, and topped it with rushes.

LEINSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 24 days,	Natural grass cut in pleasure grounds.	150 degrees, .	130 degrees, .	—	Milch cows and young cattle and sheep.	There is not two inches of waste on top of any of the silos. The grass is put in with scarcely any tramping, except round the edges. Filling is carried on more or less every day for at least three weeks. By this method we find we can produce a really first class sweet silage. This season it smells and looks like well-saved hay. It may be of interest to say that last season, 1889, we had a bench of silage (saved in 1888) left in No. 2 silo, and by way of trial the new stuff was filled in over it in 1889, and to-day, 24th April, we are using it, and find it fresh and good, only a little black at the edge of the last year's cut.
—	—	—	—	—	—	I have no information with regard to ensilage to give in addition to that furnished last year and the year before, except that having tried green fern in a silo I have found it very poor food, although store cattle (half kerries) did eat a good deal of it, and I shall not persevere with it.
From 10 to 14 days.	No. 1, good old meadow grass. No. 2, coarse bottom grass.	Took no me	morandum.	About 4 stone to cows, 2 to small stores.	Milch cows, stall-feds, yearlings, and two-year old; horses got none; don't think they like it.	Nos. 1 and 2 I consider quite successful, not much waste, the clay being thrown up all round. When hay can be had near it is a good plan to put a rick on top to keep out rain, but it is not necessary. No. 2 best size, made like a dunghill; Nos. 3 and 4 too much waste. I am perfectly convinced that No. 2 is the best, cheapest, and easiest way to make ensilage, and that it is a first rate plan of using old meadow and coarse bottom grass; as cattle eat all, built silos quite unnecessary. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made in Kildare; No. 4 here at Bray.
Five, in the course of a fortnight.	Aftergrass, cut in the end of September.	—	—	—	Milch cows, . .	Ensilage very good, between sweet and sour.
Six. Three, with an interval of three before finishing.	Wood grass, .	150 degrees F.	Can't say, .	14 lbs., . . .	Fattening bullocks and heifers.	The ensilage was of a dark-brown colour, which would be classed as sweet ensilage I think. The fat cattle eat it very freely and throve well whilst they were getting it. They seemed to miss it when we had used it all.

MUNSTER.

No record kept	Upland meadow grass.	No re	cord.	—	Store cattle and milch cows.	The silo was made in the open field, with Pearson's patent roller (a first essay). It has proved a marked success, the quality of the ensilage being very good. The grass which composed it was of inferior quality, and would not have made good hay. Young stock, two year olds, and milch cows eat it with great avidity, and it has maintained them in very good condition throughout the winter.
About 15 days,	A rough description of grass of corcass land.	Not	tested.	Between 30 and 40 lbs. each beast.	From 1½ years to 3 year old bullocks, and young horses wintering out.	After several years' experience I consider ensilage for farm stock the greatest boon for the British farmer. It saves waste, stock eat it greedily, thrive well, and inferior grasses, which otherwise would be rejected by stock, is made palatable and easily digested. There is nothing complicated that even the small farmer could not take advantage in making a rick.
Can't say; haymaking going on at same time.	Upland grass,	Never took	temperature.	As much as they will eat.	Milch cattle. Refuse left by milch cattle given to yearlings, who, I may say, leave nothing.	I have an excellent stack of silage; have only about one inch waste on top, not a particle at bottom and very little at the sides and ends, not near so much as the first two years; at first I used to have sides and ends pared; this year the whole was thrown to the cattle and very little has been left by them.
Five days,	Grass of an inferior quality.	Did not	take the temperature.	I don't know.	To milch cows and store cattle.	There was about a foot all round damaged by the action of the air. I gave but one feed daily of ensilage; it fed double the number of cattle, and fed them as well as hay made from the same quality of grass.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above," Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CLARE COUNTY— *continued.*									
Mr. James Bentley, Glanlon, Parteen, Limerick.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made it on the end of the meadow, on the level land, by pressing with a roller on planks; dug a trench around it and covered it with one foot of earth, and then covered it with straw outside the earth.
Rt. Hon. Lord Inchiquin, Dromoland, Newmarket-on-Fergus.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacks—30 feet by 16 feet; 9 feet deep; and 16 feet by 16 feet; 9 feet deep—built upon a level surface of ground. About three feet put on in each layer. One day, and occasionally two, allowed to intervene between the layers.
Mrs. Mary Vandeleur, Rathlahine, Newmarket-on-Fergus.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage was made in a stack. The grass was carted when cut to the stack and loaded up, the first loading to a height of six feet, subsequent loadings to a height of three feet; each loading at intervals of about three days. When finished, the top was covered with rough planks and weighted with stones.
Captain C. G. O'Callaghan, D.L., Ballinahinch, Tulla.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack—21 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep—without any silo, by aid of pressure from Pearson's roller.
CORK COUNTY.									
Mr. M. Cummins, for Sir Edward H. Hudson-Kinahan, Bart., J.P., Glenville.	2	-	36 feet by 21 feet; 18 feet deep.	Breadth of wall 21 inches, built of stone and mortar, cemented inside.	Floor is made of stonework, cemented over.	Galvanized iron,	Not, . . .	One foot below the surface.	We make our ensilage with silos and make no stacks.
Mr. W. Bathie, for the Rt. Hon. Earl of Listowel, K.P., Mallow.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Was made in rick shape, 48 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, in the field of old meadow made into ensilage.
A. H. S. Barry, Esq., M.P., Fota, Queenstown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stack—21 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 12 feet deep—built like a haystack. Added to every two or three days for a fortnight, then weighted with stones, and a head formed like a haystack to keep wet out.
Stephen Grehan, Esq., J.P., D.L., Clonmeen, Banteer.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet long, 16 feet broad; height to eave when made 15 feet, sunk to about 10 feet. Pressed by Johnson's wire rope arrangement.
C. H. Haines, Esq., Sunnyside, Mallow.	1	1	22 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet deep.	Plaster, . .	Concrete, . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . . .	Partly below,	Yes. In a stack weighted with stones.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
14 days, . .	Coarse meadow hay.	I did not try ture, but it w	the tempera- as very hot.	I never weighed it, but gave them enough once a day.	To milch cows,	As I am a contractor for new milk, I found it increased the milk of my cows, for which I entirely preserved it. I find the same complement of meadowing is able to feed twice as many cows with ensilage as if saved in hay; it keeps them more regular in their system. I would not approve of serving it to cattle more than once a day.
8 days, . .	Second crop rye grass.	160 degrees, .	120 to 140 degrees.	24 lbs. (half feeding).	Three-year old store cattle.	No roller or screw press used, each subsequent layer being allowed as ample pressure for previous one, and finally weighted by putting 18 feet timbers across, one foot apart, and building haystack on top and thatching off same in the ordinary way. Result: a very good sweet silage, inclined to sour near bottom.
—	For the most part meadow grass; some cut from under trees, and a little tares, and peas, and beans.	130 degrees, Fahr.	110 degrees, Fahr.	About 35 lbs., .	Store cattle and young horses; the latter received nearly the same amount as the cattle.	The chief objection to making ensilage in stacks is the waste outside, but this can be avoided to a great extent if the sides are made vertical and well tramped to a depth of three feet when grass is loaded. The ensilage was readily eaten by both horses and cattle.
Made at intervals.	Some fairly good grass and some plantation grass.	—	Do not know,	Cannot say exactly.	Heifers and bullocks; both eat well.	—
18 days required for the produce of 36 acres.	Can be meadow grass or green corn in ear and vetches.	Never tested,	—	15 lbs. each meal with other mixtures.	To all descriptions of horned cattle, also to sheep; our horses never used it.	The grass was cut short by a two-horse power machine, placed convenient to the silo; two men feeding machine; two men filling the boxes; two men hauling up by rope and pulley; two girls to remove it to where it is wanted in silo; two men pressing the ensilage by a roller, ten cwt., on long planks; one man to level the grass before the men rolling, and to pack the corners well.
6 days making,	Old meadow grass.	No record kept.		About 28 lbs. per head per diem.	2 and 3 year old cattle.	The grass was cut with the mowing machine. On the first two days horses and carts went over it with loads. When it got too high, made up the ends of rick, and pressed with Pearson's roller filled with water. Covered over with a foot of clay, headed with rakings, and thatched.
A fortnight, .	Old meadow,	No record kept.		About 30 lbs., .	To fattening cattle only.	By allowing it to settle for two days and then heaping more grass on top acted as weight for what was underneath, also allowing it to heat, and finally putting on heavy weights, made it fine food for cattle, which they eat greedily This being an outside farm, temperature, &c., were not recorded.
3 days, . .	Ordinary meadow grass.	Temperatur	e not taken.	About 18 lbs., .	To 1½ year old bullocks.	There was an interval of two days between first and second day's filling and one between second and third. We give, in addition to silage, about 25 to 30 lbs. chaffed hay and gorse. Cattle do very well.
7 days filling house, and 14 at stack.	Sewerage meadow in house, and coarse grass in stack.	Not	tested.	From 50 to 60 lbs.	Milch cows, .	Ensilage in house very good, with hardly any waste; cattle were very anxious for it, and milked wonderfully while getting it. Stack not at all so good owing to its having heated too much.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
CORK COUNTY— *continued.*									
J. A. R. Newman, Esq., D.L., Dromore House, Mallow.	2	–	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. Do., . . .	Stone and cement. Do., . .	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Slate, . . . Do., . .	Not, . . . Do., . .	Above surface, Do., . .	None, ...
C. Arthur Webb, Esq., Quartertown House, Mallow.	2	2	15 feet by 15 feet; 9 feet deep. Two silos each of above dimensions under one roof.	Stone and mortar.	Paved, . .	Slated, . .	No, . . .	Above, . .	Two stacks—(1.) On Johnston's patent system. A 75-ton stack, composed of vetches, trifolium, and meadow grass, made sweet silage. (2.) A stack, about 60 tons, made of meadow grass, partly sweet and partly sour silage.
W. D. Webber, Esq., J.P., Mitchelstown Castle.	2	1	12 feet by 10 feet; 16 feet deep.* 14 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.*	Stone plastered, Do., . .	Flags, . . . Do., . . .	Slates, . . . Do., . .	No, . . . Do., . .	Above, . . Do.	In a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet by 10 feet.†
S. Woodroffe, Esq., Balliglannas, Glanmire.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack about 12 feet by 8 feet.
W. S. Hunt, Esq., J.P., Dromdiah, Killeagh.	1	–	54 feet by 17 feet; 14 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . . .	Partly below and partly above.	—
Lt.-Gen. R. White, J.P., Aghaboe, Ballacolla.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo pit, by simply forking the green material on the stack slowly and walking it well down. Heavy slabs are from time to time laid on it, and recovered to put on more material.
The O'Donovan, D.L., Lissard, Skibbereen.	1	–	58 feet by 10 feet; 5 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Earth, . .	Galvanized iron,	—	On surface,	It has not been made here.
Col. R. W. Aldworth, D.L., Newmarket.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without a silo, in a stack, 25 feet by 15 feet; about 12 feet deep, by use of Pearson's roller.
Edward Heard, Esq., Ballintubber, Carrigtwohill.	1	–	18 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Clay, f. . .	Slate, . .	No, . .	Four below, eight above.	Not in 1889. Year 1888 an excellent stack, 32 feet by 16 feet by 12 feet; 3 inches waste on top, 12 inches all round.
Col. E. A. Shuldham, D.L., Coolkelure, Dunmanway.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage made in a stack, 20 [illegible] feet by 12 feet by [illegible] feet high. [illegible] feet round sides of stack to width of 2 feet to exclude air; this prevented much waste of outside.

* The figures indicate that the house was 16 feet in height. The height to which silage settled down under a pressure of planks and stones was 9 feet.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
About 21 days each.	Rough grass that would make very bad hay.	About 120 degrees F.	Did not test average.	30 lbs. with turnips.	Store cattle out on grass. No horses fed on ensilage.	No. 1 silo was filled in the end of July and early in August with rough grass grown on a field shaded by trees. It was filled at intervals for about three weeks, and turned out sweet, of a light-brown colour, and very much liked by cattle. Very little waste at the top, and none at the sides or bottom. No. 2 silo filled in September with a late meadow made the same as No. 1. Ensilage very good, but a little darker in colour than No. 1; sweet also. Weighted with about 10 tons each of stone, and 1½-inch boards on the top.
Silos about 4 days; stacks, 8.	Meadow grass in silo, and (2) stack.	136 deg. silo; 148 deg. (1) stack; 140 deg. (2) stack.	About 130 to 140.	About 14 lbs.,	Dairy cows and cattle of all ages. A small quantity of ensilage made from vetches and trifolium in stack to horses.	The ensilage made in silos was "sour," and in the stacks principally "sweet." All was very much relished by stock, and they thrive particularly well on it. I consider the system of making silage a great advantage to farmers in this variable climate.
About 6 days, distributed at intervals during 3 or 4 weeks.	Natural rough grass.	Heat not all higher than tested by a the rod could the hand. H by adding m give pressure. sure made w earth about	owed to rise such as when wooden rod d be held in eat kept down ore material to Final pres- ith sods and 18 inches deep.	—	To milking cows who had each one meal per day of silage, spread on a grass field, to avoid tainting the cow stalls with odour of silage. When so used, the milk was free from all taint.	The silage made in stack appears of equal quality, and with no greater waste than in that made in houses. The waste in both cases was about 10 inches at sides. The filling and compressing of houses was a far more troublesome operation than making the stack, which will be used exclusively in future.
—	Old meadow grass.	—	—	*Ad lib.*,	Dairy cows, young stock, horses.	I consider it good feeding for young stock, and dry stock, horses at light work keep in good condition on it. Do not consider it suitable for dairy cows, apt to taint the milk, and the milk is of poor quality though abundant.
21 days filling silo.	Old meadow grass.	Did not	test it.	Did not weigh it out then.	Outlying stores, 1 and 2 year old.	I filled the silo up to half the height of wall, then from day to day or every second day till it stopped sinking. I used no means of testing its temperature, but pressed it down with earth and stones when full.
Impossible to say.	Rape and grass.	Not	taken.	As much as they can eat.	Store cattle only.	In my opinion stack ensilage made slowly, so that every part can be well trampled down, and when completed covered with several feet of hay, is the cheapest as well as best.
Not known. In broken weather, and time various.	The greater part coarse grass from plantations, and road sides.	Not recorded, though attended to while being stored.	Not recorded,	No account kept.	Milch cows chiefly, bulls and mule eat it readily.	It is a most valuable adjunct to the feeding power of a farm at this time of the year. Being stored (as opportunity offered) from the middle of September to the middle of November, it cost but little, except for cutting, carting, and rolling, the latter being thoroughly done, and the ensilage being heavily weighted, is the key to successful results. It must not be stored too dry. The year before last I had bad hay and no ensilage, in consequence of putting up the grass in too dry a state.
No account kept; men employed on and off.	Meadow grass and grass from under trees.	Not taken,	Not known,	No accurate account kept.	Young stock,	I do not farm largely, but am satisfied with Pearson's roller, which I consider an excellent plan for making ensilage.
0 days,	Good grass.	Did not	test it.	About 2 stone,	Dairy stock. After three years' experience I conclude that good average hay is better for horses and all stock, except dairy.	Pearson's roller is the best mode of making a silo; two men will press it better and more evenly than six by trampling, but it will not obviate the necessity of weighting. Within a mile of my farm I watched a silo made with Pearson's roller, and not pressed in any other way, and some 150 tons went into the manure heap. In 1888 I had three silos in house and one in stack, and all good and valuable; but 1889 was a good hay season and I made hay while the sun shone, and this will be my future practice—when weather breaks during hay harvest turn to silage. My 1888 stack was excellent, rounded off on top, fencing wires one foot apart thrown over, and a stone about half a cwt. tied at each end, giving continuous pressure. 20 lbs. to the foot of continuous pressure is better than 100 of screw pressure. When harvest came I threshed corn, and put a small rick of straw on top, thus protecting, at no cost, from the winter rains.
to 3 weeks,	Good old meadow grass.	—	—	Varying; not more than 1 stone mixed with other food.	Principally to dairy cows.	The principal part of the silage was very good, between sweet and sour, except towards the top where, through insufficient pressure, it had somewhat overheated.

† Height of stack when finished, 10 feet; height when settled over, 6 feet. Settlement takes place largely during the filling as well as after.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
KERRY COUNTY.									
Robert M'Clure, Esq., J.P., Agent for Richard J. Mahony, Esq., D.L., Dromore, Kenmare.	1	–	20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Concrete, . .	Boards and felt,	Yes, . . .	Below surface, at one side only.	Not on this estate. A neighbouring owner, Mr. S. J. Heard, has tried an experiment of making a coarse mountain bog grass into ensilage without a silo, and it has proved a success; this will be valuable to mountain farmers if they adopt the plan.
Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G., and M.P., Kenmare.	1	–	17 feet by 10 feet; 12 feet deep.	Ordinary masonry, internal surface smoothed with cement.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron.	No, . . .	Partly below,	No, ...
J. Townsend Trench, Esq., J.P., Luggacurren, Maryboro'.	–	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in field stacks, .
Mr. William Bradshaw, Steward to W. T. Talbot-Crosbie, Esq., Ardfert Abbey, Ardfert.	2	–	No. 1.—13 feet by 13 feet; 18 feet deep. No. 2.—Do.	Stone and mortar, faced with cement.	Flags, . . .	Timber and slate.	Drained, .	Below surface,	—
Ed. Morrogh-Bernard, Esq., J.P., Fahagh Court, Killarney.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In open stack—32 feet by 17 feet; 13 feet deep—built upright, and finished off with old refuse, very poor quality hay of the year previous, which nothing would eat.
LIMERICK COUNTY.									
William Waller, Esq., D.L., Castletown, Pallaskenry.	1	1	20 feet by 20 feet; 18 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Earth, . .	Slate, . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	Yes; a rick of grass, made up in the meadow, 40 feet long by 16 feet wide, 12 feet high. Very good silage: a certain amount of bad at the sides.
H. S. Croker, Esq., J.P., Ballinagarde, Limerick.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In two stacks, 25 feet by 25 feet and 30 feet by 17 feet, respectively. The grass, as fast as it was cut, was put together in one stack rolled; in the other stack pressed by levers. It often reached 20 feet high, then reduced by pressure and beating together, and was again built up as required.
John Bevan, Esq., Elton, Knocklong.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. Pearson's rollers.
The Count de Salis, J.P., Loughgur, Kilmallock.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Above surface, built as a hay rick, 78 feet by 26 feet, by 12 feet. Grass cut and carted to ensilage heap, and built up as a hay rick and weighted at each [illegible] weighing it [illegible] to sink. Three [illegible] I gave it.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
bout 4 days,	Meadow grass and coarse upland grass.	—	—	About 30 lbs., .	To Kerry dairy cows.	Ensilage has been found to be a valuable food for dairy stock. The cattle fed on it are in much better condition than when fed entirely on hay in winter.
days, . .	Plantation grass.	Not observed.		21 lbs. to each cow per diem, or thereabouts.	Milch cows, .	—
erhaps a week.	Rough grass and meadowing.	Not known.		12 lbs., . .	Store cattle, .	The advantage of ensilage is partly dependant on the weather, both summer and winter. If the cattle are to be the judges, their verdict is entirely in favour of the ensilage.
days, . .	Second cutting rye-grass and clover.	Did not test	temperature.	2 stone (once a day, *i.e.*, at night); hay in morning; cattle out all day.	In calf, cross-bred cows, and their yearling calves; did not try horses, but cattle eat it in preference to very best hay.	—
ut up every alternate day for three weeks.	All the coarse grass of bog and unreclaimed places.	Did not take a with my hand	nd test except d and arm.	About 1 stone per diem.	To cows in milk only.	It turned out a good brown colour, with a very nice smell; cows most anxious for it, and with turnips and some hay, gave good milk and butter. I find it a very great boon, prizing it above all, as it makes very good feed of stuff that would otherwise only do for litter.
—	—	—	—	Cattle fed altogether on it.	Three-year old heifers.	—
Many days; no account kept.	Ordinary meadow hay and coarse grass.	—	—	About as much as they would eat.	Calves, yearlings, and two-year olds. Not tried with horses, but have seen them pick it when at stack loading for the cattle.	The largest stack I have now found for two years gives the best ensilage, and the waste in proportion is much less than in a stack, say, 15 or 17 feet wide. For the future I shall never make a stack of less size than 20 feet square. Excellent feeding is ensilage, and can be made when haymaking is out of the question. Thistles and nettles are eaten well by cattle when put in stack of ensilage.
nnot say, s it was aking en only a w hours.	Grass, . .	Never	tried.	Feed once a day, and hay twice.	Cows and dry heifers, and same to the horses.	I believe ensilage to be right good healthy stuff, and to correct the binding qualities of dry hay and straw feeding—in fact, it does away with green crops and labour, and hire is now 100 per cent. greater than it was, and is getting more so; but ensilage has come to the farmer's assistance.
ays, .	Old meadow grass.	About 140 degrees.	About 120 degrees.	28 lbs., . .	Stall-fed and store cattle; none to horses.	I have during the past season stall-fed 47 head of bullocks and heifers partly with ensilage and one quarter roots. The cattle did well. I wintered 100 head of store cattle, out-fed, entirely on ensilage and hay. All have done very well, and have proved that ensilage is a first-class feeding for cattle. I introduced the system into this county.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LIMERICK COUNTY—*continued.*									
Mr. Arthur White, Kilballyowen, Bruff, for The O'Grady, J.P.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	In four stacks—(1), 15 feet by 15 feet by 10 feet; (2), 18 feet by 18 feet by 9 feet; (3), 18 feet by 18 feet by 10 feet; (4), 20 feet by 18 feet by 15 feet. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made square stacks in field, with 18 inches of earth, then hay stack on top—a perfect success. No. 4, Johnson's principle, wire ropes, in open.
J. H. Weldon, Esq., J.P., Ash Hill Towers, Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. By simply stacking the grass or other material each day, according as it was convenient to bring it in. Pressure by movable weights on long boards always applied.
S. B. Walsh, Esq., Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 13 feet by 13 feet by 9 feet. It was made exclusively of weeds and some grass grown under trees, of no value otherwise. It did not receive the care it should have, yet it was a success, and the cattle now eat it in preference to hay.
John Wheeler, Esq., Killuragh, Cappamore.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I made my ensilage on a dry hill in the meadow. I kept the edge walked all round, and the soil thrown loosely into the heart to cause it to heat. If it got too hot I walked the centre to diminish the heat.
Mrs. Newport White, Kilmoylan, Pallasgreen.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 14 feet square, 12 feet high, weighted on top with large stones, and covered with coarse litter and rushes.
R. Mackenzie, Esq., Castleoliver, Kilmallock.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo, but in a round stack, 15 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep, on the surface of the earth.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.									
W. T. Trench, Esq. J.P., Redwood, Lorrha.	2	3	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 30 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Masonry walls lined with cement.	Gravel, natural,	Galvanized iron, raised 6 feet over top of silo.	Not, . .	Partly below,	Yes: three stacks. They are made simply like ricks of hay, weighted with stones placed on planks or bushes.
Richd. T. Croasdaile, Esq., J.P., Wingfield, Shinrone.	1	1	30 feet by 10 feet; 15 feet deep.	Stone and mortar, cemented on inside.	Cement, . .	Corrugated iron.	A small drain under floor.	Built on a slope, one end below the level of ground, the other on a level with it.	In a round stack, in which was put about 7 Irish acres of meadow grass. It took about 10 days to make. When finished it was covered with about 1 foot of clay from a trench dug round it, top cone-shaped. It turned out good, and is now just finished. 20 heifers, stores rising 3 years old, were fed on it all the winter out on the pasture, and are in good condition. Not much waste on the outside.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
From 10 to 21 days.	Green meadow grass.	Not	taken.	Not taken, .	Bullocks principally.	I find ordinary stack in the open, with sides made hard by walking, say three men on stack, to level and walk grass as fast as it can be put up, giving two days' rest to allow silo to fall, to be best. One silo made in 1888 turned out a perfect success when opened last December.
About 23 days.	The grass of plantations, and the first and second cutting of about two acres of oats.	Did not test this	the heat of stack.	About 14 or 15 lbs., besides hay.	Large three year old bullocks.	Several of the 23 days were only half days or parts of days. The grass and first cutting of the oats were put together from 1st July to 13th, more grass during the week commencing 22nd July, and the second crop of oats between the 10th and 19th of September. The quality of the ensilage is good.
Perhaps 15 days.	Thistles, flags, and weeds of every sort.	Had no means	of knowing.	14 to 20 lbs., .	Two year old heifers.	The cattle seem to fatten on it, and eat every bit of it. Some of the old thistles appeared like charred sticks.
10 days, working alternate days.	—	130 to 150 de	grees of heat	I fed my cattle on an outside farm and did not weigh the ensilage to them.	To milch cows and young cattle; not to horses, it is too soft for horse feeding, and they would not care to eat it.	I found ensilage the best feeding for cattle of every age, but young cattle should get hay with it for the first fortnight, or, if not, it would sicken their stomachs and purge them. Milch cows should get hay morning and evening, and ensilage at noon, and it would give milk. Smooth walls would be the best and easiest way to make it, and cause the least damage. A paved floor, with a couple of paved channels to take away the discharge. It is no difference as to the roof if heavily weighted on the top.
		during the fi	rst ten days			
		while makin	g the rick.			
About 20 days.	Coarse, low-lying meadow grass.	Did not test th	e temperature,	About 7 to 12 lbs.	Milch cows, .	On account of the dry weather last summer I did not find the ensilage as good or sweet as what I made the preceding year.
6 days to each stack.	Grass that grew among trees.	—	150 degrees, .	I have never weighed it; gave what they eat.	All dry store cattle, heifers and bullocks.	Last winter I fed milch cows on ensilage with good results. When stack was finished the soil around it was heaped on the top. I began to use it on the 15th January, 1890, and all the cattle have done well on it.
—	Ordinary meadow grass.	—	—	1 to 2 stone per diem, on the land.	Store cattle, milch cows, &c.	I think stacks are wasteful compared with silos, but they are very useful as they can be built anywhere. I cannot get less than 9 to 12 inches of waste all round sides; very little on the top, say, 2 to 3 inches, none at bottom. If stacks could be made without waste at sides, silos would be very little better than them. At present, I think silos cheapest in the long run, but either silos or stacks are great economisers of food.
About a fortnight.	Meadow grass. Opened in October, and carrot tops and after-grass put in.	Did not try th	e temperature.	About 30 lbs., .	To store cattle on the pasture. Young horses running with the cattle eat it freely.	I have another silo on another farm converted out of an old house, but owing to walls being plastered with mortar instead of cement too much of the silage gets bad next the walls, so don't use it now; little or none is bad next cemented walls. I have made silage for the last six years or more, and approve very much of it.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
TIPPERARY COUNTY—*continued.*									
W. T. Trench, Esq., J.P., Redwood, Lorrha.	1	–	24 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar faced with cement.	Clay; no preparation.	Curved iron roof on poles 6 feet over top of silo.	No, . . .	Partly below; excavated against side of sharp slope.	Not on this farm this year.
Henry P. Bridge, Esq., Dangar Park, Roscrea.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, carted upon by horses as long as possible.
Mr. James Gordon, for Nathaniel Buckley, Esq., J.P., Galtee Castle, Mitchelstown.	–	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	We have no silos here, simply open stacks, and pressed by Pearson's roller system, which is simple and inexpensive; and one stack, 6 yards by 6 yards by 3 yards high when matured, was made without the roller, simply by foot pressure in damp weather.
Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Barne, Clonmel.	1	1	25 feet by 9 feet; 10 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Lean-to of timber.	Not, . . .	Partly below,	In a stack or rick in the field, about 24 feet long and 10 feet wide.
Mr. Thos. Robinson, Steward to Gen. Sir J. B. Gough, G.C.B., Knockeeran, Clonmel.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made in round stacks and weighted with clay. Stack No. 1, 15 feet in diameter, 13 feet high when finished. Stack No. 2, 20 feet in diameter, 14 feet high when finished.
W. B. Purefoy, Esq., J.P., Greenfields, Tipperary.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a large stack, 30 feet by 14 feet; built up on 3 different occasions to a height of 18 feet.
John Bolton Massy, Esq., J.P., Ballywire, Tipperary.	–	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Three stacks made in open field in same manner as a hay-rick is usually made.
Edw. M. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., Mealiffe, Thurles.	1	–	42 feet by 14 feet; 11 feet 6 inches deep.	Limestone, lined with concrete.	Broken stone foundations and concrete.	Galvanized iron,	Not necessary.	Partly below,	Not during past year.
Lt.-Col. Wm. A. Riall, J.P., Heywood, Clonmel.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ensilage has been made in an ordinary stack in the open in the haggard.
WATERFORD COUNTY.									
H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., for H. Villiers Stuart, Esq., D.L., Dromana, Cappoquin.	1	–	About 40 feet by 40 feet; 40 feet deep.	Rock on three sides, stones and clay on fourth.	Rock, . .	Corrugated iron.	Not drained, .	Inside of hill, silage put in from above.	No. This is sour ensilage, it is weighted with stones, and was made mostly during the month of September.
B. Deane, Esq., Land Agent for Sir R. J. Musgrave, Bart., D.L., Cappoquin.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stacks. No. 1, 15 feet by 13 feet; 12 feet deep. No. 2, 18 feet by 16 feet; 7 feet deep. When settled down by pressure.

MUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo, or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
—	Callow grass, 2½ Irish acres.	—	—	1 stone, . .	Thirty 2½ year old heifers, outliers.	Silage was very sour this year. It was put in while wet and pressed at once. Smell very rank in silo, but the air seems to make it less sour. Cattle eat it well. I believe in silage as much as ever, *i.e.*, as a means of increasing cheaply the supply of food available for winter feeding of stock.
No record kept; say 14 days.	Meadow grass,	No record, .	No record, .	As much as they cared for.	To store cattle and horses in field.	I used last winter four stacks; two of them were made in 1888 and two in 1889. The 1888 ensilage kept quite good, was, in fact, better than that made in 1889. I have tried several kinds of covering and found earth the best.
From middle of June to end of July at intervals, and second cut clover in September. Days occupied in cutting the whole about 15.	Second cut clover and ordinary grass.	We use no ther ply insert, no a long iron r hook end, w can hook out the centre of hand can est stack by grip when drawn	mometer, simw and again, od with fishith which we samples from stack, and by imate heat of ping the iron out. 150 degrees to 200 de say, at time of greatest heat.	Yearling cattle, 14 to 21 lbs. per day; two year olds and cows, 21 to 28 lbs. per day.	Cattle and sheep only; to the latter it is given cut in chaffer.	We simply form our stack bottoms with a tenacious soil and keep it three or four inches above the level of the surface, cutting a narrow trench all round stack to carry away water, &c., width six yards, and length according to quantity of stuff to ensile. Three of our stacks were six yards wide by six yards long, and when matured and ready for use were about eight feet high; the other stack was six yards wide and nine yards long, and about the same height as the other three when cut into. We made one of them by foot pressure only in damp weather, and the ensilage turned out quite as good as the rest and no more waste; average waste about five per cent. Our silage was exceptionally good this year. All our stock are fond of it, and thrive far beyond what they would do on hay alone; and more stock can be kept on silage—say, acre for acre—fully one-third more, and they do better.
About 6 days, with intervals.	Old meadow grass, fresh cut.	Not	taken.	All fed on the land.	2 and 3 year old bullocks and some 3 year old horses, who eat it well.	I have had the silo for some years, but tried the rick last year for the first time. I used the ratchet press, and had little or no waste out of a rick of fully eighty tons. Cattle and horses eat it ravenously and prefer it to hay.
days making No. 1: 6 days making No. 2.	Meadow grass,	Temperature	not taken.	28 lbs., . .	2 year olds, .	Weather very dry when making stack No. 1; covering of clay about eighteen inches; very much waste on outside. Weather wet when making stack No. 2; covering, two feet of clay; not so much waste as on stack No. 1.
About 15 days altogether.	Green rye, vetches, trifolium, meadow grass.	160 degrees, Fahr.	140 degrees, Fahr.	As much as they would eat.	Store cattle of all sorts, milch cows; young horses twice a day.	I pressed the stack with Hunter's chains and levers. The silage was all sweet and of excellent quality. Horses and cattle ate greedily and did well on it. Had considerable waste on top of stack, owing to not thatching or covering it.
About 21 days,	Good old meadow grass.	Not	known.	As much as they would eat.	16 2½ year old bullocks, 30 year and a half old bullocks, and 12 year and a half heifers.	The cattle are all doing well. They have been fed in the open field and got no fodder except ensilage. The stacks were made 24 feet long, 18 feet wide, built to 6 feet high the first day, and no more added until the heat rose well up to the top; making then continued at intervals until the stack reached to 16 feet high, each layer being allowed to heat well before another was added; weighted on top (moderately) with stones and timber, and finally finished with hay like a hayrick.
No record. Broken periods.	Meadow grass and wood grass.	No record temper	kept of ature.	No record of weight. Cattle fed entirely on ensilage.	Dry stock, strippers, &c.	Ensilage of very good quality; waste trifling—sour. Stack ensilage, 1888, sweet and of excellent quality, but very great waste on sides. Made with Pearson's roller, which was of great assistance. Shall not make another stack unless obliged by wet season, on account of waste. Silo was weighted with concrete blocks 100 lbs. to foot square.
No record kept. The work was not continuous, and depended on the weather, and whether the labour was required elsewhere.	Old meadow grass.	No re	cord.	No particular quantity. In wet and inclement weather more is given than on finer days.	Young store cattle.	This year I intend making an ensilage stack in some corner of the field which will supply the grass instead of carting it all into the haggard. Last year was to a great extent experimental with me, but I find that ensilage is easily made, particularly in wet weather, and is very valuable as feeding stuff.
About 6 weeks,	Rough grass cut from headlands, &c., and marsh grass.	Temperature	not taken.	Not measured,	Springers, yearlings, and stores.	I find that the farm horses will not eat this ensilage, but two colts which run about the demesne with some of the cattle took to eating it readily. The silage is given to cattle in the fields as well as inside.
days, . .	Coarse grass,	Not t	ested.	From 30 to 40 lbs. to cattle.	Cattle and horses from 20 to 28 lbs. per diem.	Sweet ensilage—cattle and horses eat it with relish. No. 1 stack is computed to contain about 50 tons of ensilage and No. 2 about 42 tons.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
WATERFORD COUNTY—*continued.*									
Most Hon. the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., Curraghmore, Portlaw.	2	2	22 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Bricks and mortar.	Bricks and mortar.	Slated, . .	Not drained, .	Level with surface.	Yes, in stacks. Stones placed on top for weights, litter on top of stones, thatched over all.
Claud de Lacy, Esq., J.P., The Island, Waterford.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	No silo made. Grass stacked straight from mower, well trampled, and pressed after each day's stacking. 200 lbs. to square foot first six weeks, pressure put on each day after that once or twice a week as required.
C. Ambrose, Esq., Waterford.	1	1	34 feet by 30 feet; 11 feet deep.	Concrete, . .	Concrete, . .	Pitch pine, .	Not, . .	Partly below,	75 tons without a silo. By stackings, refuse hay, and thistles cut off land to clean it, in a heap, with firmly trodden edges, inside being packed loosely, the whole being covered on top ultimately with 18 inches of the earth dug from around it. The concrete silo is not yet at work.

PROVINCE OF

ANTRIM COUNTY.									
Mr. Charles S. Roedemer, for the Rt. Hon. Lord O'Neill, Shane's Castle, Antrim.	-	2	No. 1, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. No. 2. 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	No walls, . . —	Concrete, . . Grass surface, .	Zinc, . . .	Not drained, . —	All above surface. Do.	No. 1, Silo or stack ensilage. Grass carted from drives, lawns, &c.; made under an open shed with zinc roof, supported on larch poles. No. 2, grass carted from lawns only, second cutting, and made into a square, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet high.
William Young, Esq., J.P., Fenaghy, Cullybackey.	1	-	24 feet by 12 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete, . .	Of wood, . .	Drained, . .	Partly below, built on side of hill.	No, ...
Edmund M'Neill, Esq., J.P., Craigdunn, Craigs.	3	-	14 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 9½ feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 9½ feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep.	Built with stones, and finished smooth in inside with Portland cement.	Tiled, . . .	Wooden roof, tarred.	Not drained, .	Above surface.	None made without a silo.
Major J. J. Rowan, J.P., Mount Davys, Cullybackey.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	Above surface,	Stack, 16 feet by 13 feet; 13 feet deep on Aylesford Dairy Co. system.
R. J. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., Benvarden, Dervock.	1	-	16 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone and lime, plastered with cement inside.	Paved, . .	Slates, . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	—
Alex. M'Neill, Esq., J.P., Gardenvale, Stranocum.	1	-	20 feet by 9 feet; 12 feet deep.	—	—	—	—	—	No, ...
Robert Mayne, Esq., Ballybracken, Ballynure.	1	-	12 feet by 14 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Cement, . .	Slate, . . .	Not, . . .	Above, . .	No, ...

IUNSTER—*continued.*

Number of ays occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle ; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
—	Old meadow grass.	Do not	know.	About 14 lbs., .	Store cattle and dairy cows.	Ensilage in stacks is sweet ensilage—not sour, as last year. I cannot account for reason of this as it was treated the same. Cattle eat it well, but I prefer the sour ensilage to the sweet.
days, . .	Old meadow, rough grass, and bracken.	192 degrees, .	About 159 or 160 degrees.	7 or 8 lbs., . .	Short-horns, stall cattle, horses, pigs, foals, 5 or 6 lbs. per day.	Stack first cut, December, 1889. Colour, nut brown ; very little smell and that a sweet smell. Waste, about one foot at top of stack and on each side. All stock eat it greedily and thrive on it.
irst 3 days, then left to settle for 3 days, then another 3 days, then again allowed to settle for 3 days, and then completed.	Thistles and the cutting of the old grass on the lands.	190 degrees, . About these h plunge of a was made,	180 degrees, . eats, only one thermometer	3 lbs. per diem, .	To store cattle. Horses fed each evening on it chaffed and mixed with boiled turnips and crushed oats.	I read of this being done in newspapers, and on 12th September I commenced to rake in the thistles which were very thick on the fields. The stack was round, 23 feet in diameter. We built it up gradually, working at it three days, then after three days we worked another three, then let it settle again, then worked one day. Its height to eave was then 22 feet ; it sank down to 2 feet 9 inches at eaves, because the 18 inches of earth was too great a weight.

LSTER.

arted at intervals.	Meadow grasses.	180 degrees, .	150 degrees, .	35 lbs., . . .	Dairy cows, calves, Highland cattle, and fattening cattle.	All the grass was carted at intervals to No. 1 stack, being carefully spread all over the surface and thoroughly tramped. No. 2 carried out on the same principle, but the grass was all carted at once, same being the second cutting from the lawns, during the month of October. Ensilage much better than No. 1. Both were weighted by stones placed upon planks.
days, . .	Grass of lawn grown among trees.	130 degrees, .	100 degrees, .	30 to 40 lbs., .	Alderney dairy stock ; none to horses.	Ensilage apparently not so good as in former years ; perhaps grass put in too dry; a good deal of white mildew.
o account kept.	Principally meadow grass.	Kept no	register.	No fixed quantity.	To horned cattle, young and old.	—
days, . .	Meadow and planting grass and lying corn.	Not ascer	tained.	From 50 to 60 lbs.	Dairy cattle and store cattle.	Quality, sweet ensilage. Young cattle fed on this stuff, with a little oat straw once a day, are in better condition than when fed on hay. Dairy cattle fed on 50 lbs. ensilage and a little hay are in better condition and milk better than when fed on turnips or mangolds and hay, and no taste in milk.
out 10 days, t intervals.	Meadow grass,	Not	taken.	From 20 to 40 lbs. in addition to turnips.	Store cattle of various ages.	The grass was put in at intervals and tramped by men as it was forked in. It was pressed with Reynold's screw and chains. There was some waste at top and a little at the chains, but none on sides. That put in slightly wet comes out of best quality.
days, . .	Meadow grass,	140 degrees, .	—	—	Milch cows; one small feed daily.	The silo not more than half filled with grass, and for want of sufficient pressure there was considerable waste from must, and rotting round the walls.
ays, . .	Grass, . .	Not	known.	About 30 lbs. to each.	To cows ; not to horses.	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY —*continued.*									
William Henderson, Esq., Carntall, Carnmoney.	1	-	16 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 18 feet deep.	Stone and lime cemented.	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . .	Above, . .	No, ...
Mr. James Robinson, Land Steward for Mrs. Torrens, Edenmore, Whiteabbey.	1	1	16 feet by 8 feet; 8 feet deep.	Stone and brick faced with cement.	Concrete, . .	Slated, . .	Drained, . .	Above surface,	Yes; have made a stack, 20 feet long by 15 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, when settled, weighted with timber, and topped with hay, in open field.
John Campbell, Esq., Rathfern, Whiteabbey.	2	1	Each 16 feet by 6 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick, finished with Portland cement.	Portland cement, concrete.	Wood covered with felt, in divisions like a greenhouse roof, so as to fill to the top.	Not. The slides of side entrance for removal when we come to use ensilage are made watertight when we begin to fill silo.	All above surface.	My stack made in 1888 turned out very well. that of 1889, now in use, is doing equally well.
Robt. H. Ireland, Esq., Erindale, Belfast.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	The surface being levelled, a strong stake was erected in each corner and building commenced, care being taken to keep sides perpendicular and well trodden. Pearson's roller was used on each stack.
Henry Jas. M'Bride, Esq., Glenalina House, Belfast.	-	1	22 feet by 16 feet,	None, . . .	Clay, . . .	See "Remarks."	Drain cut round on all sides.	Above, . .	On clay field, in stack, 22 feet by 16 feet.
T. F. Shillington, Esq., Craiguilla, Aghalee. Lurgan.	2	1	15 feet by 6 feet; 6 feet deep. 16 feet by 12 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Concrete, . . Do., . .	Iron, ... Wood, . .	No, . . . Do., . .	Above, . . Do., . .	Stack, above ground, weighted with stones, and straw stack built on top.
Henry J. M'Cance, Esq., J.P., D.L., Larkfield, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 12 feet by 12 feet, well tramped by six men, and weighted by stumps and trunks of old trees, amounting probably to 5 tons weight, no earth.
G. N. Caldwell, Esq., Lismoyne, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 30 feet by 20 feet, 20 feet deep, with Johnson's press.
Mr. James Logan, Land Steward to Thomas Montgomery, Esq., J.P., Ballydrain, Dunmurry.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. I have made a stack, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 20 feet high, when settled.

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
2 days in August and 6 days in October.	Meadow grass, which could not be made into hay, owing to wet season, and aftergrass of upland hay; some cabbage and vetches.	Have no means of testing the heat.		About 14 lbs. twice a day.	Milch cows, .	Owing to wetness of latter part of last summer I could not get some meadow grass made into hay, so put it into silo in latter end of August and about latter end of October. I again put in some aftergrass, with a layer of vetches and one of cabbage leaves, and a little prickly comfrey; the comfrey melted away, but all the others have given great satisfaction, and are eaten up greedily by the cows. Some young calves, two to three months' old, prefer it to good hay.
About 6 days,	Aftergrass of meadows.	About 160 degrees.	—	56 lbs., . .	Dairy cows and year olds.	The stack has turned out excellent silage, with a waste of about 12 inches at the sides and top; no waste at bottom, which cuts out finest silage. We cut as much in the forenoon as we could cart in and well trample in the afternoon, without intermission, until stack was finished.
Cannot say, .	Silo—grass fromamongst trees; stack—aftergrass.	Making sour ensilage, no attention paid to temperature.	Making sweet—See "Remarks."	112 lbs. daily, .	Alderney cows, horses.—See "Remarks."	I intended making sweet ensilage from aftergrass, but found it too tedious. I employed extra men for this work, and had no occupation for them during the time required to allow the temperature to rise, consequently gave it up. I have given it to three cart horses this winter, 15 lbs. daily each, mixed with chaffed hay; they do not take to it as cows do.
About 6 days, continuous.	Nos. 1 and 2—Meadow grass, cut in June. No. 3—Aftermath, cut in October.	Above 170 degrees.	—	About 40 lbs. at midday, much relished.	Milch cows and young cattle.	Owing to the great heat recorded the fourth day I thought my No. 1 stack was lost. However, I weighted heavily with stones and topped with straw, and was pleased to find, when opened, a mass of good feeding between sweet and sour. No. 3 being composed of succulent grass, and well rolled, was rather sour. I believe soft wet grass requires no pressure till finished.
1 week, . .	Meadow aftergrass.	180 degrees, .	150 degrees, .	About 70 lbs. for milch cow.	Milch cows, two year olds and yearling cattle. Not to horses this year.	I levelled the requisite space, sank a piece of spruce 16 feet by 3 feet by 4½ feet in each corner, and one intermediate each way, which served as a guide for building; proceeded according to Pearson's instructions with roller, and as the stack rose stretched a board along each end inside the uprights to keep roller from going over, moving the board each course, and every night left it well weighted on top with movables. The material used was meadow aftergrass; time, second week in September. I put the cutting of 9 statute acres. Height, when finished, 12 feet, covered with 18 inches of earth, equal to about 24 tons weight, and used the rolling boards, &c., to cover in a kind of roof shape to shut off rain drip. It sank gradually to 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs about 47 lbs. to the cubic foot. The quality is the best I have had—very good—and cattle do well upon it, but it is more laxative than silage made from first crop. I give a little hay if it affects them at all. It will feed 4 cows, 3 two-year olds, and 4 calves now yearlings.
—	Grass, clover, &c.	No record.		—	Milch cows, .	The result of these trials lead me to consider an extension of the system. There is a great loss on the outside of the stack; almost no loss in the concrete silos.
3 days, . .	About 32 tons of aftergrass.	160 degrees, .	130 degrees, .	—	Year olds fed on it this year in a field.	Nine men and three horses were employed for first three days. The place contains about 24 English acres, about 15 acres are kept for hay. The rest are gardens, shrubberies, and plantations—probably 5 acres under plantations—the grass of which would not be worth cutting for any other purpose. My stack was made in the most primitive manner. I had no machinery or any appliances, except a pulley block, for hoisting the logs of wood up to weight it. There was a great deal of waste, as my man says he did not get it sufficiently tramped around the edges when building. I did not feed my milch cows on it this year, as it does not answer for the same man to milk and feed the cows with it; it is hard to prevent it tasting the milk if he does. But, as a result, my place looked a great deal neater during the winter, and I had as much feeding stuff as would have kept 5 or 6 cows during the winter, for which I would have got nothing if I had not made the silage.
3 weeks, .	Upland and planting grass.	180 degrees, .	140 degrees, .	As much as they can eat.	Cows and young stock on the grass.	Silage was overheated this year, not so good as previous year. Cows got no hay, but they got grains, turnips, cake, and Indian corn. Young cattle got nothing but silage.
18 days, . .	326 tons meadow grass, and grass from lawns.	166 degrees, .	90 degrees, .	About 56 lbs. each per diem, without any other food.	Milch cows and two year old bullocks.	The stack was pressed with Johnson's patent drum press, about 4 inches of the sides and 12 inches on the top was bad. The rest of the stack was a beautiful olive-green colour, and was given to 100 two year old bullocks without any other feeding, and they have done remarkably well on it, being in fine store condition. I have given it to dairy cows in addition to roots, &c., and I find it increases the quality and quantity of the milk. I commenced to build the stack in June, when the weather was very dry and warm, and I watered it until the weather broke; and my experience is that silage cannot be successfully made in stacks in dry warm weather, when the grass is hard and dry, especially when cut from dry sandy soils.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Wall.	Floor.	Roof.			
ANTRIM COUNTY —*continued.*									
Henry Boyd, Esq., Woodbourne, Dunmurry.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—		Without a silo; in a stack 14 feet by 7 feet by 5 feet.
ARMAGH COUNTY.									
Mr. Duncan M'Rae, for F. R. Cope, Esq., D.L., Loughgall.	1	–	12 feet 6 inches by 14 feet; 6 feet 6 inches deep.	Stone walls, .	Tiles, . . .	Slates, . .	Surface drain,	Above surface,	—
CAVAN COUNTY.									
H. T. Rathborne, Esq., Virginia.	1	–	20 feet by 20 feet; 26 feet deep.	Stone, brick, and cemented.	Paved, . .	Boarded,	Not, . . .	Side of a hill, yard above and below.	I have got a silo, as described, for the past six years. The present is the best I ever had; it is composed of short meadow grass and aftergrass mixed, about half and half; the aftergrass the produce of Carter's Mixture.
DONEGAL COUNTY.									
C. J. Tredennick, Esq., J.P., Bundoran.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	Above, . .	In a stack 20 feet by 15 feet, 10 feet deep. Made from grass carted in as time permitted during August and September.
James Hamilton, Esq., D.L., Brownhall, Ballintra.	1	2	25 feet by 5 feet; 6 feet deep.	Stone, . . .	Rock, . . .	Rough bedding,	No, . .	In an old saw-pit 6 feet deep.	Two stacks, 12 feet wide; one about 15 feet, the other 21 feet, in the open, on the ground, dry ground; they were good to the earth.
W. Sinclair, Esq., D.L., Holy Hill, Strabane.	–	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In three stacks—(1) 23 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet deep; (2) 23 feet by 16 feet, 9 feet deep; (3) 20 feet by 12 feet, 8 feet deep. This was all made without silo. The two larger stacks were built with one side resting against the side of a hill, cut down for the purpose to save labour in building. The third was in an excavation.

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
4; each day's cutting put in at night.	Aftergrass of meadow off which hay was made on the 12th July. Cutting for silo commenced 1st November.	Can't say, .	Not taken, .	About 21 lbs. per day to each.	Milch cows, .	The stack was built in the open, against an old wall which formed two sides of it, in two lengths of 7 feet each, in layers of about 4 inches deep at a time, carefully shaken out, tramped down solid as built. In this manner the first day's cutting was raised on the first day to about 13 feet high; it was then weighted by stones placed on old doors and planks to about 30 cwt. to the square yard. On the second day the second length was similarly built up to the same height, and similarly weighted. On the following morning the first length was down to about 6 feet, and the weight was then taken off it to admit of it being further raised. For convenience this weight was thrown temporarily on the second length, and the building of the first length was completed with the third day's cutting, and its original weight replaced on it. The fourth day finished the stack, and the weight finally placed on it; is only removed as the ensilage is used. In this manner I have for the past three years made, at trifling cost, silage of remarkably good quality, free from disagreeable smell (or at least comparatively so) from grass that would otherwise have been of little value to me.
From August 12th to September 3rd.	About 80 cart-loads plantation grass.	160 degrees, Fahr.	About 150 degrees, Fahr.	About 7 lbs., .	To one and two year old store cattle.	We commenced filling our silo on August 12th with plantation grass, and continued filling at intervals up to September 4th. As the process of filling went on the grass was well trampled and rolled with an oil barrel filled with water. When filled it contained about 80 cart loads, and was weighted with stones and old metal (about 3 tons).
Ran it over two months in filling.	Carter's Grass Seed Mixture. It was very good.	Never tried. I put it in quite wet, it is much the best way of preserving.	—	Never weighed it; give as much as they eat.	Milch cows and young cattle, very rarely to any of the horses.	My opinion is that the silo is much to be preferred to the stack. If you cannot make a very large stack do not have any, the loss is too great on a small stack, and is greatly deteriorated in quality; even the silo is not so good if only partly filled. Mine will feed thirty beasts from Christmas to April.
Twenty, .	Grass from headlands and waste places.	—	—	56 lbs., about, .	Young cattle and dry stock.	I had about nine inches waste on sides. Made by weight brought on by using levers.
Did not keep any records.	—	—	—	—	Milch, young stock and outliers.	I made this, rolling with a barrel filled with water. I find the short, sweet grass far the best, much better than long force grass. I put in a lot of flaggers, which did really well and were good silage. I put it in from time to time as the stack sunk, but I think small additions are bad. I only put on a few stones on planks and thatched. It was all sweet.
About three weeks.	Grass, partly from irrigated meadows, partly old meadow upland and some aftermath.	No record.		Not weighed, .	Dairy cows and fattening cattle. Got three feeds a day, with some cotton cake and turnips.	We tried a sunken silo with wooden roof for two years, but find stacks answer better, and we weight with stones about 1 cwt., or rather more, to square foot. We have ensilage at present which was made in July, 1888. With regard to keeping ensilage over a year. At Drumbeg—in May, 1889—there remained of ensilage in a pit sunk in sand, in a warren of about ten feet wide, a portion about five feet deep, and six or seven long, for which we had no consumption. It was accordingly covered with sand about two feet deep; the face from which we had been cutting being left entirely unprotected. In the following November we found about eight inches of the face quite decomposed, but the rest of the pit in as good condition as in the previous May. Hardly any of the upper surface was damaged, and the same remark applies to the sides where it was in contact with the sand. The bottom of the heap was quite fresh. A sample was sent to the "Field," and found good. At Holy Hill, in the county Tyrone, a portion of a stack about four or five superficial yards, and rather more than a foot deep, remained in a similar way. This was covered with a foot of earth, and in July when a fresh stack was about to be built, on being stripped was found in perfectly good condition, and the stack built over it. We have now (about three days ago) searched this, and find it has remained quite sound, at the expiration of at least twenty months. It is, I think, a valuable experience, as from its present appearance the ensilage would keep for an indefinite length of time. The portion in contact with the soil, which is an old road on gravel, and undrained, is quite sound. The grass is from an irrigated meadow.

Name and Residence	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DONEGAL COUNTY *—continued.*									
Joseph Scott, Esq., Mountcharles.	1	–	12 feet by 6 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Earth, . .	Rushes, old grass, &c.	Yes, . . .	Almost entirely below surface.	Has been made by means of a silo. Grass cut, carted in same day, pressed by means of six tons of weights and left for three days, when weights were removed and more green grass piled on top and pressure again placed on it, two tons of rushes built on top.
John R. Boyd, Esq., D.L., Ballymacool, Letterkenny.	–	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks. One round stack, 12 feet in diameter, 12 feet high; one long stack, 22 feet long, breadth at bottom, 12 feet, and raised to 12 feet in height.
" "	1	–	13 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Walls cemented inside.	Earthen, . .	Slates, . .	—	Above surface,	—
T. B. Stoney, Esq., J.P., Oakfield, Raphoe.	1	–	20 feet by 6 feet; 16 feet deep.	Cement, . .	Cement, . .	Slates, . .	No, . . .	Below, . .	—
" "	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 18 feet, 12 feet deep, in a quarry, which is about 10 feet deep.
DOWN COUNTY.									
Robert Edwd. Ward, Esq., D.L., Bangor Castle, Belfast.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 20 feet by 15 feet, 9 feet deep. It is made under roof. A sound and level piece of ground in hay barn. Two beams, called "fulcrum beams," are sunk into ground three feet from ends of stack; boards laid across beams, grass built on top, and pressed by Blunt's patent screw.
Daniel De la Cherois, Esq., D.L., J.P., The Manor House, Donaghadee.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. It was made in stack, 18 feet by 18 feet, 25 feet deep, on surface of ground.
Thomas D. Crawford, Esq., J.P., Fort Breda, Belfast.	1	–	15 feet by 7 feet; 8 feet deep.	Concrete, six inches, with coat of cement over all.	Concrete, with cement over it.	Movable galvanized iron, two foot curved sheets.	Drained, but found not to be necessary, so cemented over.	All below, with wood frame three feet above ground to allow weights to be covered by roof.	—
Mr. George Clymont, Steward to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Kilmorey, Mourne Park, Newry.	1	–	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made with built silo.

LSTER—*continued.*

Number of ays occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle: if to Horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
days, . .	Coarse grass, .	About boil	ing heat.	About 10 lbs. per head per diem.	Two year old stock; none to the horses.	My opinion as to ensilage is that it is extremely useful and beneficial for young cattle, which showed a great preference for it, inasmuch as they would not touch the regularly made hay as long as the other was available.
bout 12 days making.	Round stack, second crop grass and clover; long stack, bank grass, vetches, and green oats.	60 up to 90	degrees.	About 8 to 10 lbs. with straw.	Store cattle from 1 year old to 2; horses did not eat of it, although often tried.	—
days, . .	Grass grown in demesne on plantations.	Not	taken.	Irregularly; not weighed.	Cows and store cattle.	A partition of wood is in the above measurement, which makes it more easily worked, as strong boards and stones are used for pressing and can be changed from one side to the other when it is being filled. It can be filled in one day, and when the press is put on for four or five days it can be filled again, and about three times filled and pressed each time fills it altogether.
days, . .	Second cutting of meadow grass.	—	—	—	Calves and cows,	The silage turned out very good and with no loss whatever, contrasting very favourably in this respect with the stock silage I have previously tried, in which there was a large loss.
bout 8 days, with intervals of a week.	—	—	—	Two-year olds, about 50 lbs.; calves, about 20 lbs.	—	This season my ensilage stack was not so good as usual. There was a considerable amount of waste, owing to the fact that in building the stack was allowed to get wider as it was in process of being made, consequently all outside a perpendicular line from base to top became bad. Stones were used as weights.
days, . .	Meadow grass,	150 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	26 lbs., . .	Milch cows and young stock; none to horses.	The stack was started on 24th July, 1889, when it was built to 6 feet high, more grass on 26th to 9 feet. Pressure put on, came down to 4½ feet. Heat from 100 to 120 degrees. Opened on November 23rd. Silage sweet, light brown in colour. Cattle very fond of it; will leave other food for it.
ree, . .	About 70 tons of after crop of grass and clover.	Temperature	not taken.	Not taken, .	To store cattle and milch cows, but not to horses.	The ensilage was made in stack with apparatus supplied by Aylesbury Dairy Co., consisting of galvanized wire ropes, winches, and levers for pressing the grass together. The ensilage so made was sound and good.
—	—	—	—	—	—	All the same as in former years. No change. Ensilage very good, and most satisfactory.
days filling,	Rough grass,	No proper me	ans of testing heat.	Have not begun to feed on this or 1889 made silage as yet.	Dairy cows, .	—

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
DOWN COUNTY— *—continued.*									
H. G. Richards, Esq., Rathturret, Warrenpoint.	1	-	15 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep.	Random rubble built against sides of excavation. Plastered with cement, finished very smooth with steel trowel. Corners rounded off; door built up and plastered smooth inside even with the walls.	Concrete finished smooth.	Wooden shutter roof to lift off entirely.	Not drained, .	Three-fourths below surface, one-fourth above. In a gravelly bank, with access on floor level for withdrawing silage. Filled from roof—top of bank.	No, . . .
FERMANAGH COUNTY.									
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Belmore, D.L., Castlecoole, Enniskillen.	2	-	30 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Earth and gravel.	Slates, . .	No, . . .	Above the surface, being houses in the farm-yard converted to this purpose.	No, . . .
			14 feet by 14 feet; 10 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do.,	Do., . .	No, . . .		
E. M. Archdale, Esq., J.P., Crocknatrieve, Ballinamallard.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes. A silage stack (20 feet by 15 feet 15 feet deep) was made by Pearson's roller system and some coarse hay built on it after it had sunk so as to keep pressure on it and thatch it. It is not yet opened.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Erne, K.P., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler.	2	-	No. 1—30 feet by 14 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Concrete, . .	Felt, . . .	Drained, .	Above surface road on one side; four feet under level of side-wall.	One stack in 1888 pressed with stones. About one foot of waste. Centre very good and cattle eat it ravenously.
			No. 2—24 feet by 18 feet; 14 feet deep.	Do., .	Clay, . . .	Slates, .	Not drained, .	Above surface.	
S. M. Huggard, Esq., Roseville, Lisnaskea.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stacked in meadow 22 feet diameter, and when compressed, feet high, weighted with clay 2 feet deep
J. Arthur Irwin, Esq., J.P., Derrygore, Enniskillen.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in two stacks, 2 feet by 16 feet; 1 feet high; and 1 2 feet by 16 feet; 1 feet high, with one of Messrs. Pearson's rollers.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.									
W. Ranken, Esq., J.P., Newpark, Coleraine.	-	1	—	—		—	—	—	Yes, built in square stack, 14 feet by 1 feet and 12 feet high endwall of trimmed with h 4 heavy wooden planks on edge, agent top, pressed at 6 cwts. weight with 12 or 18 h stones, sunk to 5 h high, then pressed up with about tons hay.

LSTER—*continued.*

Number of ys occupied in filling Silo r making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
lled full in wo or three ays' draw- g. While eing filled ien kept onstantly ramping rifolium own next he walls rith their els—middle ot tramped. anks weigh ed with ones placed ound walls t night—re- noved morn- ng and stuff e-tramped. took about even days heat to an verage of 0 degrees. Vhen it was e-filled, ramping ound walls before.	Trifolium Incarnatum.	Very irregular in different parts.	Allowed to heat to from 140 to 160 degrees, then planks put on over all and stoned till about 120 lbs. per square foot were put on.	In 1888-1889 about 3 cwt. a day to 20 head of cows and heifers.	Milk cows in 1888-89. None to horses.	Owing to the death of my brother (William S. Richards) last June, and sale of cows, the silo has not yet been opened for use—state of silage, therefore, not known; but year before it was made in the same way, only the silage was at 7 and 10 degrees lower temperature, and half a ton out of eight tons of it was unfit for use. It was chopped with fresh green stuff or mangolds and straw to make the animals eat what was sound of it. It improved the colour and flavour of milk and butter, but did not increase the yield of either. There was no loss round walls owing to the tramping. There was loss in former years when doorway was boarded up instead of being closed with mason work plastered.
lled up out three mes.	Grass, . .	No ac	count.	Stores—about 1 cwt. per diem to each 2½ head. Dairy cows—½ cwt. per diem each, in addition to some hay. This is only an estimate.	Store cattle, which can go freely from sheds to the grass, and a few cows and calves. A pet lamb also eats it with the calves.	The ensilage is sour. I made a second silo last summer—the smaller one. The saving of hay by using ensilage is very great. I had a very poor crop of turnips last season, which only lasted the cattle about three weeks. There is enough ensilage left to carry them on till there is plenty of grass. I have about 60 stores and a few cows and calves only.
out 14 days,	Good meadow grass, rather too ripe.	Not	taken.	—	—	This stack is not begun yet, but I am using at present silage made on the Johnstone wire rope system in 1888, and all classes of cattle eat it greedily. It is perfectly sweet silage. Milch cows get about 2 stone daily and store bullocks and young cattle a little less. Have not given it to horses except as an experiment, when all eat it clean.
out 12 days,	Rough coarse grass.	Not	tested.	About 60 lbs. to a full grown beast.	Milch cows and store cattle.	I commenced making ensilage in 1885, and I find it a most valuable food for milch cows and all kinds of horned stock. I press by dead weight in the silos. The only waste is from 1 inch to 2 inches on the top.
ays, . .	Old meadow grass of mixed herbage.	Unascer	tained.	About 50 lbs., with a small quantity of hay.	Two year old heifers.	The centre of the stack was well preserved, but the outside was rotted to a depth of 12 inches. The extra waste on the outside was due to "bad building," in not keeping it properly and closely compressed while the stacking process was going on. In my opinion clay is a cheap and efficacious material to weight with.
out 21 days ch.	Rough grass cut off bottoms.	Not ta	ken.	28 lbs. a day, .	60 2½ year old bullocks, 4 calves, 6 milch cows; horses do not like it.	Cattle thrive on it very well, but I don't think I shall make any more silage, as it cost far more than hay to make; takes such a lot of drawing in, and cuts up the fields.
ays, . .	Coarse lawn grass, and from about plantations.	No means of perature.	testing tem-	Cattleman says he cannot carry it in as fast as they would eat it.	Milch cows and young stock; neither horses nor sheep appear to care for it.	This is the third season I have tried it, and like it better every year. First season I weighted with earth, but stones are handier and cleaner. My lawn grass when made into hay was only got well saved once in three years, and even then the cattle did not eat more than two-thirds of it. Cost of making silage less than hay; have about a foot of waste around outside of stack.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
LONDONDERRY COUNTY—*continued.*									
Robert Dunn, Esq., Ballykelly.	1	1	37 feet by 23 feet; 16 feet deep.	Stone, plastered inside with cement.	Concrete, . .	Slates, . .	Into manure tank.	Above surface.	In a stack, 24 fee long, 18 feet wide 10 feet high; re duced to 6 fee when consolidated
Sir Fred. W. Heygate, Bart., D.L., Bellarena, Londonderry.	1	1	17 feet 6 inches by 11 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone and lime,	Paved, . .	Slates, . .	Not, . .	Above surface.	In a stack, 25 fee long by 13 feet wid As each layer wa put on, tramped well, and also rolle with granite rolle When stack wa finished, weighte it with about 1½ cw of stones to squar foot.
Michael King, Esq., Strangemon, Londonderry.	1	-	16 feet by 16 feet; 7 feet deep.	Brick, . . .	Earth, . .	Stones and thatch.	Not, . . .	Surrounded on three sides with earth. The silo is built in a hollow cut out of the side of a hill, the top being level with the surface of the hill, convenient for filling, and the bottom level with the surface of the field below, convenient for removing the ensilage.	No, not this year.
B. H. Lane, Esq., Limavady.	1	1	18 feet by 12 feet; 10 feet deep.	Brick and lime,	Concrete, . .	No roof, filled from top and then thatched with straw.	Yes, . . .	Partly above, partly below surface.	I have a small silag stack, green gras built in oblon stack, and weighte at top with plan and stones.
J. E. Ritter, Esq., J.P., Roe Park, Limavady.	-	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	I have made and use stack ensilage fo the last four year building the stac and weighting when finished.
R. W. Campbell, Esq., Dungiven.	1	1	10 yards by 4 yards; 7 feet deep.	Between two clay ditches, just as good as a silo.	Clay and dry, .	Stones covered with clay.	Drained, . .	Below two ditches, when finished stoned down and sunk.	Yes, I made one stac in meadow; I don approve of it, tw feet of waste a round.
R. A. Ogilby, Esq., D.L., Pellipar, Dungiven.	-	2	—	—	—	—	Not, . . .	Above surface.	In two stacks. No. 20 feet by 12 feet 15 feet high. No. 12 feet by 14 feet high. The ma ials as stacked w well tramped, the weighted wit stones.
Lt.-Col. H. S. B. Bruce, J.P., Ballyscullion House, Castledawson.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	In two stacks. No. 12 feet by 12 feet 14 feet high. No. 2, 20 feet by 12 feet; 14 feet high Pearson's roller.

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
A fortnight to three weeks.	Second cut clover and rye grass.	Temperature	not tested.	Not weighed; two feeds each day; what cattle would eat without waste.	Principally to store cattle; not fed to horses.	I am still of opinion that siloing grass of any kind is by far the best way of turning into a most valuable fodder. I use Pearson's roller when filling silo or building stack. About a fortnight after filling silo, weight 70 lbs. to square foot.
About 6 days, with intervals of two days between each day's filling.	Silo filled with grass cut in plantations, ditches, &c., Stack made of second cuttings of clover and meadow grass.	No record of kept.	temperature	20 to 40 lbs., .	Milch cows and young cattle.	Cattle all eat the ensilage freely. To the young stock it is now given in the field. My experience of ensilage extends over seven years, and I intend to go on making it.
14 days, . .	Aftergrass, second cutting after hay.	160° Fahr., .	From 100° to 140°, first filling about 6 feet deep, when temperature rose to 140°; filling again to the depth of 8 feet, when temperature again rose to 140°. It was filled a third and last time, 11 or 12 feet deep, and when temperature rose to 160°, it was weighted and thatched.	56 lbs., . .	Stores. No horses.	The brick walls forming the sides of the silo are bevelled to the height of seven feet, and perpendicular walls, four feet high, raised on them, making the entire height eleven feet, the upper four feet being for the purpose of preventing the grass from spreading when weight applied. I have this year practically no waste, all the ensilage being sound and good.
Silo pit one week; stack, 2 days.	Aftermath, .	I did not temper	take the ature.	I have not yet called on my silage, but will give about 35 lbs., I think.	Intend to use it entirely for store stock. I am keeping it till roots are finished.	Not having opened my own silos I can't speak of them, but several similarly built I have seen opened are very good, and the smell much less than in former years. I still approve of its use as a good food.
Any time convenient.	Grass, clover, rye, and vetches, ryegrass, &c.	Not ob	served.	From 14 to 30lbs. according to size, &c., for cattle.	Cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs.	I made about 600 tons of ensilage this year. I have used it four years, and would not be without it on a farm. It is easily made first-class fodder, and if required can be kept over from one season to another without deterioration.
About 15 days,	Best of good meadow grass.	About 130°, .	—	I gave 16 store cattle in a loose house as much as they could eat four times per day, and 4 lbs. of broken oats. Cost price of cattle in November, £4 6s. per head, and sold them in May for £10 per head, being fed as stated above.	—	I put in eight feet of grass first day, put about one foot deep of stones on, then every third day removed stones and added about five feet more of grass until finished. The ensilage came out good and sweet, about one-sixth of pit lay over until this year; it seemed to improve by lying over, and the cattle were much fonder of it. This last year—1889—I built a silo in the meadow, five feet wide and eight feet high, under ground, but owing to store cattle being so dear this spring I bought none, and believing the ensilage will improve by keeping same as last year, I did not open this silo. I am sure it is good.
Three days making the larger stack, 1½ the other.	Larger stack grass; the other clover.	—	—	34 lbs., . .	Young cattle and sheep.	—
—	1. Meadow grass. 2. Second crop clover and grass.	Not	taken.	Not weighed, .	Milch cows and young cattle of all ages.	All cattle thrive well upon it, and eat it greedily.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MONAGHAN COUNTY.									
S. E. Shirley, Esq., D.L., Loughfea, Carrickmacross.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 30 feet by 18 feet, 10 feet high.
W. F. de V. Kane, Esq., J.P., Sloperton, Kingstown.	1	-	30 feet by 15 feet; 14 feet deep.	Rubble, with cement internally.	Cement concrete.	Galvanized iron,	Yes,	Partly below,	Not this year,
TYRONE COUNTY.									
Rev. Thomas G. Stokes, Aughnacloy.	-	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks—No. 1, 15 feet by 15 feet; 10 feet high. Nos. 2 and 3, small size, unknown—using Pearson's roller.
Thomas S. Porter, Esq., J.P., Clogher Park, co. Tyrone.	1	4	39 feet by 19 feet; 13½ feet deep.	Stone with cement lining.	Cement,	Wood,	No,	Partly below,	In round stacks, covered with about fifteen inches depth of clay.
Mr. Alexander Cameron, Land Steward for the Right Hon. Earl of Caledon, Caledon.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Built as a common haystack. 20 feet by 18 feet, 15 feet deep; in two days well tramped; immediately pressed by three chains across with fifteen feet levers and weights to levers; three levers on each side of the stack.
John B. Story, Esq., Corick, Clogher.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, 16 feet by 16 feet, 10 feet deep, with Johnson's wire ropes.
Col. J. C. Lowry, D.L., Rockdale, Dungannon.	1	-	13½ feet by 15 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone cemented on three sides, boards of timber on fourth.	Brick,	Slate,	No,	Level,	No,
D. Acheson, Esq., J.P., Castlecaulfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Made with ensilage stack, 15 feet by 12 feet, 12 to 16 feet deep, thatched with rushes; Johnson's system of pressure.
Mr. Chas. Nash, Manager for Col. Ynyr Burges, D.L., Castlecaulfield.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hay and stackyard is below farmyard, with a good road between, of which there is a rapid fall into which I cut on haggard side, and with material taken out I covered silo or stack, 24 feet by 20 feet, 9 feet deep (it was heavy yellow clay), 1 foot deep. I put in grass of road and saved forking.
A. Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Benburb.	1	-	28 feet by 15 feet; 15 feet deep.	Brick and stone,	Concrete,	Sliding over a hayshed, made of timber and felt.	Drains outside of walls.	Partly below surface, partly above surface.	No,
H. de F. Montgomery, Esq., D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 16 feet by 16 feet, 13 feet deep, with Pearson's roller, sides cut.

ULSTER—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
About 6 or 7 days at intervals.	Grass, . .	Not	taken.	Varies. Some cows eat a great deal; others get tired of it after a few days.	Dairy cows, young stock; refuse to deer.	Ensilage stacks, if properly made, answer well, and are far less expensive than silos. If chaffed with hay or straw it makes capital food for young stock.
Filled for 6 days running, then weighted down. After a fortnight another week's filling.	Old meadow grass.	Not observed.		—	Fed to sheep and stores.	This year an error was made by putting too large a quantity of grass per day—the layers, though well spread and rolled, being about 3 feet deep, instead of 18 inches to 2 feet as usual. When six days' filling was put in and rolled, stones were put on, giving a pressure of about half a hundred weight to the foot. After a fortnight the stones were removed and the silo filled, and finally weighted with more than 1 cwt. to the foot. The lower half of the silage has mildewed layers where rushy materials were used.
9 or 10 days, .	Ordinary grass and aftermath.	—	—	28 lbs., . .	Milch cows, .	I think Pearson's roller a good tool, but it would be handier and more effective if the diameter of No. 2 was the same as that of No. 1, and the length less, it would also be lighter and handier. When grass is at all old I like dead weight in addition.
Cannot state accurately.	Grass, . .	Cannot	say.	Milch cows get about 50 lbs.; store cattle get variable amount.	All classes of cattle; to no other stock.	I find the waste around my stacks considerable; further experience may enable me to avoid waste at sides, but at present I have about six to twelve inches of solid ensilage wasted on the outside of cylindrical stacks. At present I am not able to control the quality so well in stacks as in my built silo.
2 days, . .	Upland meadow.	120 degrees, .	100 degrees. .	14 to 20 lbs., .	Dairy cows, .	My ensilage was very good; the cows would take it in preference to any hay, and did well on it and hay without any roots. I applied much pressure to the stack; in four days the stack was down to nine feet; then built a haystack on top of it and did not get any lower than nine feet.
—	Rough meadow grass.	—	—	—	Stores, . .	The system of applying pressure by wire ropes seems to produce a better result than my neighbours attain in their silo stacks by either weights or rolling.
From time to time on wet days.	Grass chiefly from plantations.	Not	taken.	About 2 stone per head.	Horned cattle only.	Pearson's roller used. The silage was sweet and of excellent quality; it is eaten greedily by all my stock. When I began to use it it had sunk to about 5 feet 6 inches in height.
2 or 3 months,	Meadow grass,	No	record.	—	Young stock and milch cows.	Cattle appear to eat and thrive on this ensilage fairly well. I think it a useful sort of food to have; it gives employment to the labourers on showery days in summer, besides giving a change of food to the cattle in winter.
18 days, . .	Meadow grass,	180 degrees, .	170 degrees, .	100 lbs. to dairy cattle with one mash of meal and bran; 56 lbs. to stall-feds, with chopped hay and turnips; 112 lbs. to young cattle.	None to horses, but wherever they could would pick a bit.	I will build face of bank cut for next season, and bring it to edge of road, of which I will have 12 feet of fall, as it saves great labour. I had no men to tramp, but three who were engaged shaking grass and building. Some of the grass was cut three days, but collected. The weather was very wet. The ensilage was very good, and the cattle eat it in preference to cake and turnips.
About 27 days,	Old meadow and plantation grass. Put in some green oats, but they did not do. They all rotted.	—	About 125 degrees.	Could not tell, .	Milch cows, and all kinds of stores in houses and on grass.	The ensilage I used this year was made the year before in summer, 1888. I opened the door, which is roughly built each year in lowest end, and in 1888 only took one cut, or 3 feet off the face, and left the remaining 25 feet covered with 9-inch by 1½-inch boards, 6 inches of sand, and a quantity of brick and stones till January, 1889, when people came long distances to see what they expected would be my manure heap. But they were disappointed, as I had not one particle of it rotten. My experience is that if ensilage is made in a house such as mine, and the sides properly tramped, and the instructions given in Mr. George Fry's book on ensilage followed, there will be no waste whatever. The end of my silo comes to the level of roadway; the ground level falling away rapidly gives me a door to take the ensilage out by, while at a lower level I get a hayshed, with a flat roof, over which the circular roof of the silo runs.
About 20 days,	Grass of all sorts, including plantations and corners, as well as some rank meadow.	Not	taken.	About 12 lbs., .	Milch cows and outlying yearlings.	—

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY.									
Edward W. Fowler, Esq., Land Agent for the Right. Hon. the Earl of Clancarty, Garbally, Ballinasloe.	-	1	About 30 feet by 20 feet; finished, 9 feet deep.	2 stone walls, solid. 2 temporary plank framing.	Beaten clay, .	Planks and boxes filled with sand.	No, . . .	Above surface.	Made in a corner against two walls.
Hon. L. G. Dillon, Clonbrock, Ahascragh.	1	1	36 feet by 14 feet; 14 feet deep.	Stone, . .	Concrete, Portland cement.	Corrugated iron sheets.	Not drained, .	Above, . .	Yes, in a stack 24 feet by 24 feet, built up to 15 feet high. Settled down to 8 feet. Topped with about 3 feet of ferns, and covered with iron sheets held on by chains. No further weighting used.
E. G. Armstrong, Esq., J.P., Castlegar, Ahascragh.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a circular stack 36 feet in diameter, 10 feet high. The grass was carted as fast as cut and laid on the ground. As the stack rose in height a gangway of grass was made. The horses and carts went up, deposited the load, and came down again till it was 12 feet high. The stack was covered with 2 feet of clay.
John Gairdner, Esq., J.P., Lisbeg, Eyrecourt.	1	-	40 feet by 13 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone covered with cement.	Cement, . .	Slated, . .	Not, . .	Six feet below surface and six above.	None this year, and had I not made a silo would not now make one, considering that the waste in making it in an open stack is not sufficiently great to pay for the cost of a silo.
Mitchell Henry, Esq., D.L., Kylemore Castle, Galway.	5 In ten compartments.	-	25 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. 25 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. 25 feet by 20 feet; 11 feet deep. 20 feet by 12 feet; 12 feet deep. 20 feet by 13 feet 9 inches; 11 feet deep. 20 feet by 13 feet 9 inches; 11 feet deep. 14 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; 6 feet 9 inches deep. 19 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 3 inches; 10 feet deep. 18 feet by 11 feet 10 inches; 10 feet deep. 20 feet by 20 feet; 12 feet deep.	Stone and mortar.	Concrete and cement.	Galvanized iron.	Drained, .	Above surface,	No, ...
. . .	1	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CONNAUGHT.

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
Made at intervals of several days.	Grass, . .	Kept no	record.	As much as they would eat.	Cattle in house; sheep only in racks in field.	The above stack was raised four times at intervals, according as the weather suited, and weighted with planks and sand, about 100 lbs. to the square foot. At the beginning the grass was carted on top of the stack. We have about 150 ewes—many of them rearing lambs—eating it greedily; and as food for calves and milch cows I never met with its equal. It is the most economical food we ever had. We have been very successful with good grass ensilage, but the wild coarse callow (or flooded lands) grass did not do well, it was too full of soft weeds, with tubular stems and succulent leaves, and rotted and spoiled all it came in contact with, and had to be thrown out; it emitted a vile smell also. With milch cows, if fed before milking on ensilage the milk and butter get a nasty odour and taste; but we corrected that and give no ensilage until after milking; it keeps up the condition of the cow, strengthens the calves, and gives a better quantity and quality of milk. In fact, our 400 sheep and about 36 cows, besides calves, are largely fed upon it now.
Eight days for stack, 10 for silo.	Old meadow grass in both.	—	—	60 lbs. to milch cows.	40 lbs. to outlying cattle. None given to horses.	Ensilage in the built silo has been used here for six years, and in stack for three. It has been found remarkably good for milch cows as well as other cattle, and the best part of it is eaten freely by sheep.
About 12 days,	Grass, . .	—	Did not test, .	—	Three year old heifers. No horses. The sheep ate it too.	We feed 100 heifers with hay, 100 with silage, 100 with hay in morning, silage at night. These were in best condition in May. The grass was simply made into a circular stack carted up. The pressure of the carts and its own weight made the best silage I ever saw, and I have seen a great deal. It turned out wonderful food. I also have made several with Blunt's Patent Press, Leicester, but the circular stack as above is the best.
About 10 days,	Old meadow grass.	—	Did not try, .	Depends on whether they are being fattened or kept as stores.	Never give it to horses though they are fond of it.	I made no ensilage in stacks last summer as the weather was so favourable for making hay. With good weather I think hay can be made fully as cheaply as ensilage, even when ensilage is made in stacks where the grass is grown. The cartage when making it and also when taking it out in winter is a serious expense.
Average, 4 days.	Clover, meadow and coarse grass, rye and oats,	No note	taken.	About 30 lbs., .	Dairy cows, store cattle, and calves. None to horses.	—
—	Grass grown on callow meadow.	—	—	—	—	The ensilage I had was made in a silo house, but unfortunately it seems the grass I put in was too ripe, and had not sap enough to heat properly, and I was obliged to use it as litter. When first I put it in it seemed to heat nicely, but when we came to cut it we found it had not heated properly. I had ensilage the year before from after-grass that turned out very good, but I could not say how much I gave each beast. It was to cows I gave it; I gave none to horses. I did not take the temperature.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silos.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY—*continued.*									
R. W. Waithman, Esq., D.L., Moyne park, Ballyglunin.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	In circular stacks, 40 feet diameter, and 7 feet high when settled.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature. Greatest Heat.	Temperature. Average Heat for first 10 days.	Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
About five weeks.	Grass and green oats.	The highest heat I could obtain.	fermentation	About 56 lbs., .	Out cattle, in-door cattle and calves, milch cattle, farm horses, and ewes.	Silage stacks very satisfactory this year, and little waste on the outer edge. One of my stacks was built in dry weather, the grass was dry, and consequently fermented rapidly, and the heat throughout was great, and the stack settled down to a very solid mass on being trampled.

TABLE OF THE WEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE BEASTS REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT FOR 1888.

—	Cost Price of Beast.	Date.	Full Fed Weight in lbs.	Date.	Full Fed Weight in lbs.	Gain in Weight in lbs.	No. of days.	Average Gain per day in lbs.	Price Sold for.
	£								£ s. d.
Bullock, .	10	Dec. 7,	896	April 4,	1134	238	118	2	15 0 0
Heifer, .	9	Dec. 7,	728	April 4,	980	252	118	2⅛	12 15 0
Bullock, .	6	Dec. 7,	588	April 4,	784	196	118	1⅝	11 5 0
Heifer, .	10	Dec. 31,	1120	Mar. 9,	1232	112	68	1⅝	14 0 0
Bullock, .	12	Dec. 28,	1792	Mar. 9,	1960	168	71	2⅜	23 0 0
Heifer, .	10	Jan. 21,	1008	April 4,	1176	168	73	2⅓	15 15 0
Heifer, .	10	Dec. 31,	1064	Mar. 25,	1260	196	84	2⅓	16 0 0

With the view of testing more fully the value of oils, as fat producing materials, I have during this year (1889) continued the experiments with cattle, referred to in the foregoing Report, and in the table above will be found the results in figures. The largest quantity of linseed oil that I attempted to administer in one day, mixed with the crushed corn mixture, was a quart, to the heavy beast appearing in the above table as weighing 1,792 lbs., and that large quantity of oil appeared to have assimilated in the stomach of the beast, as no trace of the oil was visible in the manure. I also tried the dispensing of oil, mixed with crushed oats, to sheep and lambs in poor condition, and I thought with success, but as I had not the weights taken, I cannot supply statistics respecting the sheep. I further carried out a series of experiments in the rearing of suckling calves, and these experiments are peculiarly interesting, as every farmer knows the difference in size and condition between a calf that has been suckled by its dam, and a calf that has been reared for the first four weeks of its existence with new milk, and afterwards fed on skim milk with porridge, and the difference is the more remarkable when the calf, instead of being fed on skim milk, has been fed on "separated milk" from the "Lavalle separator." In the latter case the butter has been almost entirely extracted, the consequence being that it is found difficult to rear calves in a satisfactory manner with separated milk, impoverished by the removal of the natural fat therefrom. It occurred to me that whereas butter is worth sixteen pence per lb., while oil is worth only two pence per lb., that it might be a profitable plan to substitute the butter taken from the milk by oil. I proceeded to make essay of the idea, and procured from Messrs. T. Hinselwood and Co., of Glasgow, some cod oil (dark in colour and smelling strongly of fish), at the price of £19 per ton, equal to about 2*d.* per lb. I first offered the oil to the suckling calves with the fingers, in the usual way; and these calves appeared not to object to either the taste or smell of the oil. I then tried the oil mixed with the skim milk and porridge supplied to the calves of four weeks old, and these older calves displayed no disapproval of the admixture. In this manner I administered from 2 oz. to 3 oz. of cod oil per day to each calf, with evident advantage to the animal. Subsequently, I tried feeding a calf of four weeks old with a daily allowance of 6 quarts of skim milk, with a porridge made by boiling in a sufficient quantity of water 2 oz. of rendered mutton suet, and adding, whilst the mixture was boiling, 1 lb. of finely ground Indian meal, and then leaving the pot of porridge to simmer, so as to be thoroughly cooked before mixing it with the skim milk. This plan also answered well with the 35 calves, and sometimes a larger quantity, 4 oz. of the suet dripping, was added. The fine ground Indian meal cost about 5*s.* per cwt., and the mutton suet about 5*d.* per lb., but I think tallow would do equally well in place of the suet, and tallow can now be purchased at 38*s.* per cwt., or about 4*d.* per lb. The rearing of calves is just now of special importance to graziers—by reason of the enhanced price of yearling cattle, this class of cattle being now both scarce and dear; a yearling bullock that could have been bought in the County of Galway for £3—two years ago—will now fetch £6, or double the former price. It may be worth the while of farmers to test further some of the methods of using oils and fats—suggested by these experiments.

The detailed instructions I gave as to the construction of silage stacks were really much required. Most farmers have heard of silage, and many farmers have seen silage stacks, but it is strange that so many lack the knowledge of how to go about the business of making a silo stack with a certainty of success. An essential point is giving the proper water-cast, and in this point many fail. I think this year my silage stacks are a little better than last year, the men having acquired more experience. I calculate that a ton of silage does not cost more than 9*d.* to 12*d.* per ton in the saving (not including the value of the horse work—but then at that season farm horses have little to do). In rough figures, an Irish acre of meadow produces 3 tons of hay—or of silage say, 12 tons—and six men or boys, costing about 9*s.* in labour, will cut, carry, and build in the stack that acre of grass. In this part of the country the cost of hay is incomparably more. The experiments with oil and animal fat in feeding beasts, and the statistics were highly valuable, and should be further tested by practical farmers. I tried the effects on 33 beasts and on 35 calves. A neighbouring gentleman is now testing the idea by feeding with oil (instead of cake) a lot of outside grazing beasts, and he tells me he is satisfied.

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
GALWAY COUNTY—*continued.*									
J. J. Cheevers, Esq., J.P., Killyan, Ballinasloe.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	By forming a square open stack, 21 feet by 21 feet, and the grass piled on as quickly as it could be carted in, over each layer evenly put on, a heavy stone roller continually passed backward and forward on planks.
Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, Bart., D.L., Mount Bellew.	-	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes, in stacks—No. 1, 35 feet by 35 feet; No. 2, 28 feet by 28 feet—nearly square, and brought to a ridge, then covered with about one foot of earth.
Mrs. S. Kirwan, Blindwell, Foxhall, Tuam.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stack, 40 feet long by 20 feet broad.
LEITRIM COUNTY.									
J. Ormsby Lawder, Esq., D.L., Lawderdale.	-	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in round stacks on the ground, 16 feet, 20 feet, 24 feet, and 30 feet in diameter, respectively, and when completed from 12 to 14 feet high, covered on top with sods dug from a trench round stacks, and over that about 18 inches of clay, beaten with spade hard; when finished it formed a conical shape.
James Johnston, Esq., D.L., Kinlough House, Kinlough.	1	-	40 feet by 18 feet; 20 feet deep; depth of ensilage 10 feet.	Stone faced with concrete.	Flags, . . .	Slates, . .	Not drained, .	Above surface.	No, ...
St. George R. Johnston, Esq., J.P., Mount Prospect, Kinlough	2	1	No. 1, 40 feet by 20 feet; 20 feet deep.	Walls smooth, with Portland cement plaster.	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron.	Drained, . .	Sunk into a hill level with ground in front.	Yes. No. 2 stack, 50 feet by 22 feet, 14 feet deep, is in open, weighted with field stones for convenience in building in the grass; we try to have inclined ground, so that the loads can be thrown down, not forked up.
			No. 2, 46 feet by 16 feet; 20 feet deep.	Do., . .	Do., . .	Slated, . .	Do., . .	Do., .	
MAYO COUNTY.									
Sir C. J. Knox-Gore, Bart., Belleek Manor, Ballina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. Pratt, Esq., J.P., Enniscoe, Crossmolina.	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	A rick, 18 feet 6 inches by 16 feet 6 inches; 10 feet deep from eave at present. Pressed with Johnson's "Ratchet-Drum" Press; 6 pairs of drums.

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs., given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
16 days from start to finish.	Superior upland meadow grass, 10 years lea.	No record kept.	I should say over 160 degrees.	About 60 lbs. per head per diem.	Out-lying 2 year old heifers exclusively; none to horses.	Last year I fed it to milch cows; it increased the yield of milk considerably, but the cows themselves ran down in condition. Believing it too laxative to continue, I tried feeding alternately with dry hay and ensilage, the stock preferred the silage and refused to use the hay, until I had to discontinue the silage, gained condition then rapidly.
No. 1, 8 days; No. 2, 6 days.	No. 1, rye and vetches, cut green; No. 2, old meadow grass.	Not	taken.	From 1 to 2 stones.	To cattle in stall, and on grass to cattle of all ages; to young horses on grass.	No. 1 was made entirely of rye and vetches. I let the rye get too ripe, and being stiff did not go very well together, there is consequently something over two feet of waste on the windward side. I find from experience that the sooner the stack is covered after making the better.
About 10 weeks.	Old meadow grass.	—	—	As much as they would eat.	Milch cows, store cattle, and calves.	Ensilage very good and all consumed.
From a week to 3 weeks.	In some good grass, in others coarse grass with rushes and nettles.	No temperature was taken.		Not weighed, but they got as much as they could eat, and preferred it to the best hay.	Milch cows, stores and calves, also to young horses on the grass and some of the horses in the stables.	I would not be without ensilage again for anything, as I consider it most valuable for feeding all classes of stock, even young calves thriving on it. I prefer it to hay. It is most valuable for milch cows, if given to them after milking, so as not to taint the milk with the smell; if given in this way it does not taint the milk. I have been selling my butter from cows fed on it at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. all winter. I prefer the ensilage when it is between sour and sweet.
About 12 days,	Lawn meadow	Not	taken.	—	Store cattle,	I consider that the chief advantage of making ensilage consists in the fact that of a wet year we are able to have a considerable quantity of food better for feeding purposes than badly saved hay.
4 or 5 weeks,	Meadow grass, mostly coarse.	No thermometer used, but we keep down heat by fresh grass added two or three days a week, and when the stack rises to stones for ten days or fortnight.		No stint,	Store cattle, different ages and sexes, also breeding ewes; not to horses.	I have mostly two silos going on at same time. I load up alternate days, or at intervals of two or three days, until the heat rises too much, which is immediately checked by adding two or three feet of grass. We never stop for rain as long as men and horses can stand out, but do in fine weather to make hay, in which case we load up with stones to check excessive heating, when a good weight of stones are put on silo, say fifty or sixty lbs. per foot. The silo may be discontinued with advantage for two, three, or four weeks, when the grass is compressed to less than half bulk. I think there were not nearly so many silos made in 1889 as 1888, owing to the very favourable hay time of 1889. Hay can be made cheaper than ensilage in good weather, but I should much prefer 10 lbs. of ensilage as food for all stock to 10 lbs. of hay made in even the best weather. If wholesome, the stock greatly prefer it to hay, and will eat coarse meadow ensilage which they would utterly reject in hay unless pressed by hunger. Again, latterly, I have used it with excellent results with breeding ewes; they milk well, and the lambs thrive too on it. Of course, the ensilage for sheep is of the finest quality of the grass. I have from the first used field stones in preference to all mechanical modes of pressure. When laid on, the stones always are at work; not so the screws, levers, rollers, &c. If not looked after constantly they add a good deal to muck heap but not to the food of cattle.
7 to 10 days, at intervals.	17 or 18 acres good upland meadow, coarser on top.	Unable to reply with correctness as thermometer got damaged.		About 6 stones; chiefly used with milch cows.	Milch cows; does not taste milk. Not to horses.	A suitable site for a stack being selected, was levelled, drained, and gravelled. On this was erected a stack, 14 feet by 12 feet, by 14 feet high, with perfectly plumb sides, well tramped in making and pressed at end of each day's work, partly mechanically, and part by dead weight up to about 10 tons. After finally completing and allowing full time to settle, the dead weight was left on the stack, headed to a proper face with ferns or coarse grass, and thatched to throw off wet. Broached in November, and proved most excellent sweet silage. A stack of this character comes within the scope of any country farmer.
18 or 19 days,	Old meadow and bottom pasture.	Not recorded.		42 to 45 lbs. to cows; less to outliers.	Cows, outlying cattle, and to young horses in fields; not to horses in stable.	The number of days is in consequence of only having two farm horses. If the weather is fine I mow half the day and carry the other half; if wet, mow one day and carry the next. It does not seem to tell in the least against the ensilage; the ropes can be taken off and put on in a few minutes. The bottom pasture was, I may say, useless, until I commenced making ensilage.

PROVINCE OF

Name and Residence.	No. of Silos.	No. of Stacks.	Dimensions of Silos—Length, Breadth, Depth.	Materials of Silo.			Whether Drained or not.	Situation: "Below," "Partly Below," or "Above" Surface.	Has Ensilage been made without a Silo, and how?
				Walls.	Floor.	Roof.			
MAYO COUNTY— *continued.*									
R. W. Orme, Esq., J.P., Owenmore, Crossmolina.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes: in a stack, 16 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet deep; with iron bands over the top and heavily weighted at the ends.
William Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., Glenmore, Crossmolina.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yes; in a stack, 21 feet by 8 feet, 7 feet deep; made under a little hillock about 8 feet high, the ground hollowed out of the side, so that when nearly full the carts containing the grass could be driven over the grass in the stack. When finished it was weighted with logs and stones laid on the top.
Mr. S. F. Prince, Manager for General Clive, J.P., Ballycroy.	4	2	No. 1.—14 feet by 9 feet; 9 feet deep.	Stone and concrete.	Concrete, . .	Iron, . .	Yes, . . .	Partly below,	2 stacks—24 feet by 18 feet—in hay barn, made chiefly with grass.
			No. 2.— Do., .	Do., .	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			No. 3.— Do., .	Do., .	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			No. 4.— Do., .	Do., .	Do., . .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do.	
R. Vesey Stoney, Esq., J.P., Rosturk Castle, Westport.	4	–	60 feet by 20 feet; 10 feet deep.	Plastered, . .	Earth, . .	Corrugated iron,	Not, . .	Above surface,	—
			20 feet by 6 feet; 15 feet deep.	Do., . .	Concrete, . .	Do., .	Do., . .	Do.	
			17 feet by 17 feet; 15 feet deep.	Unplastered, .	Earth, . .	Slates, . .	Do., . .	Do.	
			30 feet by 10 feet; 10 feet deep.	Plastered, . .	Concrete, . .	Corrugated iron,	Do., . .	Below.	
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.									
The Right Hon. the O'Conor Don, D.L., Clonalis, Castlereagh.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	I tried an experiment this year with a stack made in the field where the grass grew.
Thos. A. P. Mapother, Esq., J.P., Kilteevan.	–	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	In a stack, with the aid of one of Blunt's patent screw and lever presses, supplied by the Ensilage Press Company, Leicester. The stack, when finished, was protected by a covering composed of sheets of galvanized iron, secured to a framework of timber, and during the intervals of building loose straw was used for a cover, and in wet weather galvanized sheets placed loosely.
SLIGO COUNTY.									
Sir H. W. Gore-Booth, Bart., D.L., Lissadill.	2	–	30 feet by 12 feet; 15 feet deep.	Masonry, . .	Concrete, . .	Iron, . . .	Drained, .	Partly, . .	Not in 1889, . . .
			Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., .	Do., . . .	Do., . .	Do.	

CONNAUGHT—*continued*

Number of days occupied in filling Silo or making Stack.	Materials put in Silo or Stack.	Temperature.		Quantity of Ensilage in lbs. given to Cattle per diem.	To what description of Cattle; if to horses, state so, and how much.	Remarks.
		Greatest Heat.	Average Heat for first 10 days.			
6 days, . .	Rough' old meadow.	Not registered.		14 lbs., . .	Milch cows, stall-feds, and horses, 10 lbs.	This applies to ensilage made and consumed in 1888 and 1889. A quantity of old hay remaining on hand no ensilage was made here this season. Ensilage I consider most valuable for this climate.
About 10 days, at intervals.	Coarse grass and sedge.	Did not observe.		About 56 lbs. each, in two feeds of 2 stone, morning and evening.	Milch cows, stall-fed cattle, and pigs.	A very valuable system, well suited to the moist and uncertain climate of this country, making the farmers almost independent of weather, and enabling them to convert a vast quantity of coarse herbage, which would otherwise go to waste, into valuable winter feeding.
From 15 to 20 days.	Oats, rye, and grass.	170 degrees, .	150 degrees, .	From 10 to 13 lbs. (chaffed), given with chaffed hay and straw with pulped turnips; this is to cattle housed.	Horses got from 10 to 14 lbs. through their chaff and corn. This is all out of the silos and all chaffed.	The stack silage is given in the fields, without hay or anything else, to 4 year old bullocks, 42 lbs. per day.
From 5 to 7 weeks.	Hay, grass, ferns, rushes, and nettles.	—	—	40 lbs., . .	To dairy cows, stores, and young calves.	With my fourth year's experience, I have given up stacks in the open, being too wasteful. Silos made in old buildings must be plastered with cement, otherwise there will be waste. Nothing but good grass will make good ensilage. Ferns, rushes, and nettles all a mistake.
About six weeks.	—	—	—	—	—	I sank a pit two and a half feet deep, about 24 feet long, and 12 feet wide, and had the grass carted into this, the carts going up on it until it got too high. When finished off and allowed to sink, it stood about 4 feet over the ground and 2½ under, or 6½ feet in all. I then built an ordinary hayrick on the top, and thatched it in the usual way. I found this covering to answer admirably; there was scarcely any waste between the silage and the hay. The portion of the hay next to the silage, and impregnated with its smell, being eaten greedily by the cattle. The hay and silage were given to outlying cattle—hay in the morning and silage in the evening.
About 8 days, with intervals ranging from about 4 to 10 days.	Grass from old meadows, generally freshly cut.	About 150 degrees Fahr.	No record kept.	About 28 lbs., .	Out-fed store cattle, aged between 1½ and 2 years.	I have been making ensilage on this system for four years, but only to the moderate extent mentioned, and have found that by the exercise of reasonable care, an excellent feeding material is, in that way, easily produced. I used but slight pressure last season, the final weighting being only about 3½ cwt. at the end of each lever, which equals about 17½ cwt. on top of stack.
20 days, .	Old meadow grass.	140 degrees, .	120 degrees, .	About 46 lbs., .	Milch cows and fattening cattle.	We find the milch cows give richer milk when fed on sweet silage than when receiving an equal weight of uncooked roots or cabbage. The fattening cattle throve almost as well on it as when fed on turnips.

THE WEATHER.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations registered at the Ordnance Survey Office (Height above the Sea 162·2 Feet) Phœnix Park, Dublin, during the year 1889 :—

The barometer stood highest in 1889, on the 5th December, at 9 P.M., the air being calm, when it was 30·718 inches; it was lowest at 9 P.M. on 19th March, when it was 28·949 inches. The highest temperature of the air during the year was 76·2 degrees of Fahrenheit on 22nd June, and the lowest 17·2 degrees on 11th February. The greatest quantity of rain which fell in a day (24 hours) was 1·910 inches on 19th August, with wind S.E. The point from which the wind chiefly prevailed was the W.; it blew from that direction on 128 days, at 9 A.M. The strongest wind was from the W. on the 7th October, and from the S.W. on the 18th December, when the pressure on each day was 3·25 lbs. per square foot.

1889.	BAROMETER. Corrected for Altitude and reduced to 32° Fah. Mean. 9.0 A.M.	9.0 P.M.	Mean.	Range.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	TEMPERATURE. Self-Registering Thermometers. Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Mean. Of all Highest.	Of all Lowest.	Temp.	Range.	Hygrometer. 9.0 A.M. Mean. Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic Force of Vapour.	Humidity.
January,	30·141	30·151	30·146	0·010	30·708	29·254	1·454	54·6	21·5	33·1	46·5	35·6	41·1	10·9	40·5	39·1	37·2	·227	88·6
February,	29·982	29·994	29·988	0·012	30·484	29·247	1·237	54·8	17·2	37·6	45·0	32·1	38·6	12·9	38·3	37·1	35·4	·214	89·3
March,	29·997	30·007	30·002	0·010	30·548	28·949	1·599	57·4	25·0	32·4	49·0	36·0	42·5	13·0	42·6	40·3	37·5	·230	82·9
April,	29·731	29·743	29·737	0·008	30·148	29·179	0·969	59·4	27·8	31·6	50·2	38·5	44·4	11·7	45·3	42·6	39·6	·244	81·3
May,	29·780	29·793	29·788	0·016	30·115	29·476	0·639	72·3	34·7	37·6	59·7	44·7	52·2	15·0	54·2	51·0	47·3	·336	79·9
June,	30·069	30·076	30·073	0·007	30·474	29·656	0·818	76·2	35·7	40·5	65·6	47·0	56·3	18·6	60·6	55·3	50·8	·375	71·0
July,	29·937	29·944	29·941	0·007	30·522	29·490	1·032	73·8	36·3	37·5	65·3	47·8	56·6	17·5	58·2	54·2	50·5	·372	76·4
August,	29·847	29·856	29·852	0·009	30·256	29·236	1·020	69·9	40·0	29·9	64·4	50·2	57·3	14·2	58·7	54·9	51·4	·383	77·5
September,	30·071	30·057	30·064	0·014	30·453	29·506	0·947	72·0	36·1	35·9	61·3	47·4	54·4	13·9	55·6	52·9	50·2	·372	82·6
October,	29·675	29·669	29·672	0·006	30·287	28·964	1·323	57·8	29·2	28·6	53·0	39·9	46·5	13·1	47·6	45·7	43·6	·287	86·6
November,	30·182	30·193	30·188	0·011	30·616	29·366	1·250	58·0	27·0	31·0	51·1	38·9	45·0	12·2	44·9	43·6	42·0	·274	90·3
December,	30·097	30·090	30·094	0·007	30·718	29·305	1·413	57·0	25·6	31·4	48·2	36·4	42·3	11·8	41·9	40·1	37·9	·234	86·0
Total,	359·529	359·578	359·555	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	659·2	494·5	577·2	–	588·4	556·8	524·0	3·548	992·4
Mean,	29·961	29·965	29·963	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	54·9	41·2	48·1	–	49·0	46·4	43·7	·296	82·7

1889.	RAIN. Number of Days Rain or Snow fell.	Total Amount for Month.	Greatest Amount that fell in 24 hours.	OZONE. 9.0 A.M.	CLOUD. Monthly Total.	Daily Mean.	WIND. Number of days it blew in certain directions at 9.0 A.M. and the total pressure in lbs. per Square Foot. N.	Pressure.	N.E.	Pressure.	E.	Pressure.	S.E.	Pressure.	S.	Pressure.	S.W.	Pressure.	W.	Pressure.	N.W.	Pressure.	Calm.
January,	24	1·555	·420	·5	234	7·5	1	0·13	0	0·00	1	0·13	2	0·94	3	2·31	4	1·81	15	8·16	2	0·32	3
February,	24	2·285	·630	·6	221	7·9	5	1·64	1	0·13	3	0·57	0	0·00	0	0·00	3	4·13	13	8·81	2	1·81	1
March,	22	·990	·270	·7	224	7·4	4	3·81	0	0·00	4	1·32	0	0·00	2	1·62	2	2·19	15	7·01	2	0·81	2
April,	23	2·365	·375	·6	244	8·1	5	2·25	3	1·43	5	2·75	1	0·62	1	0·50	4	2·82	8	5·01	3	2·06	0
May,	19	1·395	·465	·5	237	7·6	0	0·00	0	0·00	8	1·63	6	5·69	5	2·05	2	0·37	5	0·94	1	0·19	4
June,	7	·100	·030	·6	146	4·9	3	1·75	3	0·57	7	1·51	2	0·69	2	2·44	2	1·44	8	1·13	0	0·00	3
July,	15	2·475	·550	·6	205	6·6	1	0·06	0	0·00	7	1·95	2	0·26	0	0·00	5	1·19	11	2·44	5	2·00	0
August,	25	6·485	1·910	·6	235	7·6	2	0·26	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·19	3	0·87	9	3·76	14	6·01	0	0·00	1
September,	19	1·905	·415	·6	234	7·8	1	0·75	1	0·06	6	0·96	1	0·31	5	1·06	2	0·69	9	3·93	2	0·82	2
October,	26	4·715	·850	·7	234	7·5	4	3·87	2	0·25	4	1·19	1	0·25	2	3·50	5	3·50	8	5·08	3	0·94	2
November,	19	1·175	·395	·6	212	7·1	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	2	0·19	4	2·19	2	1·25	13	5·71	2	0·37	7
December,	18	1·380	·330	·7	180	5·8	0	0·00	0	0·00	0	0·00	6	1·32	4	5·12	8	7·14	9	3·96	0	0·00	4
Total,	241	26·930	–	7·3	2,606	85·8	26	14·52	10	2·44	45	13·01	25	10·46	31	21·66	48	30·29	128	58·19	23	9·32	29
Mean,	–	–	–	·6	217	7·2	–	1·21	–	0·20	–	1·00	–	0·87	–	1·81	–	2·52	–	4·85	–	0·78	–

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1889.

By J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., F.K.Q.C.P.I., F.R. MET. SOC.

(Extracted from the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science.*)

JANUARY.—As happened also in January, 1888, during the greater part of the month, the weather was open although changeable in Ireland and in Scotland, colder in England, and very cold in France and Germany. The type of distribution of atmospherical pressure was chiefly anticyclonic in the south and south-east, cyclonic in the far north and north-west.

In Dublin the mean temperature (42·4°) was perceptibly above the average (41·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 41·9°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, January was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 32·2°) and warmest in 1875 (M. T. = 46·6°). In 1867, the M. T. was 35·7°, and in 1865 it was 37·8°. In 1871 and in 1886, the M. T. was 37·9; in the year 1879 (the cold year), it was 35·3°. In 1888, the M. T. was 42·1°. As a general rule, January in Dublin is not colder, but rather a shade warmer, than December. This is owing to the full development in January of a winter area of low pressure over the Atlantic, to the north-westward of the British Isles, and to a resulting prevalence of S.W. winds in their vicinity. January, 1889, proved an exception to this rule, the M. T. being 1·2° below that of December, 1888 (43·6°).

The mean height of the barometer was 30·150 inches, or as much as 0·269 inch above the average value for January—namely, 29·881 inches. The mercury rose to 30·711 inches at 9 a.m. of the 3rd, and fell to 29·200 inches at 3 p.m. of the 9th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·511 inches—that is, a little over one inch and one-half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·9°, or 1·4° below the value for December, 1888; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula—viz., *min.* + (*max.*—*min.* × ·41)= *Mean Temp.*—from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 41·6°, or 0·8° above the average mean temperature for January, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (40·8°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 42·4°, compared with a 23 years' average of 41·3°. On the 18th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·2°—wind W.S.W.; on the 3rd, the temperature fell to 27·1°—wind also W.S.W. The minimum on the grass was 22·7° on the same date. The rainfall was 2·213 inches, distributed over 16 days. The average rainfall for January in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·241 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·7. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both slightly below the average. In 1877 the rainfall in January was very large—4·322 inches on 25 days; in 1869 also 4·258 inches fell—on, however, only 18 days. On the other hand, in 1876, only ·406 of an inch was measured on but 9 days; and in 1880, the rainfall was only ·563 of an inch on but 8 days. In January, 1886, 3·244 inches of rain were measured on as many as 26 days, in 1887 (the dry year) 1·816 inches fell on 16 days, and in 1888 1·247 inches fell on 9 days.

A lunar halo was seen on the 14th. The atmosphere was foggy on each of the first six days, as also on the 22nd. High winds were noted on 8 days, reaching the force of a gale on two days—the 11th and 18th. Hail fell on the 9th and 11th, and snow or sleet also on the 11th. Temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 8 days, compared with 10 days in December, 1888; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 3 nights compared with 5 nights in December. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 16 nights compared with 20 nights in December.

Cold, quiet, foggy weather prevailed during the greater part of the week ended January 5th, 1889, in the centre and east of Ireland, as well as in England. In the west of Ireland and in Scotland S.W. winds and cloudy, mild weather were experienced. From Tuesday, the 1st, to the close of the week a band of high atmospherical pressure extended from North Germany across England and Ireland, while the barometer was low over the Norwegian Sea and Scandinavia in the north and over the Mediterranean in the south. Sharp frosts prevailed within the area of high pressure, but it was very mild on the Atlantic coasts of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway. In Dublin the barometer rose to 30·711 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday, the 3rd (wind W.S.W.). Thick rime formed on Friday and Saturday. Fogs were observed on Wednesday and Saturday. Rain fell on Saturday night to the amount of ·021 inch.

As regards the second week (6th–12th inclusive), except on Thursday, the 10th, which was a fine, dry, bracing day, the weather was either cloudy and damp, or rainy. At the beginning of the week intense frost prevailed in central and eastern England—at 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 6th, the thermometer read 15° at Cambridge, 21° at Loughborough, and 22° in London. This was a dull, damp, foggy day in Dublin. Gradients for southerly winds became pronounced over Western Europe, temperature rose and rain fell very generally. On Wednesday the wind shifted to W. and N.W. in Ireland with a downpour of rain and hail and an abrupt fall of temperature. On Friday afternoon there was a S.E. gale, and immense quantities of rain, hail, and sleet fell in Dublin and its vicinity. Saturday was a dull day, with snow in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·641 inches, pressure varying from 30·062 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 29·200 inches at 3 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·2°, or 6·1° above that for the previous week. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 40·8°. The absolute maximum in the screen was 50·5° on Tuesday (wind, S.); the absolute minimum was 31·9° on Friday (wind calm). Rain fell on five days (including hail on two days, and sleet on one day) to the large amount of 1·773 inches. Of this quantity, 1·221 inches were measured on Friday and ·455 inch on Tuesday. There was a fog on Sunday, and a gale was recorded on Friday.

In the third week (13th-19th inclusive) open, but changeable weather was prevalent. Atmospherical pressure was generally lower to the northwestward than to the southeastward, and in consequence the winds were chiefly southerly to westerly. On Friday morning the force of a gale was reached, but otherwise the winds were not strong. On Wednesday a V-shaped depression crossed Ireland, causing a sudden shift of wind from S. to N.W.; but it soon backed again to S.W. A partial eclipse of the moon was seen in a clear sky on the morning of Thursday, the 17th. Showers fell on the afternoons of Friday and Saturday. Very little frost occurred in the British Isles, and on Friday very high temperatures were recorded in Ireland and Scotland. The weather remained persistently cold in Germany and eastern France. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the thermometer was 4° at Berlin. The barometer was extremely high over Russia during this week; at Moscow it rose to 31·23 inches on Monday morning. In Dublin the mean atmospherical pressure was 30·124 inches; the extremes were—lowest, 29·720 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, S.S.E.); highest, 30·401 inches, at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, W. by S.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·6°. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 44·8°. On Friday the screened thermometers rose to 56·2° (wind, W.S.W.); on Thursday, they fell to 35·9° (wind, S.W.). Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·179 inch—the maximal fall in 24 hours was ·080 inch on Tuesday (wind, S.). A lunar halo was seen on Monday evening, the 14th.

Throughout the week ending Saturday, the 26th, an anticyclone, or area of high atmospherical pressure, lay over Ireland and the Atlantic Ocean off the west coast of this country. At the same time, extensive and deep depressions passed eastwards across Scandinavia and Lapland, while areas of relatively low pressure lay also over the Mediterranean Basin. Light or moderate N.W. (N. to W.) winds prevailed in the United Kingdom, accompanied by comparatively mild and dry, but cloudy weather. At 8 a.m. of Friday the barometer varied from 30·57 inches at Valentia Island, in Kerry, to 28·59 inches at Haparanda, on the Gulf of Bothnia—rather steep gradients for N.W. winds consequently prevailed over Northwestern Europe. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was no less than 30·510 inches, pressure ranging from 30·347 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.), to 30·620 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·0°; the mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 44·7°. The thermometers in the screen rose to 50·1° on Saturday (wind, W.), having fallen to 35·0° on Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). Rain fell in measurable quantity on two days—Tuesday and Saturday—the total precipitation being ·048 inch, of which ·038 inch fell on Saturday evening, as a shallow secondary depression passed over Dublin from N.W. to S.E. Very cloudy skies prevailed during the week, the percentage amount of cloud at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. being 87. Only on Tuesday was there much bright sunshine. The mildness of the northerly and northwesterly winds which prevailed was due to their origin in an oceanic anticyclone.

The last five days of the month were chiefly mild, changeable, and cloudy, and rain fell frequently although not in large quantity. On Tuesday, the 29th, a remarkable series of V-shaped depressions crossed the United Kingdom, causing a shift of wind from S.W. to N.W., squalls, showers, and a brisk fall of temperature. At the close of the month steep gradients for westerly winds prevailed over Northwestern Europe, and the weather was generally mild and damp.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in January, 1889, was 3·57 inches, distributed over only 8 days. Of this quantity 1·64 inches fell on the 11th, and ·96 of an inch on the 8th.

FEBRUARY.—This was an unsettled, windy, wet, and cold month. North-westerly winds preponderated, and while the barometer was often high off the W. and S.W. of Ireland, deep atmospherical depressions passed south-eastwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea, producing cold N.W. winds and frequent showers of sleet and hail. On the 10th a severe snowstorm occurred, and the weather was generally inclement.

In Dublin the mean temperature (40·3°) was much below the average (43·0°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 39·6°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, February was coldest in 1873 (M. T. = 37·9°) and warmest in 1869 (M. T. = 46·7°). In 1886, the M. T. was 39·7°, in the year 1879 (the cold year), it was 40·1°, and in 1888 it was as low as 38·6°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·991 inches, or 0·129 inch above the average value for February—namely, 29·862 inches. The mercury rose to 30·474 inches at 9 p.m. of the 4th, and fell to 29·189 inches at 6 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·285 inches—that is, a little over one inch and a quarter. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·6°, or 2·3° below the value for January, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 39·4°, or 3·1° below the average mean temperature for February, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (42·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 40·3°, compared with a 23 years' average of 43·0°. On the 1st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 55·0°—wind W.S.W.; on the 11th, the temperature fell to 21·7°—wind W.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 14·9° also on the latter date. The rainfall was 2·449 inches, distributed over no fewer than 20 days. The average rainfall for February in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·183 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·3. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were both considerably above the average. In 1883 the rainfall in February was large—3·752 inches on 17 days; in 1879 also 3·706 inches fell on 23 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·925 of an inch was measured on but 8 days; and in 1887, only ·541 inch of rain fell on 11 days. The rainfall in 1887 was much the smallest recorded in February for very many years. Snow or sleet fell on the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 10th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th. Hail fell on the 1st, 4th, 8th, 10th, 24th, 26th, and 27th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 15th, 24th, 27th, and 28th. High winds were noted on 13 days, reaching the force of a gale on five days

—the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, and 13th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 8 days, compared with the same number of days in January; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on only 4 days, compared with only three in January, but with 12 in February, 1888. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 21 nights, compared with 16 nights in January. On 7 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

On Friday, February 1, a fresh westerly gale prevailed, and temperature—which had been very high during the previous *night* (55° in Dublin)—gave way rapidly with squalls of rain and hail. Saturday, the 2nd, proved the most inclement day as yet felt in the present winter—a fresh westerly gale blowing with frequent falls of snow and bitter cold. The thermometer rose to 55·0° on the early morning of Friday (wind, W.S.W.), and fell to 33·0° on Saturday evening (wind, W.). At 8 a.m. of this day the barometer was down to 28·46 inches at Sumburgh Head in the Shetlands. Strong N.W. gales, snow and hail, thunder and lightning prevailed in many parts of the Kingdom, and in Dublin ·352 of an inch of rain fell in the form of snow.

The weather was very unsettled and changeable during the week ended Saturday, the 9th. Severe, extensive, and deep depressions, travelled southeastwards across Northwestern Europe, causing rapid changes of temperature, and westerly to northerly gales, with frequent showers of rain or hail and snow. On Sunday a very deep depression was passing down the North Sea, accompanied by severe northerly gales and thunder and lightning in many parts of the United Kingdom. In the rear of the disturbance the barometer rose with great rapidity—nearly an inch and a half at Aberdeen in the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Monday. During the next two days areas of low pressure crossed Scandinavia from N.W. to S.E., and the weather was dull, damp, and showery. On Wednesday night a subsidiary depression passed rapidly across the British Islands in the same direction—rain and hail squalls were reported from many stations. During Friday and Saturday another very deep depression travelled southeastwards down the North Sea, the accompanying gales being of great intensity. In Scotland snow fell heavily, with keen frost, and in Ireland the air became very dry and cold. Sharp frost set in on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·963 inches—pressure varying from 29·471 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·474 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·1°, or, 6° below the value for the previous week. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 39·8°. Temperature in the screen rose to 49·5° on Wednesday (wind, W.) and Thursday (wind, W.N.W.), and fell to 29·0° on Saturday (wind, N.W.). Rain fell on six days to the amount of ·242 inch, including ·117 inch entered to Wednesday. Hail and snow fell on two days.

Very changeable, inclement weather held during the greater part of the week ended Saturday, the 16th, which began with a snowstorm and ended with warmth and squalls. On Sunday two depressions crossed Ireland and England—the first from W. to E., the second from W.NW. to E.S.E.—both travelling with great speed. In Dublin, fine dry snow began to fall at 6 a.m., with a temperature of 29·0°. As the forenoon wore on, the snowfall increased. In the afternoon a thaw occurred and frozen rain and hail were followed by rain and a shift of wind from S.E. to W. In the evening a further shift of wind to N.N.E. took place and snow and hail again fell heavily. On Monday morning there was an intense frost. Tuesday was again fair and frosty, but at night a lunar halo foretold a change. Wednesday was dull and rainy, and at night there was a fresh gale from W.S.W., temperature rising to 53·1°. Thursday and Friday were cool, quiet days, but on Friday evening there was again a lunar halo, and Saturday was rainy and squally to mild and fine. At Dungeness, in Kent, temperature rose 26° (from 18° to 44°) in the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. of Thursday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·846 inches—pressure ranging from 29·189 inches at 6 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30·367 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 37·3°, while the mean temperature derived from the daily maxima and minima was 37·5°. The thermometers in the screen fell to 21·7° on Monday (wind, W.N.W.) and rose to 54·7° on Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The rainfall amounted to 1·127 inches on four days. Of this quantity, ·742 inch was the result of melted snow and hail on Sunday.

As regards the third week (17th–23rd, inclusive), at first mild, soft, and cloudy, the weather afterwards became cooler, drier, and brighter as barometrical gradients for northerly winds developed over Western Europe. Until Wednesday an anticyclone was found over Spain, the Bay of Biscay, and France; while areas of low pressure passed in a direction towards E. or S.E. across the Norwegian Sea and Scandinavia. Westerly winds and mild, cloudy weather prevailed during this period, except in the north of Sweden where the cold was very intense. On Thursday, the isobars ran nearly due N. and S., and the wind drew into N. with a general fall of temperature and cold showers in Great Britain. Next day a shallow depression passed southwards across Ireland, causing a higher temperature for the time being and showers. On Saturday the wind shifted to E. and became dry and searching—the relative humidity in Dublin falling to 64 per cent. at 9 p.m. In this city the mean height of the barometer was 30·801 inches—pressure ranging from 30·142 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) to 30·466 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·9°, while the mean of the daily maxima and minima was 45·8°. Temperature in the screen rose to 54·5° on Monday (wind, S.W.) and fell to 35·1° on Friday (wind, W.). Rain was registered on four days, the total quantity being ·109 inch, of which ·060 inch was credited to Friday. At 8 a.m. of Saturday, February 23rd, temperature in Western Europe ranged from—5° Fahr. at Hernosand in Sweden, 12° at Munich, and 19° at Lyons, to 47° at Belmullet and Valentia Island, Kerry.

Very inclement weather prevailed throughout the closing period of the month (from the 24th to the 28th, inclusive). Barometrical gradients for easterly (N. to E. and S.E.) winds held over Western

Europe, so that a polar air-current held, temperature ruled very low, and snow and hail fell frequently and on the east coasts of Great Britain and Ireland in considerable quantity. In the West of Ireland fine, bright, frosty weather prevailed for the most part, but in the East clouded skies and snow were experienced. At 8 a.m. of Thursday, the 28th, the thermometer was only 21° in the screen at Parsonstown, King's Co.

The rainfall in Dublin during the two months ending February 28th has amounted to 4·662 inches on 36 days, compared with 2·344 inches on 23 days during the same period in 1888, and a 23 years' average of 4·424 inches on 35·0 days. Double as much rain as fell in January and February of last year has fallen in the same months this year.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in February, 1889, was 2·69 inches, distributed over 14 days. Of this quantity 1·12 inches fell in the form of snow on the 10th. Since January 1st, 6·26 inches of rain have fallen on, however, only 22 days.

MARCH.—This was a tolerably favourable month. North-westerly winds preponderated as in February, and while the barometer was often high off the W. and S.W. of Ireland, atmospherical depressions passed south-eastwards across Scandinavia and the North Sea, producing cold N.W. winds and frequent showers. The beginning of the month was cold, but some genial weather was experienced from time to time.

In Dublin the mean temperature (44·0°) was above the average (43·3°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·3°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, March was coldest in 1867 and 1883 (M. T. = 39·0°) and warmest in 1868 (M. T. = 47·3°). In 1876, the M. T. was 41·2°, in the year 1879 (the cold year), it was 42·5°, in 1888 it was as low as 39·8°. As a general rule, February in Dublin is only a shade colder than March. This is due to the fact that the Continental anticyclone embraces the British Isles and Scandinavia in March, causing easterly winds. In the present year, however, February was 3·7° colder than March.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·999 inches, or 0·076 inch above the average value for March—namely, 29·923 inches. The mercury rose to 30·546 inches at 9 p.m. of the 15th, and fell to 28·944 inches at 9 p.m. of the 19th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, as much as 1·602 inches—that is, more than an inch and a half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°, or 3·7° above the value for February, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 43·0°, or 0·3° above the average mean temperature for March, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865-84, inclusive (42·7°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 44·0°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 43·3°. On the 28th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 58·3°—wind W.S.W.; on the 3rd, the temperature fell to 31·0°—wind, S.E. The minimum on the grass was 24·2° on the 27th. The rainfall was only 1·076 inches, distributed, however, over 17 days. The average rainfall for March in the twenty-three years, 1865-87, inclusive, was 2·030 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·4. The rainfall, therefore, was much below the average, while the rainy days were slightly above the average.

In 1887 the rainfall in March was very large—4·972 inches on 22 days; in 1888, 3·753 inches fell on 18 days; in 1866 also 3·629 inches fell on 21 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·815 of an inch was measured on 12 days; and in 1874 only ·953 inch fell, also on 12 days. In 1887 (the "dry year"), 1·485 inches of rain fell on 15 days. A solar halo appeared on the 6th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 1st, 2nd, 15th, and 27th. High winds were noted on 9 days, reaching the force of a gale on 4 days—the 20th, 23rd, 24th, and the 25th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 1st and 2nd; and hail fell on the 1st, 2nd, 8th, 21st, and 31st. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 16 days, compared with 8 days in February, and the same number of days in January; while it fell to or below 32° in the screen on 5 days, compared with only 4 in February and only 3 in January, but with 11 in March, 1888. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 14 nights, compared with 21 nights in February and 16 nights in January. On 2 days the thermometer did not rise to 40° in the screen.

The month opened with very severe weather. At 8 a.m. of Saturday, the 2nd, the thermometer stood at 20° at Aberdeen, and 22° at Parsonstown. The reading in Dublin at this time was 32°.

The weather of the week ending Saturday, the 9th, was very changeable and for the most part cold. At the beginning a keen S.E. wind blew, with hazy, dry weather. On Monday, the 4th, a close drizzling rain prevailed, while temperature did not exceed 40·1°. The two following days were chiefly fine and much milder, the thermometer reaching a maximum of 50·4° on Wednesday.

On this day the barometer gave way decidedly, and next morning two areas of low pressure were found—one off the north of Scotland, the other over St. George's Channel. The latter system caused the wind to shift to N.E. and N. on Thursday, with dull, cool weather in Ireland. Friday, the 8th, was cloudy but fine—a canopy of cirro-stratus moving from S.W. in an upper current, while the surface wind remained northerly. Saturday was bright, with some passing showers in the afternoon. In Great Britain very severe weather was experienced during the week. At first some intense frosts occurred over a snow-covered country—thus, the thermometer in the screen sank on Sunday to 14° at Cambridge, on Monday to 15° at Shields, and on Tuesday to 10° at Aberdeen. Afterwards, on Thursday and Friday, the depression above mentioned caused drenching rains or heavy falls of sleet and snow in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·708 inches—pressure ranging from 30·015 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.S.W.) to 29·369 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 39·0°. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperature was 39·8°. Temperature in the screen rose to 50·4° on Wednesday (wind, S.W.), having fallen to 31·0° on Sunday (wind, S.E.). The rainfall amounted to ·103 inch, and was distributed over four days. The largest daily precipitation was ·047 inch on Monday.

Very favourable weather was experienced during the second week (10th to the 16th, inclusive), particularly in Ireland, where temperature was high and the air mild after Monday, the 11th. On this day an area of high atmospherical pressure showed itself over Ireland, and this system held for several days, producing dry weather and N.W. winds. On Wednesday an area of low pressure passed southeastwards across the S. of Scandinavia and Denmark, causing snow and frost in those countries and low temperatures with cold showers in Great Britain also. At the close of the week the barometer was giving way in Ireland, where the wind backed towards W. with rising temperature and increasing cloud. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·314 inches, pressure increasing from 29·765 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 30·546 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.S.E). The mean temperature was 46·3°, or 6·5° above the value for the previous week. The highest reading of the screened thermometers was 57·7° on Wednesday (wind, N.W.); the lowest was 31·7° on Monday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m was 45·3°. Only a few light showers fell during the week, yielding ·020 inch of water. Of this quantity ·010 inch was measured on Monday and the same amount on Thursday. Except on Sunday and Wednesday, the percentage of cloud was high. Friday night was very cold in the S.E. of England, and severe frost prevailed in Germany and France on Saturday—at Munich the temperature at 8 a.m. was only 13°.

The chief feature in the weather-record of the third week was the passage across the British Islands of a very deep depression in the interval between Monday, the 18th, and Thursday, the 21st. At the beginning of the week the barometer was high and the weather was fine. During Sunday and Monday a great and uniform reduction of pressure took place, the wind backed to S.W. and S., with light showers and rising temperature. On Tuesday a well-marked depression, which hourly grew deeper, spread eastwards across Ireland and the Irish Sea to the North of England, where the barometer fell below 28·80 inches on Wednesday morning. By this time the wind had shifted to N. and N.E. in Ireland, and rose to a fresh or strong gale. The depression now changed its course, travelling southwards to France, where it "filled up" on Friday. A great deal of cold rain, wet snow, and hail fell in Great Britain in connection with this disturbance. During Friday and Saturday the wind once more backed to W.S.W., and freshened with a rainy appearance and higher temperature. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·746 inches—pressure decreasing from 30·264 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.) to 28·944 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·6°, while the mean of the daily highest and lowest readings was 43·8°. Temperature rose to 53·0° in the screen on Saturday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 32·9° on Friday (wind, W.). Rain was measured on three days—the total precipitation amounting to ·671 inch, of which ·221 inch was caught on Monday, and ·381 inch on Tuesday. A little hail fell on Thursday morning.

Fresh N.W. winds, cloudy skies, and chiefly mild weather characterised the week ending Saturday, the 30th. The barometer was throughout high in the S. and S.W., but comparatively low in the far N. On Wednesday an anticyclone, in which the barometer rose above 30·40 inches, advanced over Ireland, where a brief frost occurred. Next day this system had travelled southeastwards to Brittany and the mouth of the English Channel, in which regions the barometer stood above 30·50 inches. Temperature rose fast in Ireland, as a squally westerly wind spread over the country, and rain fell in considerable quantities. The last two days were very mild, but changeable and rather cloudy. On Saturday evening the sky cleared and temperature gave way quickly. Venus shone brightly in the western sky on several evenings. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·236 inches, pressure increasing from 30·006 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, W.N.W.) to 30·441 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind also W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·3°, while the arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was 48·1°. The thermometer in the screen rose to 58·3° on Thursday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 31·3° on Wednesday (wind, N.W.). Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·190 inch; the maximal fall in 24 hours was ·102 inch on Wednesday, or rather early on Thursday morning.

The last day of the month—Sunday, the 31st—was squally, cold, and showery. A sharp hail-shower fell at 2 p.m.

The rainfall in Dublin during the three months ending March 31st has amounted to 5·738 inches on 53 days, compared with 6·097 inches on 41 days during the same period in 1888, and a 23 years' average of 6·454 inches on 51·4 days. While double as much rain as fell in January and February of last year fell in the same months this year, the rainfall in March of this year is not one-third that of March, 1888—namely, 3·753 inches.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in March, 1889, was 1·71 inches, distributed over only 7 days. Of this quantity ·51 inch fell on the 18th. Since January 1st, 7·97 inches of rain have fallen on, however, only 29 days.

April.—Like April, 1888, this was a generally cold, cloudy, changeable, showery month. It showed a low atmospherical pressure, and a preponderance of winds from polar points of the compass. In Dublin rain fell on as many as 21 days, and the total amount was more than 2½ inches. With the exception of 1879, 1881, 1887, and 1888, this was the coldest April experienced in Dublin since the present records were commenced in 1860.

In Dublin the mean temperature (46·1°) was decidedly below the average (47·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·6°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888 April was coldest in 1879 (the cold year) (M. T.=44·5°) and warmest in 1865 and 1874 (M. T. = 50·4°). In 1886, the M. T. was 46·3°, in 1887 it was as low as 45·1°, and in 1888 it was only 45·7°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·748 inches, or 0·109 inch below the average value for April—namely, 29·857 inches. The mercury rose to 30·153 inches at 9 a.m. of the 18th, and fell to 29·179 inches at 9 a.m of the 4th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, only 0·974 inch—that is, a little less than one inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily

readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·6°, or only 2·3° above the value for March, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 45·2°, or 1·8° below the average mean temperature for April, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (47·0°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·1°, compared with a twenty-three years' (1865–1887, inclusive) average of 47·8°. On the 20th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 59·7°—wind W.; on the 15th the temperature fell to 33·1°—wind N.W. The minimum on the grass was 26·0° on the same date. The rainfall was 2·607 inches, distributed over 21 days. The average rainfall for April in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·034 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·8. The rainfall, therefore, was considerably above the average, while the rainy days much exceeded it. In 1877 the rainfall in April was very large—4·707 inches on 21 days; in 1882 also 3·526 inches fell on 20 days. On the other hand, in 1873, only ·498 of an inch was measured on 8 days, and in 1870 only ·838 of an inch fell, also on 8 days.

No solar halos were seen. The atmosphere was more or less foggy on the 10th, 12th, and 18th. High winds were noted on 10 days, but on only two occasions was the force of a gale attained—namely, on the 28th and 30th. Snow or sleet occurred on the 4th, and hail fell on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. The temperature exceeded 50° in the screen on 19 days, compared with 16 days in March, 8 days in February, and the same number of days in January. It did not fall to 32° in the screen on even one night. The minima on the grass were 32°, or less, on 8 nights, compared with 14 nights in March, 21 in February, and 16 nights in January. The mean lowest temperature on the grass was 34·4°, compared with 34·6° in 1888 and 31·6° in 1887. A peal of thunder was heard to the southward about 5 p.m. of the 30th.

Unsettled weather prevailed during the greater part of the period ending Saturday, the 6th. Temperature showed a marked decrease, and squally N.W. winds and cold showers were general. At the beginning of the period a depression was travelling southeastwards across the south of Scandinavia. Strong N.W. winds and showers of cold rain, sleet and hail were reported from many stations on Monday, the 1st. In Scotland Tuesday was a very inclement day. The barometer now gave way quickly, and a deep depression advanced from the N.W. over Ireland and England. It caused heavy rains in the N. of Ireland, and all over the country the weather became broken, gloomy, cold, and showery, continuing so until the end of the week. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·721 inches—pressure ranging from 30·097 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, N.N.W.) to 29·179 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind also N.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·4°. The arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was almost the same—namely, 45·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 54·5° on Monday (wind, N.W.), and fell to 38·3° on Thursday (wind, N.N.W.). Rain was measured on three days, the total amount being ·276 inch, of which ·140 inch was registered on Thursday. Some sleet fell on this day. There were thunderstorms over the south of England on Friday, the 5th.

Many years have passed since so dull and wet and cold a period as that ended Saturday, the 13th, was experienced in April. A continuously low barometer for many days, chilly polar winds, densely overcast skies, frequent and abundant rainfalls, and an uniformly low temperature were the characteristics of this week. As usually happens when N.E. winds are prevalent, the weather was much worse on the east coast of Ireland than in the centre and western parts of this country. At 8 a.m. of Sunday, the 7th, the centre of a well-defined atmospherical depression was found off Ushant, so that easterly and north-easterly winds prevailed in the United Kingdom. In Dublin this day was very wet and cold. A short spell of sunshine on Monday morning was followed by a dull damp day. Tuesday was raw, gloomy, and damp; Wednesday showed a slight improvement; but Thursday was again cold and wet. On Friday the weather improved; and Saturday was dry, but cold. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·589 inches—pressure ranging from 29·333 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, N.W.), to 29·921 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.E.). The mean temperature deduced from readings of the dry bulb thermometers taken daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m., was 42·7°. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 43·4°. The shade temperature was highest (50·6°) on Friday (wind, N.E.), and lowest (39·2°) on Monday (wind, E.). Rain fell on six days to the amount of 1·096 inches—the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·420 inch on Thursday. The atmosphere was foggy on Wednesday and Friday.

Favourable, dry weather prevailed during the third week (14th-20th inclusive). At first the air was dry and searching by day, frosty by night: but on Wednesday, the 17th, it became milder, and so continued to the end. From Sunday until Thursday an area of comparatively high atmospherical pressure was found over the Atlantic to the westward of Ireland, where the winds were, accordingly, northerly (N.E. to N.W.), and the weather was fine and dry. In Dublin sharp ground frosts occurred on each of the first three nights—the grass minima being 29·0°, 26·0°, and 28·3°, respectively. On Thursday the anticyclone (area of high pressure) moved southwards, and a warm southwesterly air current spread over Ireland and Scotland, causing higher temperatures and increasing cloud. On Friday night rain fell heavily in the N.W. of Ireland, but only a shower or two passed over Dublin. In this city the mean height of the barometer was 30·044 inches, pressure ranging between 30·153 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.) and 29·731 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.S.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·9°, or 5·2°, above the corresponding value for the previous week. The arithmetical mean of the highest and lowest daily temperatures was 47·8°. The thermometer rose nearly to 60° in the shade (screen) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday—the actual values being 59·6°, 59·5°, and 59·7° respectively. On Monday the minimum in the shade was 33·1°, while that on the grass was as low as 26·0°. Rain fell on the night of Good-Friday, the 19th, to the amount of only ·010 inch, and on Saturday night to the amount of ·120 inch—total rainfall for the week = ·130 inch, on two days.

Conditions were cyclonic over Northwestern Europe throughout the fourth week (21st–27th inclusive), and consequently the weather was unsettled, squally, and showery, with some finer intervals. Temperature ruled decidedly low for the time of year, and in Dublin hail fell on Sunday and the three following days. On Easter Day, April 21, the centre of an extensive atmospherical depression lay off the extreme N.W. of Scotland—the barometer at 8 a.m. ranged from 30·22 inches in the S.E. of France to 29·17 inches at Stornoway (Hebrides). Showers of rain and hail and squalls prevailed. On Tuesday another depression travelled southeastwards down the North Channel and across the Irish Sea to the centre and east of England. Heavy showers fell in all districts, and thunder and lightning with hail occurred at many places in England. On Friday a new V-shaped depression caused a heavy rainfall in Dublin. Towards the close of the week a tendency for southerly to take the place of northerly winds was perceptible. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·751 inches—pressure ranging from 29·384 inches at 7 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.), to 30·016 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·0°. The mean temperature derived from the highest and lowest daily readings was 46·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 54·7° on Tuesday (wind, W.), and fell to 39·1° on Monday (wind, N.N.W.). Rain fell on seven days to the total amount of ·832 inch. The maximal rainfall in 24 hours was ·376 inch on Friday (wind, S. to W.N.W.).

On Sunday, the 28th, a S.E. gale blew for some hours in Dublin, while great cold prevailed inland, and sleet and snow fell. Heavy showers fell on the 29th, and on the 30th there was another short-lived southeasterly to easterly gale. At 5 p.m. distant thunder was heard near Dublin, and great gloom occurred for a time.

The rainfall in Dublin during the four months ending April 30th has amounted to 8·345 inches on 74 days, compared with 8·090 inches on 58 days during the same period in 1888, 5·607 inches on 52 days during the same period in 1887, and a 23 years' average of 8·488 inches, on 66·2 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in April, 1889, was 2·01 inches, distributed over only 12 days. Of this quantity ·48 inch fell on the 11th, and ·41 inch on the 5th. Since January 1st, 9·98 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 41 days.

MAY.—This was a very favourable month—singularly free from parching easterly winds, with a high mean temperature, and genial rainfall. The atmosphere was generally in a quiet state, no deep depressions and no gales being observed. In Dublin calms were of frequent occurrence, and in consequence morning fogs formed over the city.

In Dublin the mean temperature (54·6°) was much above the average (51·9°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 54·1°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, May was coldest in 1869 (M. T. = 48·2°), in 1885 (M. T. = 48·7°), and in 1879 (the "cold year") M. T. = 48·8°). It was warmest in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 55·8°) and 1875 (M. T. = 54·9°). In 1886, the M. T. was 50·5°, in 1887 it was 51·8°, and in 1888 it was 52·6°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·790 inches or 0·206 inch below the average value for May—namely, 29·996 inches. The mercury rose to 30·113 inches at 9 p.m. of the 20th, and fell to 29·440 inches at 3 p.m. of the 28th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, only 0·673 of an inch—that is, a little less than seven-tenths of an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m and 9 p.m. was 54·1°, or 8·5° above the value for April, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 53·4°, or 2·5° above the average mean temperature for May, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (50·9°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 54·6°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 51·9°. On the 21st, the thermometer in the screen rose to 72·5°—wind E.; on the 11th the temperature fell to 40·8°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 31·9° on this same date. The rainfall amounted to 2·131 inches, distributed over 17 days. The average rainfall for May in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·072 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·5. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were somewhat above the average. In 1886 the rainfall in May was very large—5·472 inches on 21 days; in 1869 also 5·414 inches fell on 19 days. On the other hand, in 1871, only ·378 of an inch was measured on 9 days; in 1876 only ·798 of an inch fell on 6 days; in 1887 only ·882 of an inch fell 10 days; and in 1888 only ·978 of an inch on 11 days.

There were solar halos on the 16th and 20th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 18th, 19th, 21st, and early morning of the 27th. High winds were noted on only 4 days, attaining the force of a gale on not one occasion. Hail occurred on the 31st. The only heavy falls of rain were on the 5th (·509 inch), and on the 12th (·453 inch). There were no electrical disturbances in Dublin.

The first four days were changeable, with a damp atmosphere and cloudy sky on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th.

During the week ended Saturday, the 11th, the weather was again changeable, with some heavy rainfalls in Ireland, but temperature showed a decided advance. Sunday and Thursday were very wet days in Dublin, while Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday were equally fine. Rain fell for many hours on Sunday, and in the evening a severe thunderstorm occurred in Ulster. A dense vapour fog next morning gave place to brilliant sunshine. Then came two tolerably fine, but not settled, days—to be followed by a very wet day (Thursday). Friday was at first squally with a fine drizzle, but the afternoon proved fair, and the following night was cold. Saturday was a very fine day, with lofty cirrus from S.E. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·763 inches—pressure receding to 29·548 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind E.S.E.), and increasing to 29·912 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, light from E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·3°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima in the screen was 53·2°. On

Tuesday the shade thermometer rose to 62·6° (wind, W.S.W.). This was the first occasion this season upon which temperature in Dublin exceeded 60° in the shade. On Saturday the minimum in the shade was 40·8°, and on the grass it was 31·9° (wind, calm). Rain was measured on four days, the total amount being 1·031 inches, of which ·509 inch was registered on Sunday (wind, S. to N.W.). Very high temperatures (70°—77°), were recorded in central and eastern England during this week. On Friday an area of low pressure approached England from Germany, causing a heavy rainfall.

Cloudy, dull, quiet weather prevailed during the period from the 12th to the 18th inclusive. At the beginning of the week a cyclone, in which the gradients, however, were not steep, was found with its centre over Norfolk, whence it had travelled slowly from Germany. Much rain fell in eastern and central England in connection with this system, and even in Dublin ·453 inch of rain was measured on Monday morning. This depression gradually filled up and dispersed, when atmospherical pressure became so uniform over Western Europe that on Tuesday morning (the 14th) the barometer readings over the whole of our islands, the North Sea, the Netherlands, Denmark, the South of Scandinavia, France and Germany were all within one-tenth of an inch of each other. Consequently, very light, variable winds and quiet weather prevailed. On the afternoon of this day a severe thunderstorm occurred in the north-east of Ireland and south-west of Scotland. A solar halo appeared in Dublin on Thursday afternoon, and Friday proved a damp, dropping day. Saturday was at first cloudy, but afterwards bright and warm. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·919 inches, pressure ranging only from 29·780 inches at 9 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, calm), to 29·997 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, E.S.E., light). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 53·1°, while the mean daily highest and lowest readings of the screened thermometers were 53·2°. The highest shade temperature was 62·6° on Saturday (wind, variable); the lowest was 41·9° on Tuesday (wind, E.N.E.). Rain fell on three days to the amount of ·504 inch—the heaviest rainfall in 24 hours being ·453 inch on Sunday (wind, W.S.W. to N.W.).

Favourable weather held throughout the week ending Saturday, the 25th, in Dublin, where only light showers fell on Friday. Until that day temperature ruled unusually high for the time of year —the daily maxima in the screen being 66·3°, 69·6°, 72·5°, 68·6°, and 67·5° respectively. On Wednesday a gradual fall of the barometer set in and continued until Friday morning, when pressure fell to 29·5 inches in the Hebrides and 29·6 inches at Roche's Point, Co. Cork. On Thursday severe thunderstorms were reported from the east of England, and at night heavy rain set in over the north and north-west of Ireland. On this day temperature rose to 82° in London and to 81° at Loughborough and Cambridge. Early on Friday a rapid fall of temperature occurred in Ireland, so that in Dublin the thermometer did not exceed 59·0° on this day, while it fell to 42·1° in the screen and to 35·9° on the grass during the ensuing night. The mean height of the barometer was 29·882 inches—pressure rising to 30·113 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.), and falling to 29·584 inches at 7 a.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·3°, while the mean of the highest and lowest daily readings was 58·5°. The screened thermometers rose to 72·5° on Tuesday (wind, E.N.E.), and fell to 42·1° on Saturday (wind, N.N.W.). Rain fell on Friday to the amount of only ·010 inch.

Throughout the closing period (Sunday, 26th, to Friday, 31st) much less settled weather prevailed. At first the barometer was lowest over the Continent, and large quantities of rain fell in England, while the weather was comparatively fine in Ireland. From Tuesday, the 28th, however, the lowest pressures were found off the northwest and west of Ireland, so that fresh to strong southerly (S.E. to S.W.) winds and frequent showers were experienced. Thunder and lightning accompanied the showers in several places, but—as often happens—Dublin escaped the electrical disturbances. During this period, the barometer ranged between 29·832 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.) and 29·440 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, S.). On Monday, the 27th, the thermometer rose to 64·6° in the shade (wind, E.S.E.), the minimum during the previous night having been 44·1°.

During the month the thermometer in the screen did not fall below 40·8° (on the 11th), and on only one night was a temperature of 32° or less recorded on the grass. The mean minimal temperature on the grass was 42·4°, compared with 37·5° in May, 1888, and 37·9° in May, 1887.

The rainfall in Dublin during the five months ending May 31st has amounted to 10·476 inches on 91 days, compared with 9·068 inches on 69 days during the same period in 1888, 6·489 inches on 62 days in 1887, and a 23 years' average of 10·560 inches, on 81·7 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in May, 1889, was 3·13 inches, distributed over only 10 days. Of this quantity ·61 inch fell on the 3rd, ·47 inch on the 4th, and ·39 inch on the 28th. Since January 1st, 13·11 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 51 days.

JUNE.—This month shows a marked resemblance to June, 1887, which will be long remembered as one of the driest and warmest months on record in Dublin. The mean temperature fell indeed 2·8°. short of that of June, 1887, but it was still 1·7° above the average; the mean height of the barometer also was ·136 inch lower, but it was ·153 inch above the average for the month; and there was even a greater deficiency of rainfall than had occurred in June, 1887. Lastly, there was again a preponderance of easterly and north-easterly winds, with the same uneventful fine summer weather which was so characteristic of the Queen's Jubilee summer.

In Dublin the mean temperature (59·5°) was decidedly above the average (57·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 60·0°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, June was coldest in 1882 (M. T. = 55·8°) and in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 55·9°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 62·3°), in 1865 (M. T. = 61·0°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 60·5°). In 1886 the M. T. was 57·5°, and in 1888 it was 56·2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·077 inches or 0·153 inch above the average value for June—namely, 29·924 inches. The mercury marked 30·482 inches at 9 a.m. of the 5th, and fell to

29·661 inches at 9 a.m. of the 2nd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 0·821 of an inch—that is, a little more than eight-tenths of an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·0°, or 5·9° above the value for May, 1889 ; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 58·2°, or 1·6° above the average mean temperature for June, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (56·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 59·5°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 57·8°. On the 22nd, the thermometer in the screen rose to 74·8°—wind E.N.E. ; on the 11th the temperature fell to 41·2°—wind N.E. The minimum on the grass was 36·3° on the latter date. The rainfall amounted to only one-tenth of an inch (·100 inch), distributed over 6 days. There was no measurable rainfall in Dublin after the 14th, and not since September, 1865—when only ·056 inch was registered on three days—has so comparatively rainless a month occurred at this station. The average rainfall for June in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 1·839 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 14·0. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were remarkably below the average. In 1878 the rainfall in June was very large—5·058 inches on 19 days ; in 1879 also 4·046 inches fell on 24 days. On the other hand, in 1874, only ·405 of an inch was measured on 9 days ; and in 1868 only ·677 of an inch fell on but 6 days.

In 1887 the rainfall was only ·252 of an inch, distributed over only 5 days ; in 1888 it was as much as 3·045 inches, distributed over as many as 18 days.

High winds were noted on 5 days, but did not attain the force of a gale on any occasion. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on 10 days, as compared with 17 days in 1887, and only one day in 1888. Luminous cirri were seen from Dublin on the northern horizon on the night of the 7th. There were no electrical disturbances in or near Dublin.

The first day of the month was cloudy, squally, and showery.

So far as Dublin is concerned, beautiful weather was experienced in the week ending Saturday, the 8th. Only on the afternoon of Monday and Saturday were conditions unsettled and slight rain fell. The amount of cloud at other times was small, and much brilliant sunshine was enjoyed. At the beginning of the week an extensive depression, which had caused a fresh gale and very heavy rain in the S. and W. of Ireland on Saturday the 1st inst., was passing away over the Atlantic. Temperature rose on Sunday the 2nd, to 82° in London, 83° at Cambridge, and 84° at Loughborough, and in the afternoon violent thunderstorms, with hail, occurred in many parts of Great Britain. An area of high pressure now advanced northwards over the British Islands from France and beautiful weather set in, lasting until Thursday. Towards night on this day a small depression developed over the eastern part of the English Channel and severe thunderstorms again became prevalent in England. On Saturday another depression appeared in the N.W. causing some rain in Dublin. The approach of this system was heralded on Friday night by the appearance of luminous clouds on the northern horizon. In Dublin the mean pressure was 30·078 inches—highest 30·482 inches at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, E.) ; lowest, 29·661 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 59·0°. The mean of the maxima and minima combined was 58·4°. The shade thermometers rose to 71·3° on Thursday (wind, E.), and fell to 44·1° on Saturday (wind, W.N.W.) Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·044 inch, of which ·032 inch was registered on Saturday.

During the second week (9th–15th, inclusive), strange contrasts of weather were experienced in different parts of the United Kingdom. Thus, while clear skies and brilliant sunshine reigned supreme in Ireland during the first three days, over the greater part of England there were gloomy skies, low temperature, strong N.E. winds, and heavy rains. Whitsun Monday, the 10th, which was a cloudless day in Dublin, was cold and wet as a day in midwinter in London. This singular contrast was brought about by the presence of a trough of low barometrical pressure over the north of France, Holland, and Denmark, while the barometer was high and rising in Ireland and Scotland. After Tuesday this distribution of pressure gave place to irregular and slight gradients for S.W. and W. to N.W. winds, so that the weather became less settled in Ireland, but improved in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·933 inches, pressure ranging between 29·833 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.) and 30·090 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind light from N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·8°, while the mean of the daily maxima and minima was 57·7°. Temperature in the screen rose to 68·5° on Thursday (wind southerly), having fallen as low as 41·2° on Tuesday morning (wind, N.E.). The rainfall was only ·046 inch, distributed over three days. Since June 1 only ·100 inch of rain had fallen in Dublin, on six days. Up to Saturday, the 15th, 1·960 inches had been measured in London, on however only five days.

Quiet, summerlike weather prevailed in Ireland throughout the third week (16th–22nd, inclusive). Less settled conditions, with fresh N.E. winds, and at times a good deal of cloud, were reported from Great Britain. All through, an anticyclone of medium intensity held over the British Islands, while areas of relatively low pressure appeared from time to time over the Baltic and Germany and France. The first three and the last two days were almost cloudless in Dublin, although the atmosphere was hazy. During the earlier part of Wednesday and Thursday the sky was overcast, but in the afternoons of both these days the cloud canopy broke up. There were some heavy thunderstorms in France each day after Monday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·180 inches, pressure ranging only from 30·260 inches at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind, E.), to 30·118 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, calm). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61·2°, while the mean daily maxima and minima combined were 60·3°. The screened thermometers rose

to 74·8° on Saturday, having fallen to 49·9° on Sunday. There was no rain during the week. The wind varied between E. and N., except sometimes at night when a light westerly land breeze was felt in Dublin. On Wednesday and Thursday the easterly wind freshened considerably.

The period from the 23rd to the 29th inclusive was another week of quiet, summerlike weather. After Tuesday, the easterly breezes, which had been so prevalent, gave place to light and variable, or moderate, westerly winds. Barometrical gradients were slight and irregular throughout. On Tuesday and the two following days thunderstorms occurred in different parts of France. In the British Islands only a few showers fell during the week. After Tuesday daily maxima of 80° or upwards were recorded at several English stations. In Ireland the thermometer rose (at Parsonstown) to 77° on Sunday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·128 inches, pressure ranging from 30·044 inches, at 9 a.m. of Monday (wind, E.), to 30·273 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 62·2°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily highest and lowest readings was 62·6°. The shade maxima exceeded 70° on four days—the absolute maximum being 72·5° on Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.). The minimum for the week was 52·1° on Tuesday (wind, calm). A few large "spots" of rain were observed about 5 p.m. of Wednesday, and at 8 p.m. of Saturday a light shower fell, yielding only three-thousandths of an inch of water—less than the standard minimal rainfall for measurement.

Sunday, the 30th, was at first cloudy and then fair. In the afternoon the air was very dry, and a peculiar yellowish-grey haze overspread the sky.

The rainfall in Dublin during the six months ending June 30 has amounted to 10·576 inches on 97 days, compared with 12·113 inches on 87 days during the same period in 1888, 6·741 inches on 67 days in 1887, and a 23 years' average of 12·399 inches, on 95·7 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in June, 1889, was ·15 inch, distributed over only 2 days. Of this quantity ·13 inch fell on the 3rd. Since January 1st, 13·26 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 53 days.

JULY.—Warm and fine at the beginning and close, this month on the whole proved changeable showery, and cool, with a great preponderance of North-westerly winds—a very common state of things in an Irish July. Speaking generally, however, the weather was favourable from both a sanitary and an agricultural point of view.

In Dublin the mean temperature (58·7°) was decidedly below the average (60·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 58·3°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, July was coldest in 1879 (the "cold year") (M. T. = 57·2°). It was warmest in 1887 (M. T. = 63·7°), and in 1868 (the "warm year") (M. T. = 63·5°). In 1886, the M. T. was 61·0°; in 1888, it was as low as 57·3°. From this, 1887 proves to have been the warmest since the present records commenced, whilst July, 1888, was almost the coldest.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·944 inches or 0·022 inch above the average value for July—namely, 29·922 inches. The mercury marked 30·520 inches at 9 a.m. of the 1st, and fell to 29·498 inches at 9 a.m. of the 21st. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·022 inch—that is, a little more than an inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·3°, or 1·7° below the value for June, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 57·4°; or 2·2° below the average mean temperature for July, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (59·6°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 58·7°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 60·8°. On the 6th, the thermometer in the screen rose to 77·8°—wind W.N.W.; on the 8th the temperature fell to 44·0°—wind N.N.E. The minimum on the grass was 38·6° on the latter date. The rainfall was 2·570 inches, distributed over 15 days. The average rainfall, for July in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·350 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·1. The rainfall therefore, was somewhat above the average, while the rainy days were below it. In 1880 the rainfall in July was very large—6·087 inches on 24 days; in 1871 also 4·391 inches fell on 28 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only ·539 of an inch was measured on 8 days; in 1869, the fall was only ·739 of an inch on 9 days, and in 1868, only ·741 of an inch fell on but 5 days.

High winds were noted on 8 days, but attained the force of even a moderate gale on only two occasions—viz., the 21st and 27th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only two days. In July, 1887, temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on no fewer than 17 days. In July, 1888, the maximum was 68·7°. There was a storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain and hail on the 16th. Fog was observed on the 9th and 30th.

The drought observed in June continued through the first week, but until Saturday, the 6th—which was a really hot day—temperature ruled lower than in the previous week. The prevailing distribution of atmospherical pressure was anti-cyclonic over the British Islands, with areas of relatively low barometer over both the Baltic and the Mediterranean. At the beginning and close of the week the wind was northwesterly, but in the interval light to moderate easterly breezes (E. to N.E.) prevailed. Up to and including Wednesday the mornings were cloudy—indeed on Tuesday, the 2nd, slight drizzle was observed at 7 30 a.m. Electric cirri showed on Thursday afternoon, and the atmosphere was generally hazy through the week. On Saturday a remarkable rise of temperature occurred—the maximum, 77·8°, being also the maximum of the present season so far as it has gone. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·295 inches, pressure ranging from 30·520 inches at 9 a.m. of Monday, the 1st (wind, N.W.) to 29·926 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday, the 6th (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 61·9°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade readings of the thermometer was 61·7°. The screened thermometers rose to 77·8° on Saturday, having fallen to 50·1° on Thursday.

Although less settled than before, the weather was most favourable in all respects throughout the second week (7th–13th inclusive). Early on the morning of Sunday, the 7th, sharp showers fell, yielding a rainfall of ·019 inch—the first recorded since June 14. Rain fell on Tuesday and Wednesday abundantly over the greater part of the United Kingdom, the west and centre of Ireland only escaping the copious showers. On Sunday rather a deep barometrical depression lay over the S. of Norway, and fresh N.W. winds with cool changeable weather prevailed in the British Isles. On Monday morning a new depression appeared off the Land's End, whence it travelled slowly to the S. of Ireland, causing the copious rains already mentioned. On Wednesday this system began to move rapidly in a northeasterly direction, and in 24 hours its centre reached the Christiania Fjord, in Norway. Fine, clear weather now set in, so that Snowdon was seen from the Wicklow Coast on Thursday afternoon. On Friday and Saturday very shallow disturbances led to local showers or rains in parts of England and Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·847 inches, pressure ranging from 29·586 inches, at 9 a.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.), to 30·031 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·7°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures in the screen was 58·1°. The shade thermometers rose to 69·5° on Thursday (wind, W.S.W.), having fallen to 44·0° on Monday (wind, N.N.E.). Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·757 inch. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was ·455 inch on Tuesday.

During the week ended Saturday, the 20th, changeable, cloudy, and cool weather was general over the Northwest of Europe. The distribution of atmospherical pressure was cyclonic—systems of low pressure, with secondary shallow depressions, causing heavy showers in most places from time to time. On Sunday, the 14th, the atmosphere was very clear, so that the Mourne and Welsh Mountains were plainly seen from the Co. Wicklow. On Monday and Tuesday heavy showers of rain and hail, with occasional thunder and lightning, prevailed in and about Dublin. Three fine, but cloudy, cool days followed, but on Friday night a depression of considerable intensity brought a fresh rainfall. Saturday was close and showery at first, but in the afternoon the weather improved. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·861 inches, pressure ranging between 30·020 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, N.W.), and 29·533 inches at 1 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.N.W.) The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 56·3°. The arithmetical mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperatures was 56·2°. On Wednesday the thermometer rose to 64·6°, having fallen during the preceding night to 46·0°. Rain fell on four days—the total measurement being ·723 inch. The largest rainfall in 24 hours was ·279 inch on Tuesday. Nearly as much (·260 inch) was credited to Friday. Hail, thunder, and lightning were observed on Tuesday.

In the fourth week (21st–27th inclusive), the weather was again very unsettled, but on Thursday the rain ceased, and bright sunshine, with high, bracing, northerly winds took their place. Atmospherical pressure was very unstable—a series of depressions passing eastwards along irregular paths until Saturday, when a system of high barometer became established over the West of Ireland. Very heavy showers fell in and about Dublin on the first three days of the week—the resulting measurement of rain being nearly an inch, including ·624 inch registered on Monday. Wednesday broke dull and wet, but in the afternoon conditions improved. During the last three days of this week very strong northerly (N.W. to N.) winds prevailed, accompanied at first with cloudy, but afterwards with clear, bracing weather. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·772 inches, pressure having fallen to 29·498 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.S.W.) and risen to 30·097 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, N.W.) The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·9°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima was 57·7°—the highest shade temperature was 68·6° on Saturday; the lowest was 48·9° on Thursday. Rain fell on five days to the amount of 1·048 inches. The heaviest downpour in 24 hours was ·624 inch on Monday.

During the last four days, quiet summer-like weather prevailed. On the 29th and 30th there was much fog in the Irish Sea, and on the 31st a considerable increase of temperature took place.

The rainfall in Dublin during the seven months ending July 31st has amounted to 13·146 inches, on 112 days, compared with 7·935 inches on 80 days during the same period in 1887, 15·994 inches on 109 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 14·749 inches, on 112·8 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in July, 1889, was 2·42 inches, distributed over 13 days. Of this quantity ·60 inch fell on the 9th, ·32 inch on the 19th, and ·29 inch on the 20th. Since January 1, 15·68 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 66 days.

AUGUST.—August, 1889, proved a wet, cold, and stormy month. Rain fell on as many as 22 days—the fall amounting to 1·300 inches on the 10th, and to 1·942 inches on the 19th. The mean temperature was 1·2° below the average, and strong or squally winds between S.W. and N.W. prevailed on no fewer than 14 days. As regards temperature conditions were almost identical with those observed in August, 1888.

In Dublin the mean temperature (58·6°) was decidedly below the average (59·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 57·6°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, August was coldest in 1881 (M. T. = 57·0°), and warmest in 1871 (M. T. = 62·0°). In 1885, the M. T. was only 57·1°; in 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 57·7°; in 1887, it was 60·3°; and in 1888, it was 58·2°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·852 inches, or 0·052 inch below the average value for August—namely, 29·904 inches. The mercury marked 30·262 inches at 9 a.m. of the 31st, and fell to 29·145 inches at 3 p.m. of the 21st. The observed ranged of atmospherical pressure was therefore 1·117 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one tenth. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·6°, or exactly the same as in August, 1888, and 0·7° below the value for July, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 57·5°, or 1·4° below the

average mean temperature for August, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years 1865–84, inclusive (58·9°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 58·6°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 59·8°. On the 1st the thermometer in the screen rose to 71·8°—wind, S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 46·4°—wind, N.N.W. The minimum on the grass was 40·1° on the latter date. The rainfall was 5·747 inches, distributed over 22 days. The average rainfall for August in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·766 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 15·3. The rainfall, therefore, was more than twice the average, and the rainy days were also considerably in excess of the average. In 1874 the rainfall in August was very large—4·946 inches on 18 days—and in 1868 also 4·745 inches fell on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·777 inch was measured on 8 days. In 1887, 1·520 inches of rain fell on 16 days, and in 1888, 1·270 inches on 12 days.

High winds were noted on as many as 14 days, and attained the force of a gale on at least two occasions—namely, the 6th and 20th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 31st. Thunder was heard on the 7th and 11th, and lightning was seen on the 30th. Temperature reached or exceeded 70° in the screen on only two days—or 8 fewer than in August, 1887, and one more than in August, 1888.

On Thursday, the 1st, heavy showers began to fall at intervals, and continued to do so during the two next days.

Very unsettled showery weather prevailed throughout the week ending Saturday, the 10th, and from Monday evening until Wednesday morning the wind was fresh or strong in force. Rain fell in drenching showers, and occasional thunder and lightning accompanied the showers. The barometer stood relatively high in France and Germany, while a series of atmospherical depressions of some intensity passed in an easterly, or north-easterly, direction across the British Isles, the North Sea, and Scandinavia. Hence the prevalence of squally south-westerly (S. to W. and N.W.) winds and heavy thunder showers. In Dublin Sunday and Friday were tolerably fine days. Heavy showers fell on Monday and Tuesday. There was a moderate gale from W. to N.W. on Monday night. At 4 p.m. of Wednesday a local easterly sea breeze caused dense rainclouds to form and at 5 30 p.m. a flash of lightning and clap of thunder were followed by torrents of rain—the measurement from the shower being ·450 of an inch in less than half an hour. On Saturday rain again fell in large quantities over the city for several hours. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·800 inches, pressure ranging from 30·077 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.), to 29·526 inches, at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·6°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperature was 59·1°. The thermometer rose to 68·6° in the shade on Wednesday, and fell to 52·0° on Tuesday. Rain fell on six days to the large amount of 2·341 inches—the maximal fall in 24 hours being 1·300. inches on Saturday (wind, S.E.). Thunder and lightning occurred on Wednesday.

A cyclonic distribution of atmospherical pressure and changeable weather held during the second week (11th–17th inclusive). On Sunday, the 11th, a complex area of low pressure lay over England and the North Sea—in Ireland, northerly winds and sharp thunderstorms were felt, and the weather was everywhere unsettled. By Tuesday morning, the centre of the system, which had become much deeper, had reached the Baltic, the barometer reading only 29·06 inches at Wisby, in Gothland. The weather was now fine in Ireland, but in the course of Tuesday night a new disturbance arrived off Donegal, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain. Fresh or squally S.W. to N.W. winds prevailed until Thursday evening. On Friday afternoon another depression approached Ireland from the Atlantic, causing heavy showers and a renewal of squalls—first from S.W. and then from W. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·836 inches, and pressure ranged from 30·085 inches, at 9 a.m. of Tuesday (wind N.N.W.), to 29·572 inches, at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, S.W.) The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·3°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest readings of the screened thermometers was 59·4°. The highest shade temperature was 69·8° on Friday; the lowest was 50·2° on Tuesday. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·539 inch—the heaviest fall in 24 hours being ·290 inch on Tuesday.

Exceedingly broken and unseasonable weather held throughout the third week (18th–24th inclusive). Large quantities of rain fell in all parts of the United Kingdom, France, and Scandinavia, and westerly (S.W. to N.W.) gales of unusual severity for August were reported from the coast stations. On Sunday, the 18th, the isobars ran in almost straight lines from W. to E. across the British Isles, the North Sea, Denmark, and Northern Germany—the resulting westerly wind was high, but no heavy rainfalls occurred. During the remainder of the week, however, a series of deep atmospherical depressions passed northeastwards across Ireland and Scotland, and to these the gales and rains were due. By Tuesday morning about 2 inches of rain had fallen over the greater part of Ireland, and a similar downpour had begun in Scotland. On Wednesday another depression travelled quickly across the North of Ireland and of England, renewing the bad weather. The remainder of the week was cold, showery, and squally. with strong N.W. winds. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·659 inches, the readings varying between 29·970 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.N.W.), and 29·145 inches at 3 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.) The mean temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·4°. The mean of the daily extreme temperatures was 56·0.° The shade thermometers rose to 62·6° on Sunday and Tuesday, and fell to 48·4° on Friday. Rain fell every day; the total measurement being 2·574 inches, of which 1·942 inch was registered on Monday.

A marked improvement in the weather took place in the week (25th–31st inclusive), at all events over the greater part of the country. In the northwest and north of Ireland and in Scotland, indeed, bad weather prevailed from Tuesday to Friday, owing to the passage of a storm-centre northeastwards across those districts. But in the east and south of Ireland and in England very little

rain fell, and a return of summer temperatures was observed. On Friday the thermometer rose to 83° in London and to 82° at Oxford and Cambridge. The wind was N.W. on Sunday and Monday. It then backed to W. and S.W., and freshened considerably, under the influence of a depression which skirted the west coasts of Ireland and Scotland, causing gales and rains as noticed above. On Friday the wind died down, and a light easterly breeze and clear sky succeeded a calm foggy morning on Saturday. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·129 inches, pressure ranging from 29·942 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, N.N.W.), to 30·262 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 57·0°. The arithmetical mean of the daily maximal and minimal temperatures in the screen was 57·8°. The shade thermometers rose to 69·5° on Wednesday, having fallen to 46·4° on Sunday. Rain fell on two days to the amount of only ·020 inch—·010 inch on Monday, and ·010 inch on Friday. There was a smoke fog in the city on Saturday morning, and sheet lightning was seen on Friday night.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eight months ending August 31st has amounted to 18·893 inches on 134 days, compared with 4·455 inches on 96 days during the same period in 1887, 17·264 inches on 121 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 17·515 inches, on 128·1 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in August, 1889, was 4·410 inches, distributed over 17 days. Of this quantity, 2·050 inches fell on the 19th, ·520 inch on the 21st, and ·440 inch on the 2nd. Since January 1, 20·090 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 83 days.

At Carrickmines, County Dublin, the rainfall in August was 5·641 inches, on 21 days; and since January 1, 20·483 inches have fallen at that station on 121 days.

SEPTEMBER.—As in 1888, so in 1889, September proved a fine month, with a high mean barometer, winds from polar quarters—chiefly N.W., a moderate rainfall, and normal temperature. At the beginning of the month fogs were prevalent along the sea coast, and towards the close strong and squally winds were experienced on several days.

In Dublin the mean temperature (55·8°) was exactly equal to the average (55·8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 55·1°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, September was coldest in 1866 and in 1882 (M. T. = 53·0°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 61·4°). In 1880, the M. T. was as high as 58·6°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year"), it was 54·3°; in 1887, it was 54·0°; and in 1888, it was 54·4°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·064 inches, or 0·147 inch above the average value for September—namely, 29·917 inches. The mercury rose to 30·455 inches at 9 a.m. of the 15th, and fell to 29·504 inches at 9 p.m. of the 23rd. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, ·951 of an inch—that is, a little less than one inch. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 55·1°, or 2·5° below the value for August, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 54·8°, or 0·3° below the average mean temperature for September, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (55·1°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 55·8°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 55·8°. On the 11th the thermometer in the screen rose to 69·7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 25th the temperature fell to 38·9°—wind, N.W. The minimum on the grass was 32·3° on the latter date. The rainfall was only 1·043 inches, distributed over 13 days—both rainfall and rainy days were much below the average. The average rainfall for September in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·288 inches and the average number of rainy days was 15·0. In 1871 the rainfall in September was very large—4·048 inches on, however, only 13 days. On the other hand, in 1865, only ·056 inch was measured on but three days.

High winds were noted on 8 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion, the 18th. The atmosphere was foggy on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 16th. Heavy dews and wet fogs were experienced at night about the beginning of the month.

Quiet, but chiefly dull or foggy, weather prevailed the week ending, Saturday, the 7th. At the beginning and close the distribution of atmospherical pressure in Western Europe was anticyclonic, with resulting light variable winds or calm. In the interval between Monday and Thursday however, a number of shallow, complex depressions passed slowly eastwards across the United Kingdom, causing close thundery weather, with much fog and gloom, and a damp air. Dublin escaped all electrical disturbances, but in the S.W. of Ireland and over the greater part of England thunderstorms were felt—the rainfall accompanying them not being specially heavy, except at a few stations such as Cambridge, where ·66 inch of rain was measured on Tuesday morning. Near Dublin dense vapour fogs hung about the coast from Wednesday to Saturday—this latter day, proving brilliant in the extreme. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·164 inches, pressure ranging from 29·930 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind S.E.) to 30·306 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind S.E. by E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 58·0°, while the arithmetical mean of the daily maxima and minima was 58·9°. Temperature in the shade was on Wednesday (65·6°). and lowest on Sunday (48·5°). Rain fell in measureable quantity on Monday to the amount of ·020 inch.

There was but little change in the weather of the second week, 8th to 14th, inclusive. For the most part fine bright days prevailed, with light to moderate S.W to Northerly breezes. On Wednesday it was beautifully fine and summerlike. Temperature rose to 69·7°, and is reported to have risen to 75° at some of the Irish stations. On Saturday the barometer rose slowly with clouded sky, and Northerly to North Easterly wind; some slight drizzling rain fell; but although the cloud canopy held persistently during the day the afternoon was fine. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·163 inches, pressure ranging from 29·964 inches at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind S.W.) to 30·430 inches at 9 a.m. of Saturday (wind N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 60·4°. The arithmetical mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures in the shade

was 60·8°. On Wednesday the thermometer in the screen rose to 69·7°. On Monday the lowest reading for the week occurred, and was 53·3°. Rain was measured on four days, the total amount being, however, only ·139 inch, of which ·108 inch was entered to Sunday, the 8th.

There was a marked contrast in the weather of the third week (15 to 21st inclusive) to that of the preceding one. Monday, the 6th, was cloudy but fine. Tuesday was bright and fine, but much cirrus cloud was visible, foretelling the approach of a large depression, which subsequently arrived. Towards evening on Wednesday, the 18th, the barometer fell quickly, the sky clouded over and the wind veering to the north, freshened to a moderate gale. Heavy rain fell during the night and part of Thursday. For the rest of the week the weather remained broken, being for the most part cloudy and cold; heavy showers at intervals; wind varying from N.W. to N.E., and squally. Temperature fell considerably, and continued low. Slight ground frost was experienced in some parts of England at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 30·011 inches, pressure decreasing from 30·455 inches, on Sunday at 9 a.m. (wind E.), to 29·646 inches on Saturday at 9 p.m. (wind N.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 52·4°, the mean of the daily maxima and minima being 53·7°. The shade temperature rose to 62·3° on Wednesday and fell to 40·2° on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·413 inch, on four days. The largest daily rainfall was ·328 inch on Wednesday.

The weather of the period, from Sunday, the 22nd, to Saturday, the 28th inclusive, was in all respects changeable, and temperature in particular was unsteady. At the beginning the weather was clear and cold, with light northerly winds. On Monday a depression appeared off the S.W. of Ireland, whence it travelled across the S. of England to the North Sea and Denmark. It caused a considerable rainfall in Dublin (·350 inch), where the wind shifted to the northward in its wake. Over the S. and E. of England however the downpour was much greater—1·9 inches being registered at Cambridge in the 48 hours ending 8 a.m. of Wednesday. Another brief spell of clear, cold weather was followed on Thursday by freshening westerly (S.W. to N.W.) winds, a sudden and marked rise of temperature, and clouds and rain in Ireland and Scotland. On this occasion the precipitation was greatest in the N.W. and N. of Ireland—1·0 inch of rain being registered at Malin Head at 8 a.m. of Friday. Towards evening of this day the wind veered to N.W., temperature gave way, and the weather improved. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·936 inches—the extremes being—highest, 30·156 inches at 9 p.m. of Wednesday (wind, W.N.W.); lowest, 29·504 inches at 9 p.m. of Monday (wind, E.S.E). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 50·6°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima was 60·9°. The shade thermometers rose to 62·6° on Thursday, having fallen to 38·9 on Wednesday, when the grass minimum was 32·3°. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·471 inch, the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·350 inch on Monday.

The last two days of the month were dry and bracing, with strong northerly winds, and alternate cloud and sunshine.

The rainfall in Dublin during the nine months ended September 30th has amounted to 19.936 inches on 147 days, compared with 10·968 inches on 112 days during the same period in 1887, 17·992 inches on 131 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 19·803 inches, on 143·1 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in September, 1889, was 1·030 inches, distributed over only 7 days. Of this quantity, ·760 inch fell on the 23rd. Since January 1, 21·120 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 90 days.

October.—A cold, rainy, squally month—westerly and south-westerly winds prevailing at first while easterly and north-easterly winds held from the 18th to the 29th. A gale of exceptional violence blew over Ireland on the night of the 6th, the wind rising from S.S.E. and subsequently veering to W. and W.N.W. There was another storm—less destructive in its affects—on the night of the 31st.

In Dublin the mean temperature (48·1°) was considerably below the average (49.8°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 47·5°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, October was coldest in 1880 (M. T. = 45·4°), and in 1885 (M. T. = 45·5°), and warmest in 1876 (M. T. = 53·1°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 52·0°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was 49·7°. In 1887 it was as low as 47·3°: and in 1888, it was 49·1°.

The mean height of the barometer was 29·673 inches, or 0·174 inch below the average value for October—namely, 29·847 inches. The mercury rose to 30·293 inches at 9 p.m. of the 25th, and fell to 28·790 inches at 4 a.m. of the 7th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·50 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and one half. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·5°, or 7·6° below the value for September, and 10·1° below that for August, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 47·2°, or 2·0° below the average mean temperature for October, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (49·2°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 48·1°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 49·8°. On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 57·4°—wind, S.S.W.; on the 14th the temperature fell to 35·2°—wind calm. The minimum on the grass was 28·6° on the 14th. The rainfall was 4·853 inches, distributed over 22 days—both rainfall and rainy days were largely in excess. The average rainfall for October in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 3·111 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·4. In 1880 the rainfall in October was very large—7·358 inches on 15 days. In 1875, also, 7·049 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1884, only ·834 inch was measured on but 14 days, and in 1868 only ·856 inch on 15 days. In 1885 the rainfall was 1·227 inches on 16 days. A lunar rainbow was seen on the 6th. High winds were noted on 10 days, and

attained the force of a gale on four occasions, the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 31st. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 10th, 14th, and 29th Lightning was seen on the evenings of the 8th and 21st. Thunder was heard about 8 p.m. of the 21st. Hail fell with heavy showers of rain on the 7th and 25th.

Tuesday, the 1st, was a cool, fine day, with light northerly winds and dry air. On Wednesday, the 2nd, a complex series of atmospherical depressions came in from the westward over the United Kingdom, and in consequence the weather fell into a very dull and rainy state—more particularly as areas of high pressure existed both in the extreme North of Europe and over the Peninsula and South of France. At 8 a.m. of Friday, the 4th, the distribution of temperature was peculiar—at Loughborough in Leicestershire the thermometer marked 34°, at Yarmouth it was 51°, while at Bodö, in Norway (within the Arctic circle) it was as high as 58°. The rainfall was very heavy at many stations, and thunder and lightning were reported from the East and South of England on Thursday night and on Friday.

At first unsettled, stormy, and rough, the weather afterwards became quiet, cool, and fair in the week ending Saturday, the 12th. On Sunday, the 6th, the sky and clouds wore a very threatening look, and in the afternoon the barometer fell at the rate of a tenth of an inch an hour, as a very deep depression approached the North of Ireland from the Atlantic. In Dublin rain fell fitfully from 8 p.m., and at 10 p.m. a furious gale burst upon the city. The wind rose from S.S.E. to S., but veered to S.W., and finally to W.N.W., as the night wore on. At 10 30 p.m. a lunar rainbow was seen. The gusts were at times of hurricane force, so that much damage was done, especially to trees which were still in full leaf. The minimal pressure was 28·51 inches at Mullaghmore, Co. Sligo; in Dublin the barometer read 28·79 inches at 4 a.m. of Monday. Hail fell on the afternoon of this day, which was rough and squally. During Tuesday finer weather pervailed, but lightning was seen after nightfall. A new and deep depression arrived off the North of Ireland on Tuesday, causing a renewal of bad weather. After this the barometer rose slowly in Ireland, while some secondary disturbances kept the weather unsettled in England. At 8 a.m. of Friday the thermometer read 33° at Loughborough, 35° at Parsonstown, 48° in London (where there was a dense fog), and 53° at Prawle Point. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was only 29·365 inches—pressure decreased from 29·757 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W.) to 28·790 inches about 4 a.m. of Monday (wind, S.W., force 11). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·8°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 48·5°. The thermometer in the screen rose to 57·4 on Monday and fell to 39·1° on Friday. Rain fell on four days to the amount of ·746 inch, of which ·548 inch was entered to Sunday.

The earlier part of the week ending Saturday, the 19th, was calm and fair in Dublin—during the latter part a rainstorm of exceptional violence prevailed. On Monday morning the first hoar-frost of the season was observed, the thermometer falling to 28·6° on the grass and to 35·2° in the screen. On Tuesday an extensive, but not deep, depression lay off the northwest of Ireland, so that the weather fell into an unsettled state, with S.W. winds and showers. Wednesday proved fine and bright, after a dull, damp, morning. In England, a heavy rainfall occurred on this day. Thursday was at first fine, afterwards showery. At night the barometer gave way decidedly, as a deep V.-shaped depression slowly approached Ireland from the westward. Squally S.E. winds sprang up and a continuous rain set in, which in Dublin lasted to the close of the week. At noon on Saturday, the wind shifted from E. by S. to W. by S., as the centre of the low pressure system passed over the city. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer during the week was 29·626 inches. Pressure ranged between 29·941 inches, at 9 p.m. of Sunday (wind, W.N.W.), and 29·101 inches, at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·3°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest readings of the thermometer was 49·2°. Temperature in the screen fell to 35·2° on Monday and rose to 57·3° on Tuesday. Rain fell on five days to the large amount of 2·014 inches—the measurement on Friday was ·780 inch, and that on Saturday was ·944 inch.

The week ended the 26th was again a period of unsettled rainy weather—especially on the east and south coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. In the central districts of the latter country, it was much finer and towards the close of the week some sharp frosts were experienced—the shade thermometer falling at Parsonstown, King's County, to 30° on Thursday and 28° on Friday. The general distribution of atmospherical pressure during the greater part of the week was peculiar—thus areas of high pressure existed over the extreme North of Europe and over the Mediterranean and Algeria, while a band of low pressure—in which there were several distinct minima—stretched across Central Europe from the south of the United Kingdom to Southern Russia. It was in this trough of low barometer that the weather was so bad. Towards the end of the week a depression was found over the Peninsula. Winter may be said to have set in over Northern Russia on Tuesday, the 22nd, when the thermometer marked 22° at 8 a.m. at Archangel In Dublin every day was more or less showery, and on Monday evening vivid lightning was frequently seen to the southward, accompanied by thunder at 8 pm. On Friday night there were heavy hail showers. The mean barometer reading was 29·836 inches, pressure ranging from 29·094 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, E. by N.) to 30·293 inches at 9 p.m. of Friday (wind, N.E. by E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 47·6°. The mean temperature deduced from the daily extremes was 47·1°. The thermometer rose to 53·0° on Monday, and fell to 38·1° on Thursday. Rain was measured on every day, the total quantity being ·900 inch, of which ·330 inch was registered on Friday, and ·321 inch on Monday.

The weather of the last few days of the month (27th–31st) varied considerably. A northerly air current held on Sunday and Monday, the 27th and 28th, in connection with a cyclonic system over the English Channel and Brittany. It caused clouds and showers on the east coasts of Great

Britain and Ireland, but inland clear skies and frosty nights prevailed. On the 29th, S.W. winds spread over the whole country, temperature rose fast, and showers and squalls set in. A severe storm occurred on the night of the 31st.

The rainfall in Dublin during the ten months ending October 31st has amounted to 24·789 inches on 169 days, compared with 12·366 inches on 123 days during the same period in 1887, 19·219 inches on 147 days in 1888, and a twenty-three years' average of 22·914 inches on 160·5 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in October, 1889, was no less than 6·935 inches, distributed over 22 days. Of this quantity, 1·140 inches fell on the 6th, 1·280 inch on the 18th, and ·870 inch on the 19th. Since January 1st, 28·055 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 112 days.

NOVEMBER.—No greater contrast can be imagined than the weather of November, 1889, compared with that of November, 1888, which was the wettest and most stormy November experienced in Dublin for more than a quarter of a century. The past month was, on the contrary, calm, dull, and comparatively mild and rainless. An anticyclone held over western Europe with unusual persistence, and the warm, damp, southerly and westerly winds of the system brought a second autumn to the British Islands after the cold and rain of October. Only at the close of the month was a spell of wintry weather experienced in the rear of a remarkable series of V-shaped depressions which passed eastwards across north-western Europe.

In Dublin the mean temperature (46·4°) was decidedly above the average (44·5°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 45·7°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, November was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 38·2°), and in 1870 (M. T. = 42·2°), and warmest in 1881 (M. T. = 50·3°). In 1886, the M. T. was as high as 46·4°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year" it was 43·9°; in 1887 it was as low as 42·6°; and in 1888, it was as high as 47·5°.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·191 inches, or 0·324 inch above the average value for November—namely, 29·867 inches, and 0·501 inch above the mean pressure in November, 1888—viz., 29·690 inches. The mercury rose to 30·619 inches at 9 p.m. of the 16th, and fell to 29·290 inches at 7 p.m. of the 24th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·329 inches—that is, a little more than an inch and three-tenths. The mean temperature deduced from daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·7°, or only 1·8° below the value for October, and 9·4° below that for September, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 45·6°, or 1·9° above the average mean temperature for November, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84, inclusive (43·7°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 46·4°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 44·5°. On the 7th the thermometer in the screen rose to 59·7°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 28th the temperature fell to 29·6°—wind, W. The minimum on the grass was 23·9° on the 28th. The rainfall was only ·929 inch, distributed over 9 days—both rainfall and rainy days fell largely short of the values for the preceding month of October—viz., 4·853 inches on 22 days. The average rainfall for November in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·340 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 16·9. The rainfall and the rainy days, therefore, were very much below the average. In 1876 the rainfall in November was large—3·614 inches on 20 days. In 1872, also, 3·414 inches fell on 24 days; in 1887, 3·012 inches fell on 18 days, and in 1888, 6·540 inches fell on 26 days. On the other hand, in 1870, only 1·218 inches were measured on but 11 days, and in 1879 only 1·251 inches on but 10 days. The vast excess of the rainfall in 1888 and the equally marked deficit in 1889 are evident from these figures.

A lunar halo appeared on the 4th, and a solar halo on the 14th. High winds were noted on 5 days, but attained the force of a gale on only one occasion, the 1st. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 11th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23rd, and 30th. Lightning was seen on the night of the 25th. Hail fell on the 1st. Sleet and snow fell on the 26th and 27th. An aurora borealis was seen on the night of the 26th.

The month opening with a strong S.W. gale—the only storm which was felt throughout in Dublin. It was followed by a transitory fall of temperature and some cold showers.

Westerly winds, and dull, mild weather were the leading features of the week ending Saturday, the 9th. At first an irregular depression was passing across Great Britain eastwards; it was rainy in England, showery in Ireland, fair and cold over the greater part of Scotland. Monday, the 4th, was cool and fair in Dublin. Some rain fell on Tuesday morning, but this day also proved fine. On Wednesday morning a large Atlantic anticyclone was found off the South of Ireland, whence it extended across the Bay of Biscay to the North of Spain. On the afternoon of this day temperature rose decidedly, and the weather became warm and damp—remaining so until the end of the week. At 8 a.m. of Thursday the thermometer read 31° at Paris, but 59° at Aberdeen, where it rose to 62° later in the day. This remarkable reading for November was also recorded at Loughborough. Even in Northern Russia very little frost was felt during this period. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·172 inches. Pressure increased from 29·544 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W. by S.) to exactly one inch higher, namely, 30·544 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, W.S.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 49·7°, and the mean of the daily extremes of temperature was 50·4°. The thermometer in the shade rose to 59·7° on Thursday, having fallen to 39·3° on Monday. Rain fell on two days to the amount of ·068 inch, of which ·050 inch was entered to Friday. At 8 a.m. of that day the barometer read 30·61 inches at Lorient, and 30·60 inches at Rochefort and at Valentia, in Kerry.

The second week (10th–16th, inclusive) was a period of singularly mild, quiet, weather. The distribution of atmospherical pressure was anticyclonic, except in the far North, where depressions were found—of, however, no great intensity. At the beginning of the period, the centre of a large anticyclone, in which the barometer was as high as 30·50 inches, lay off the extreme S.W. of Ireland.

The weather was dull and mild. This high pressure system then moved eastwards, decreasing at the same time in intensity. By Tuesday morning its centre had reached Prussia. A sharp morning frost with fog prevailed over central England on this day, but in Ireland it remained very mild, dull, and damp. Up to and including Friday, the 15th, the anticyclone held over the continent. On this day a V-shaped depression of no great depth came in over Ireland from the Atlantic. A squally S.W. wind and showers were the result, but the barometer quickly recovered, and Saturday was bright and still, with light winds from N.W. to N.E., and a smoke fog at night. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·351 inches. Pressure ranged from 30·190 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.), to 30·619 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, calm). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 48·5°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperatures was 49·1°. The thermometer rose to 55·7° on Friday, and fell to 41·8° on Saturday. Rain fell on Friday night to the amount of ·030 inch—this was the only measurable rainfall during the week. The air was foggy on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. A solar halo was seen on Thursday forenoon.

Quiet, mild, damp, and foggy weather held during the greater part of the third week (17th–23rd inclusive). Only on the evening of Thursday, the 21st, did the wind freshen to a squally or stiff breeze, which reached the force of a gale in the West of Ireland. In England, Germany, and France temperature decreased greatly as the week advanced; but the season remained singularly open in Scotland and even in Scandinavia. This was brought about by the persistent presence of a large anticyclone over Western Europe. In its centre, which lay over Germany, the barometer remained above 30·70 inches from Sunday night until Thursday afternoon—the highest reading of all being 30·76 inches, recorded at Berlin and Wiesbaden on Wednesday. On Thursday night a V-shaped depression advanced over Ireland from the S.W. It caused the strong winds above referred to and a heavy fall of rain on Friday. In the rear of this low pressure system, of no great depth, the barometer again rose quickly and the sky cleared with a sudden fall of temperature. Saturday was at first fair and bright, but in the afternoon a dense vapour fog formed. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·413 inches, pressure ranging from 30·613 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, calm) to 30·058 inches at 9 a.m. of Friday (wind, S. by W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 46·3°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 47·0°. The screened thermometers rose to 57·5° on Friday, having fallen to 36·3° on Sunday. Rain was measured on three days, the total quantity being ·469 inch, and the maximal fall in 24 hours being ·359 inch on Friday.

A remarkable and sudden change from autumn to winter took place at the beginning of the last week ending Saturday, the 30th. It proved wintry in the extreme. On Sunday a general and decided fall of the barometer over Western Europe ushered in a complex series of V-shaped depressions, which at 8 a.m. of Monday extended as a trough of low pressure from the W. coast of Norway to the S. of France. In front of this trough the wind was strong from S. and S.W., with comparatively high temperature and rain—in its rear, fresh N.W. and N. winds were blowing, with a keen, dry air and showers of sleet, hail, and snow. On Monday night thunder and lightning occurred in the North-west of England. At 8 a.m. of Tuesday the barometer was down to 28·52 inches at Bodö in Norway—a frost prevailed, with snow squalls in many places. At night displays of aurora and lightning were reported from Ireland and Scotland. Wednesday was a very cold day —temperature did not rise above 35·6° in Dublin. On Thursday an anticyclone passed south-eastwards across Munster, temperature rose and S.W. winds became established in Ireland. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·964 inches—pressure ranging between 29·290 inches at 7 p.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) and 30·387 inches at 9 a.m. of Thursday (wind, W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 38·5°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest thermometer readings was 38·9°. Temperature rose to 52·5° on Sunday, and fell to 29·6° on Thursday. Lightning was seen on Monday night, rain fell on Sunday to the amount of ·275 inch. Light sleet and snow showers on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday yielded no measurable rainfall.

The rainfall in Dublin during the eleven months ending November 30th has amounted to 25·718 inches on 178 days, compared with 15·378 inches on 141 days during the same period in 1887, 25·768 inches on 173 days in 1888 and a twenty-three years' average of 25·254 inches on 177·4 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in November, 1889, was 1·080 inches distributed over 9 days. Of this quantity ·440 of an inch fell on the 23rd, and ·240 of an inch on the 24th. Since January 1, 29·135 inches of rain have fallen at Greystones, on, however, only 121 days.

DECEMBER.—A quiet, mild, but damp month, with prevalent south-westerly winds (that is, winds from points between S. and W.). These conditions were determined by the persistence of an anti-cyclone to the eastward and south-eastward, while numerous areas of low pressure skirted the western shores of Ireland, Scotland, and Norway in their passage northeastwards across the Atlantic Ocean and the Norwegian Sea. In central and southeastern England sharp frost was felt towards the close of the month, while the weather remained open in Ireland and Scotland.

In Dublin the mean temperature (43·8°) was—as in November—above the average (41·1°); the mean dry bulb readings at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. were 43·3°. In the twenty-four years ending with 1888, December was coldest in 1878 (M. T. = 32·8°), and in 1874 (M. T. = 36·8°), and warmest in 1865 (M. T. = 46·2°). In 1886, the M. T. was as low as 37·9°; in the year 1879 (the "cold year") it was also 37·9. In 1887 the M. T. was 39·9°; in 1888 it was 43·6°, or very nearly the same as in 1889.

The mean height of the barometer was 30·096 inches, or 0·214 inch above the average value for December—namely, 29·882 inches. The mercury rose to 30·730 inches at 9 p.m. of the 5th, and fell to 29·260 inches at 3 p.m. of the 10th. The observed range of atmospherical pressure was, therefore, 1·470 inches—that is, a little less than one inch and a-half. The mean temperature deduced from

daily readings of the dry bulb thermometer at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 43·3°, or 2·4° below the value for November, and 4·2° below that for October, 1889; that calculated by Kaemtz's formula from the means of the daily maxima and minima was 42·9°, or 2·4° above the average mean temperature for December, calculated in the same way, in the twenty years, 1865–84 inclusive (40·5°). The arithmetical mean of the maximal and minimal readings was 43·8°, compared with a twenty-three years' average of 41·1°. On the 17th the thermometer in the screen rose to 56·6°—wind, W.S.W.; on the 6th and the 12th the temperature fell to 30·9°—wind S.S.W. on both occasions. The minimum on the grass was 22·9° on the 12th. There were 4 days of frost in the screen and 20 days of frost on the grass.

The rainfall was 1·554 inches, distributed over 15 days. The average rainfall for December in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive, was 2·419 inches, and the average number of rainy days was 17·0. The rainfall, therefore, was decidedly below the average, while the rainy days were also below it. In 1876 the rainfall in December was very large—7·566 inches on 22 days. In 1872, 4·932 inches fell on as many as 24 days; and in 1868 (which was otherwise a fine and dry year), 4·749 inches fell on as many as 27 days. On the other hand, in 1867, only ·771 of an inch was measured on 13 days; and in 1871, the December rainfall was only ·797 of an inch on 15 days. In 1885, only ·742 of an inch of rain was measured on but 10 days, but in 1886 the rainfall was 3·348 inches, distributed over as many as 21 days. In 1887 ("the dry year"), the rainfall was 1·223 inches on 19 days; in 1888, it was 2·911 inches on 17 days.

A lunar halo appeared on the 31st. High winds were noted on 13 days, and attained the force of a gale on only two occasions, the 12th and the 19th. The atmosphere was more or less foggy in Dublin on the 5th, 6th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 29th, and 30th. Lightning was seen on the night of the 12th. A little sleet fell on the 28th.

Almost throughout the first week (1st–7th, inclusive) atmospherical pressure was abnormally high over Europe. On Thursday, the 5th, indeed, the barometer read 31·00 inches and upwards in Central Russia, and exceeded 30·50 inches all over Scandinavia, Northern Germany, and the British Islands. Considerable cold existed within the limits of this vast anticyclone. It was most intense in a band stretching from the north and centre of Russia to Sweden as well as through Germany to France. At the beginning of the week the weather was dull, mild, and windy in Ireland, which was under the influence of atmospherical depressions passing northwards across the Atlantic; while calms or light S.E. to E. winds and sharp frosts prevailed in England. On Tuesday temperature gave way in Ireland also, and frosts occurred on Thursday and Friday. During the afternoon of the latter day a S.W. wind freshened, temperature rose, and rain set in. Saturday was fair, bright, and cold in Ireland, snowy in England. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·395 inches—pressure ranging between 30·216 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.) and 30·730 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind also S.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 40·9°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest shade temperatures was 41·7. The thermometer rose to 49·6° on Sunday and fell to 30·9° on Friday. Rain fell on Friday to the amount of ·240 inch; and on the morning of Sunday, the 8th, to the amount of ·030 inch—total measurement, ·270 inch, on two days.

Particularly changeable weather pervailed in all districts during the second week (8th–14th inclusive) pressure, temperature, and wind being variable beyond measure. Several extensive and even deep depressions travelled north-eastwards across the Atlantic, British Isles, and Scandinavia—as these systems approached, the wind became southerly, temperature rose, clouds increased, and rain fell; as they passed away the wind veered to W. and N.W. and fell light, with clearing skies and frost. Sunday was dull and rainy. Monday was showery with fine intervals. Tuesday and Wednesday were cold and fair. Thursday was at first frosty—then rainy, with squalls; lightning was seen in the evening. Friday was a fine, cold day. Saturday was frosty and foggy in the forenoon; cloudy and milder in the afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 29·807 inches—pressure ranged from 30·226 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) to 29·260 inches at 3 p.m. of Tuesday (wind, W.N.W.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 41·2°. The mean of the daily maxima and minima was 41·8°. On Monday the thermometers in the screen rose to 53·9°, on Thursday they fell to 30·9°. The lowest temperature on the grass was 22·9° on Thursday. The rainfall amounted to ·333 inch, on four days. Of this amount, ·180 inch was registered on Sunday and ·100 inch on Thursday. There was a dense smoke fog on the forenoon of Saturday and lightning occurred on Thursday evening.

A south-westerly air-current and open unsettled weather prevailed throughout the third week ending Saturday, the 21st. Atmospherical pressure was persistently high over France and Germany, low to the north-westward of the British Isles and over Norway. In the area covered by the high pressure, calms or variable winds and hard frost prevailed. In the British Isles and Scandinavia, on the contrary, squally winds between S.W. and N.W., and frequent showers, with but little frost, were prevalent. Sunday was a cool foggy day in Dublin—the max. temp. being only 41·8°. Monday was mild and damp, and *at night* the thermometer rose to 55°. The next three days were squally; on Thursday evening rain fell heavily all over Ireland and in parts of Great Britain later on. Friday was clear and cold. Saturday—at first fine—proved wet and dull in the afternoon. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·025 inches—pressure ranging from 30·403 inches, at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, W., light) to 29·451 inches at 9 p.m. of Saturday (wind, S.E.). The mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 44·8°. The mean of the daily max. and min. readings of the screen thermometers was 44·7°. The absolute maximum was 56·6° on Tuesday; the absolute minimum was 34·6° on Sunday. Rain fell on five days to the amount of ·654 inch—the heaviest falls in 24 hours being ·274 inch on Thursday and ·251 inch on Saturday. There was a very dense fog over the city on Sunday.

During the week ended Saturday, the 28th, the distribution of atmospherical pressure was of a mixed type—at first chiefly cyclonic, especially in the far N. and N.W.; afterwards anticyclonic. The weather was generally open, and on Christmas Day frost was absent from the British Isles, France, Western Germany, and the greater part of Scandinavia. This was the more remarkable as on the 23rd and 24th very low temperatures were reported from the Gulf of Bothnia, the 8 a.m. readings on those days at Haparanda being + 7° and —4° F. respectively. Up to and including Tuesday, the 24th, rain fell very generally—the weather afterwards became unusually dry, mild and quiet. In Dublin, Sunday was dull and damp. Monday showed an improvement, but at night there were squalls and rain. Christmas Eve was bright and bracing, and three beautiful days followed—mild, sunny, and dry, quite unlike midwinter. Saturday was dull, cold, and showery, with light variable winds. In Dublin the mean height of the barometer was 30·109 inches, pressure ranging from 29·460 inches at 9 a.m. of Sunday (wind, S.W.) to 30·473 inches at 9 p.m. of Thursday (wind, S.S.W.). At 8 a.m. next morning (Friday) readings as high as 30·94 inches at Wisby, in Gothland, and 30·90 inches at Stockholm, were recorded. In Dublin the mean dry bulb temperature at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. was 45·4°. The mean of the daily highest and lowest temperatures was 46·2°. The screened thermometers rose to 55·6° in the night of the 23rd–24th, and fell to 37·6° on Saturday. The rainfall amounted to ·287 inch, and was distributed over three days—·173 inch fell on Monday, and ·099 inch on Saturday.

The last three days of the month were mild and chiefly fine in Dublin, while severe frost prevailed in the S.E. and centre of England.

The rainfall in Dublin during the year ending December 31st amounted to 27·272 inches on 193 days, compared with 28·679 inches on 190 days in 1888, 16·601 inches on 160 days in 1887, and a twenty-three years' average of 27·673 inches on 194·4 days.

At Greystones, Co. Wicklow, the rainfall in December, 1889, was 2·125 inches distributed over 11 days. Of this quantity ·580 of an inch fell on the 28th, ·350 of an inch on the 13th, and ·320 of an inch on the 19th. During the year 31·260 inches of rain fell at Greystones, on, however, only 132 days. In 1888 the corresponding figures were 34·540 inches of rain on 138 days.

Rainfall in 1889,

At 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin.

Rain Gauge:—Diameter of funnel, 8 in. Height of top—Above ground, 3 ft. 2 in.; above sea level, 57 ft.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.	Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days on which ·01 or more fell.
	Inches.	Depth.	Date.			Inches.	Depth.	Date.	
January, . .	2·213	1·221	11th	16	August, . .	5·747	1·942	19th	22
February, . .	2·449	·742	10th	20	September, . .	1·043	·350	23rd	13
March, . .	1·076	·381	19th	17	October, . .	4·853	·944	19th	22
April, . . .	2·607	·420	11th	21	November, . .	·929	·359	22nd	9
May, . . .	2·131	·509	5th	17	December . .	1·554	·274	19th	15
June, . . .	·100	·032	8th	6					
July, . . .	2·570	·624	22nd	15	Total, . .	27·272	–	–	193

The rainfall was four-tenths of an inch in defect of the average annual measurement of the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive—viz., 27·673 inches.

It will be remembered that the rainfall in 1887 was very exceptionally small—16·601 inches, the only approach to this measurement in Dublin being in 1870, when only 20·859 inches fell, and in 1884, when the measurement was 20·467 inches. In seven of the twenty-three years in question the rainfall was less than 26 inches, and in 1885 it was 26·614 inches.

The scanty rainfall in 1887 was in marked contrast to the abundant downpour in 1886, when 32·966 inches—or as nearly as possible double the fall of 1887—fell on 220 days. Only twice since these records commenced has the rainfall in Dublin exceeded that of 1886—namely, in 1872, when 35·566 inches fell on 238 days, and in 1880, when 34·512 inches were measured on, however, only 188 days.

In 1889, there were 193 rainy days, or days upon which not less than ·01 inch of rain (one hundredth of an inch) was measured. This was slightly in defect of the average number of rainy days, which was 194·4 in the twenty-three years, 1865–87, inclusive. In 1868—the warm dry year of recent

times—as well as in 1887, the rainy days were only 160, and in 1870 they were only 145. In 1868, however, the rainfall amounted to 24·935 inches, or more than 8 inches above the measurement in 1887, and even in 1870, 20·859 inches were recorded. Included in the 193 rainy days in 1889 are 15 on which snow or sleet fell, and 23 on which there was hail. In February hail was observed on 7 days, in March on 5 days, and in April on 4 days. Hail also fell twice in January and October, and once in May, July, and November. Snow or sleet fell on 1 day in January, on 8 days in February, on 2 days in March, on 1 day in April, on 2 days in November, and on 1 day in December. Thunder and lightning occurred on five occasions during the year—once in April, July, and October, and twice in August. Lightning was also seen on one occasion in each of the last three months of the year.

The rainfall was distributed as follows:—5·738 inches fell on 53 days in the first quarter, 4·838 inches on 44 days in the second, 9·360 inches on 50 days in the third, and 7·336 inches on 46 days in the fourth and last quarter.

Of the 9·360 inches which fell in the third quarter of the year, 5·747 inches were measured in August.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at Dublin (40, *Fitzwilliam-square, West*), *during the Year* 1889.

Month.	Abs. Max.	Date.	Abs. Min.	Date.	Mean Daily Max.	Mean Daily Min.	Rainfall.	Rainy Days.	Mean Height of Barometer.	Highest Pressure.	Date.	Lowest Pressure	Date.	Prevalent Winds.
	°		°		°	°	Ins.		Ins.	Ins.		Ins.		
January, . .	56·2	18th	27·1	3rd	46·8	38·0	2·213	16	30·150	30·711	3rd	29·300	9th	W., S., N.W.
February,. .	55·0	1st	21·7	11th	45·5	35·1	2·449	20	29·991	30·474	4th	29·189	10th	N.W., W.
March, . .	58·3	28th	31·0	3r	49·3	38·6	1·076	17	29·999	30·546	15th	28·944	19th	N.W., W.
April, . .	59·7	20th	33·1	15th	51·3	40·9	2·607	21	29·748	30·153	18th	29·179	4th	N., N.E., N.W.
May, . . .	72·5	21st	49·8	11th	60·7	48·4	2·131	17	29·790	30·113	20th	29·440	28th	S., S.E., E.
June, . . .	74·8	22nd	41·2	11th	67·0	53·0	0·100	6	30·077	30·482	5th	29·661	2nd	E., N.E.
July, . . .	77·8	6th	44·0	8th	65·7	51·7	2·570	15	29·944	30·520	1st	29·498	21st	N.W., W.
August, . .	71·8	1st	46·4	25th	64·5	52·7	5·747	22	29·852	30·262	31st	29·145	21st	N.W., W., W.S.W.
September, .	69·7	11th	38·9	25th	60·9	50·6	1·043	13	30·064	30·455	15th	29·504	23rd	N.W., N., W.
October, . .	57·4	7th	35·2	14th	52·9	43·3	4·853	22	29·673	30·293	25th	28·790	7th	W., E.N.E.
November, .	59·7	7th	29·6	28th	51·1	41·7	0·929	9	30·191	30·619	16th	29·290	24th	W., S.W.
December, .	56·6	17th	30·9	6th-12th	48·7	38·8	1·554	15	30·096	30·730	5th	29·260	10th	W., S.W., S.
Extremes, Totals, and Means	° 77·8	July 6th	° 21·7	Feb. 11th	° 55·4	° 44·3	Ins. 27·272	Days 193	Ins. 29·965	Ins. 30·730	Dec. 5th	Ins. 28·790	Oct. 7th	W., N.W.
					49·8°									

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 40, Fitzwilliam-square, West, Dublin, during the Year 1889, by J. W. MOORE, Esq., M.D., Univ. Dub., F.K.Q.C.P., F.R. Met. Soc.

Long. 6° 15′ W.; Lat. 53° 20′ N.; Height above Mean Sea Level, 56 feet; Thermometers, 4 feet above ground, Rain Gauge, 3 feet 2 inches above ground.

1889.	Mean Pressure Inches.	Air Temperature. 7 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Means of Min.	Means of Max.	Abs. Min. Temp.	Abs. Min. Date.	Abs. Max. Temp.	Abs. Max. Date.	Tension of Vapour. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Relative Humidity. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Amount of Cloud. 9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Rain-fall. Total.	Max.	Day.	Weather. No. of Days of Rain.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunder Storms	Clear Sky.	Overcast	Gale.	Wind. Number of Observations of N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
		°	°	°	°	°	°		°		Ins	Ins.	Ins.	%	%	%				Ins.	Ins.																
January, .	30·150	41·5	42·3	41·9	38·0	46·8	27·1	3rd	56·2	18th	·236	·240	·238	89·5	88·5	89·0	7·0	6·9	7·0	2·213	1·221	11th	16	1	2	–	3	16	2	4	1	1	4	9	7	25	7	4
February, .	29·991	39·9	39·3	39·6	35·1	45·5	21·7	11th	55·0	1st	·216	·204	·210	85·2	82·9	84·1	7·6	5·5	6·6	2·449	·742	10th	20	8	7	–	3	13	5	4	3	4	3	1	4	20	15	2
March, .	29·999	43·1	43·4	43·3	38·6	49·3	31·0	3rd	58·3	28th	·231	·230	·231	82·2	80·5	81·4	6·8	6·6	6·7	1·076	·381	19th	17	2	5	–	2	12	4	7	2	2	6	3	7	20	13	2
1st Quarter,	30·047	41·5	41·7	41·6	37·2	47·2	—	—	—	—	·228	·225	·226	85·6	84·0	84·8	7·1	6·3	6·7	5·738	—	—	53	11	14	–	8	41	11	15	6	7	13	13	18	65	35	8
April, .	29·748	46·0	45·1	45·6	40·9	51·3	33·1	15th	59·7	20th	·244	·246	·245	79·5	82·1	81·0	8·1	6·4	7·3	2·607	·420	11th	21	1	4	1	–	12	2	12	10	5	5	4	7	8	9	–
May, . .	29·790	55·1	53·1	54·1	48·4	60·7	40·8	11th	72·5	21st	·340	·340	·340	78·8	84·5	81·7	7·4	5·6	6·5	2·131	·509	5th	17	–	1	–	1	7	–	1	3	10	12	11	9	4	5	7
June, . .	30·077	61·5	58·4	60·0	52·0	67·0	41·2	11th	74·8	22nd	·373	·381	·377	68·7	77·9	73·3	4·5	4·0	4·3	0·100	·032	8th	6	–	–	–	9	2	–	6	8	14	3	7	5	7	7	3
2nd Quarter,	29·872	54·2	52·2	53·2	47·1	59·7	—	—	—	—	·319	·322	·321	75·7	81·6	78·7	6·7	5·3	6·0	4·838	—	—	44	1	5	1	10	21	2	19	21	29	20	22	21	19	21	10
July, . .	29·944	59·0	57·6	58·3	51·7	65·7	44·0	8th	77·8	6th	·386	·391	·389	77·5	82·5	80·0	6·5	4·8	5·7	2·570	·624	22nd	15	–	1	1	3	6	2	8	5	6	5	2	5	15	16	–
August, .	29·852	58·6	56·5	57·6	52·7	64·5	46·4	25th	71·8	1st	·398	·392	·395	81·1	86·0	83·6	6·8	5·3	6·1	5·747	1·942	19th	22	–	–	2	1	5	2	6	1	–	1	6	14	18	14	2
September,	30·064	55·7	54·4	55·1	50·6	60·9	38·9	25th	69·7	11th	·389	·379	·384	86·7	88·2	87·5	7·0	5·3	6·2	1·043	·350	23rd	13	–	–	–	2	10	1	10	5	5	5	6	5	9	10	5
3rd Quarter,	29·953	57·8	56·2	57·0	51·7	63·7	—	—	—	—	·391	·387	·389	81·8	85·6	83·7	6·8	5·1	6·0	9·360	—	—	50	–	1	3	6	21	5	24	11	11	11	14	24	42	40	7
October, .	29·673	47·7	47·3	47·5	43·3	52·9	35·2	14th	57·4	7th	·295	·288	·292	89·2	88·5	88·9	7·2	6·0	6·6	4·853	·944	19th	22	–	2	1	2	11	3	6	8	7	3	3	9	17	7	2
November, .	30·191	45·4	46·0	45·7	41·7	51·1	29·6	28th	59·7	7th	·276	·284	·280	89·4	90·3	89·9	6·5	6·1	6·3	0·929	·359	22nd	9	2	1	–	2	9	1	1	–	–	4	7	10	20	6	12
December, .	30·096	42·9	43·6	43·3	38·8	48·7	30·9	6th \12th/	55·6	17th	·248	·245	·242	85·6	85·6	85·6	5·7	6·0	5·9	1·554	·274	19th	15	1	–	–	6	7	2	–	–	1	7	14	16	18	3	3
4th Quarter	29·987	45·3	45·6	45·5	41·3	50·9	—	—	—	—	·270	·272	·271	88·1	88·1	88·1	6·5	6·0	6·3	7·336	—	—	46	3	3	1	10	27	6	7	8	8	14	24	35	55	16	17
Annual Means and Totals.	" 29·965	° 49·7	° 48·9	° 49·3	° 44·3	° 55·4	—	—	—	—	" ·302	" ·302	" ·302	% 82·8	% 84·8	% 83·8	6·8	5·7	6·3	" 27·272	—	—	193	15	23	5	34	110	24	65	46	55	58	73	98	181	112	42

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1869 to 1889, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1869 to 1888.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Yearly Rainfall.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
1869, . . .	4·258	1·272	2·422	1·490	5·414	·791	·739	1·559	3·957	1·074	1·989	2·594	27·559
1870, . . .	2·347	1·440	1·789	·838	1·157	·796	·539	1·514	1·634	5·194	1·218	2·393	20·859
1871, . . .	2·624	1·648	·815	3·162	·378	2·265	‡4·391	1·065	4·048	2·917	1·258	·797	25·368
1872, . . .	2·864	2·557	2·419	2·655	2·164	3·276	1·098	4·302	2·464	3·421	3·414	4·932	35·566
1873, . . .	2·650	·925	2·391	·498	·907	·939	3·408	3·944	2·368	3·089	2·009	·692	23·820
1874, . . .	2·019	2·683	·953	1·315	1·747	·405	2·515	4·946	1·709	2·508	3·179	3·207	27·186
1875, . . .	2·141	2·477	1·040	1·008	1·071	2·989	2·751	1·883	3·180	7·049	3·051	1·310	29·950
1876, . . .	·496	1·012	2·158	2·601	·798	1·260	1·337	2 260	3·146	4·505	3·614	†7·566	32·663
1877, . . .	4·422	1·560	2·741	4·707	2·343	·921	3·300	3·536	1·795	2·153	2·438	2·330	32·146
1878, . . .	1·557	1·576	1·157	2·350	4·540	5·655	·650	4·641	1·684	2·095	1·338	1·616	28·262
1879, . . .	1·714	3·706	1·827	1·997	2·048	4·046	4·187	3·704	2·046	1·320	1·251	1·012	28·858
1880, . . .	·593	2·681	3·129	1·882	·847	2·166	6·087	1·401	2·061	§7·358	3·235	3·252	34·512
1881, . . .	1·500	2·879	1·885	1·329	1·532	2·666	1·863	4·739	1·599	3·470	2·173	1·529	27·033
1882, . . .	1·457	1·802	2·260	3·526	1·533	2·384	3·722	1·872	2·619	2·604	3·344	3·782	31·184
1883, . . .	2·479	3·752	1·056	2·207	2·023	1·932	2·222	3·307	3·637	2·205	3·074	1·257	29·351
1884, . . .	2·358	3·518	1·858	1·532	1·358	1·248	2·350	·777	1·214	·834	1·412	2·008	20·467
1885, . . .	1·617	2·812	1·530	2·911	2·532	1·506	1·154	3·050	2·862	3·500	2·398	·742	26·614
1886, . . .	3·241	1·381	2·065	1·524	5·472	1·293	1·722	1·503	2·471	6·163	2·180	3·348	32·966
1887, . . .	1·846	·541	1·485	1·765	·882	* ·252	1·194	1·520	1·513	1·398	3·012	1·223	16·601
1888, . . .	1·247	1·097	3·753	1·993	·978	3·045	3·881	1·270	·728	1·227	6·549	2·911	28·679
Means, . .	2·168	2·194	1·937	2·062	1·986	1·962	2·455	2·640	2·337	3·214	2·607	2·425	27·982
1889, . . .	2·213	2·449	1·076	2·607	2·131	·100	2·570	5·747	1·043	4·853	·329	1·554	27·272

* June, 1887, was the *driest* month of the twenty-one years.
‡ July, 1871, was the *wettest* month of the twenty-one years.
† December, 1876, was the month of the heaviest rainfall.
§ Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—2·736 inches, on October 27th, 1880.

TABLE showing the Monthly and Yearly Number of Rainy Days* at Dublin during the Twenty-one Years 1869 to 1889, inclusive; with the Means for the Twenty Years 1869 to 1888.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total Rainy Days.
1869, . . .	18	18	17	14	19	11	9	10	21	11	17	20	185
1870, . . .	14	18	11	8	14	9	8	7	11	18	11	16	145
1871, . . .	20	16	12	20	9	16	‡28	12	13	16	14	15	191
1872, . . .	23	20	21	12	22	19	12	17	22	22	24	24	238
1873, . . .	21	8	22	8	17	13	25	23	13	18	14	7	189
1874, . . .	14	12	12	16	14	9	19	18	13	22	19	18	186
1875, . . .	23	17	14	12	15	20	18	14	14	26	19	13	205
1876, . . .	9	23	23	17	6	14	10	14	17	20	20	§22	195
1877, . . .	25	19	20	21	18	12	25	24	10	16	22	17	229
1878, . . .	20	14	17	16	23	19	9	22	16	16	11	19	202
1879, . . .	10	23	16	17	23	24	21	19	18	14	10	19	208
1880, . . .	8	17	16	20	9	18	24	10	15	15	20	16	188
1881, . . .	14	18	17	13	15	21	15	21	12	18	18	16	198
1882, . . .	17	16	17	20	16	25	25	11	15	20	24	21	227
1883, . . .	20	17	12	10	13	18	22	14	14	16	19	13	188
1884, . . .	18	20	17	11	16	10	25	8	14	14	14	20	187
1885, . . .	23	19	13	16	23	8	10	14	23	22	17	10	198
1886, . . .	26	15	19	15	21	15	18	13	15	24	18	21	220
1887, . . .	16	11	15	10	10	†5	13	16	16	11	18	19	160
1888, . . .	9	14	18	17	11	18	22	12	10	16	26	17	190
Means, . .	17·4	16·7	16·4	14·7	15·7	15·2	18·0	15·0	15·1	17·8	17·8	16·7	196·5
1889, . . .	16	20	17	21	17	6	15	22	13	22	9	15	193

* *I.e.* days on which ·01 inch, or upwards, of rain fell within the 24 hours. † *Driest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = ·252 inch.
‡ *Wettest* month of the twenty-one years. Rainfall = 4·391 inches. § Month of the heaviest rainfall = 7·566 inches.

TABLE showing the Temperature of the Air in Dublin in 1889, and the Average Temperature for the Twenty Years 1869 to 1888, inclusive, as recorded by Dr. J. W. Moore.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1869, . . .	43·4	45·9	40·3	49·1	47·5	54·9	61·9	58·2	56·0	51·1	44·3	39·1	49·3
1870, . . .	40·7	39·9	42·8	48·6	52·9	58·5	62·1	59·3	56·1	49·4	41·5	36·7	49·0
1871, . . .	37·3	45·3	45·6	48·7	52·5	56·0	59·2	60·8	53·6	50·7	42·6	41·4	49·5
1872, . . .	41·6	45·2	45·1	47·3	49·3	55·2	61·2	58·9	54·8	46·5	43·6	41·4	49·2
1873, . . .	42·2	37·1	42·0	46·3	50·7	57·9	60·2	59·2	53·0	47·1	45·1	44·7	48·9
1874, . . .	42·8	41·6	45·8	49·2	49·8	56·6	60·6	58·0	54·9	49·5	45·8	36·1	49·2
1875, . . .	45·5	40·3	43·1	45·4	53·7	55·3	57·0	60·0	57·2	49·3	43·8	40·4	49·3
1876, . . .	42·3	41·6	40·2	46·0	49·4	55·7	60·7	58·9	54·0	52·4	43·5	44·0	49·1
1877, . . .	42·8	43·9	41·4	45·3	48·7	57·2	57·8	57·6	52·4	50·1	45·0	41·5	48·7
1878, . . .	42·4	43·9	43·6	47·8	52·4	57·2	61·0	59·8	55·6	50·7	37·3	32·0	48·6
1879, . . .	34·7	39·5	41·6	43·7	47·6	54·9	56·3	56·6	53·3	49·0	43·1	37·0	46·4
1880, . . .	39·0	44·2	44·4	46·8	51·0	56·0	57·9	60·5	57·6	44·5	43·4	41·6	48·9
1881, . . .	32·4	39·8	42·3	44·7	52·3	55·3	59·9	56·0	53·6	47·2	49·4	39·8	47·7
1882, . . .	43·9	45·4	45·9	46·0	52·0	54·7	58·5	58·2	52·0	49·3	42·7	37·4	48·9
1883, . . .	42·4	42·8	38·0	45·5	50·6	55·3	56·9	58·3	54·3	49·0	43·5	41·8	48·2
1884, . . .	44·5	43·4	44·5	45·3	51·3	56·6	59·7	60·3	56·9	49·2	43·0	40·8	49·6
1885, . . .	40·8	42·7	40·7	45·6	47·4	54·8	59·6	55·9	53·2	44·6	45·1	41·2	47·6
1886, . . .	37·1	38·9	40·5	45·1	49·3	56·3	59·9	59·3	55·1	51·2	45·7	37·0	47·9
1887, . . .	40·7	41·9	40·3	43·9	50·6	60·9	62·4	59·0	53·0	46·5	41·8	39·1	48·3
1888, . . .	41·3	37·9	38·9	44·7	51·2	55·1	56·3	57·0	53·4	48·1	46·8	42·7	47·8
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Average, .	40·9	42·1	42·4	46·3	50·5	56·2	59·5	58·6	54·5	48·8	43·9	39·8	48·6
1889, . . .	41·6	39·4	43·0	45·2	53·4	58·2	57·4	57·5	54·8	47·2	45·6	42·9	48·9

N.B.—The temperatures given above were deduced from the maximal and minimal readings of the Thermometer by Kaemtz's Formula, viz.—

$$\text{min.} + \{\text{max.} - \text{min.} \times \cdot 41\} = \text{Mean Temperature.}$$

Dublin Castle,
8th July, 1890.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the year 1889.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. Ridgeway.

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House,
Rutland-square.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

1890.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING

THE ACREAGE UNDER CROPS,

ALSO THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK

IN

EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE,

1889–1890.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1890.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the Annual General Abstracts, which give, by Counties and Provinces, the acreage under Crops, and the number and description of Live Stock in 1890.

The materials necessary for the compilation of these Statistics were obtained by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Metropolitan Police, who discharged this important duty with zeal and efficiency.

The Abstracts have been carefully compiled from summaries made by the Enumerators, and may in some slight degree differ from the revised figures which will be subsequently published.

Division of Land.

The following Table shows, by Provinces, the total extent under Crops, Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, and Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1889 and 1890:—

Provinces.		Total Extent under Crops.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, Water, Roads, Fences, &c.*	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Leinster,	1889,	1,367,429	2,610,159	3,149	100,080	757,693	4,838,510
	1890,	1,331,324	2,653,712	3,240	101,283	748,951	
Munster,	1889,	1,240,476	3,162,757	3,626	109,576	1,418,247	5,934,682
	1890,	1,196,780	3,238,806	6,953	107,519	1,384,624	
Ulster,	1889,	1,772,658	2,176,148	3,025	62,530	1,307,960	5,322,321
	1890,	1,741,003	2,232,867	3,090	62,957	1,282,404	
Connaught,	1889,	675,453	2,049,233	2,650	54,450	1,451,454	4,233,240
	1890,	649,858	2,085,789	2,255	55,688	1,439,650	
Total,	1889,	5,056,016	9,998,297	12,450	326,636	4,935,354	20,328,753 †
	1890,	4,918,965	10,211,174	15,538	327,447	4,855,629	

* Including 133,035 acres under water.

† Exclusive of 494,726 acres under the larger rivers, lakes, and tideways.

Division of Land.

The total extent under crops in 1890 is 4,918,965 acres, being a net decrease on the extent in 1889 of 137,051 acres, or 2·7 per cent. There was a decrease in Leinster of 36,105 acres, or 2·6 per cent.; in Munster, of 43,696 acres, or 3·5 per cent.; in Ulster, of 31,655 acres, or 1·8 per cent.; and in Connaught, of 25,595 acres, or 3·8 per cent.

In 1889 the extent returned under grass was 9,998,297 acres, in 1890 the amount returned is 10,211,174 acres, being an increase of 212,877 acres; the extent returned as fallow in 1889 was 12,450 acres, and in 1890, 15,538 acres; the extent under woods and plantations in 1889 was 326,636 acres, against 327,447 acres in 1890; and the extent returned under "Bog and Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, &c.," in 1889 was 4,935,354 acres, against 4,855,629 acres in 1890, being a decrease of 79,725 acres; of the acreage thus returned in 1890, 1,784,717 acres have been entered by the enumerators as bog and marsh, and 2,185,798 acres as barren mountain land.

Total Extent under Crops.

Cereal crops

Cereal Crops.—Compared with 1889 there appears a *decrease* of 18,711 acres in the acreage under oats; of 3,940 acres under barley, and of 1,311 acres under bere and rye; while there is an *increase* of 3,463 acres under wheat, and of 13 acres under beans and pease; showing a total *decrease* of 20,486 acres in the extent under cereal crops.

Green crops

Green Crops.—The acreage under mangel wurzel and beet root has *increased* by 2,430 acres; cabbage by 3,520 acres; and vetches and rape by 228 acres. The extent under potatoes *decreased* by 6,433 acres; turnips by 2,552 acres; and carrots, parsnips, and other green crops by 2,546 acres, leaving a net *decrease* of 5,353 acres in the extent under green crops.

Flax.—The acreage under flax in 1889 was 113,652 acres, and in 1890 the extent returned under this crop is 96,871 acres, being a *decrease* of 16,781 acres.

Meadow and Clover.

In the returns for 1889 the area under meadow and clover is shown as the extent for hay only, subdivided under the headings "Clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation" and "Permanent pasture, or grass *not broken up in rotation.*" The extent for hay under "Clover, &c." in 1889, was 670,242 acres, and in 1890 is 631,639 acres, being a *decrease* of 38,603 acres. The area for hay on permanent pasture in 1889 was 1,517,280 acres, and in 1890 is 1,461,452 acres, showing a *decrease* of 55,828 acres, being equal to a net decrease of 94,431 acres in the area under meadow and clover.

The following statements show the acreage under each crop in 1889 and 1890 respectively, with the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

Cereal Crops.

	1889.	1890.	Increase in 1890.	Decrease in 1890.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat, ...	89,745	93,208	3,463	—
Oats, ...	1,238,952	1,220,241	—	18,711
Barley, ...	185,783	181,843	—	3,940
Bere and Rye, . . .	16,257	14,946	—	1,311
Beans and Pease, . .	4,356	4,369	13	—
Total, . . .	1,535,093	1,514,607	—	20,486

Decrease in Cereal Crops in 1890, . . 20,486 Acres.

GREEN CROPS.

	1889.	1890.	Increase in 1890.	Decrease in 1890.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
POTATOES,	787,234	780,801	—	6,433
TURNIPS,	297,913	295,361	—	2,552
MANGEL WURZEL AND BEET ROOT,	44,021	46,451	2,430	—
CABBAGE,	42,437	45,957	3,520	—
VETCHES AND RAPE,	13,038	13,266	228	—
CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND OTHER GREEN CROPS,	35,106	32,560	—	2,546
TOTAL,	1,219,749	1,214,396	—	5,353

Decrease in Green Crops in 1890, 5,353 Acres.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CEREALS, GREEN CROPS, &c.

	1889.	1890.	Increase in 1890.	Decrease in 1890.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CEREAL CROPS,	1,535,093	1,514,607	—	20,486
GREEN CROPS,	1,219,749	1,214,396	—	5,353
FLAX,	113,652	96,871	—	16,781
MEADOW AND CLOVER. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	670,242	631,639	—	38,603
MEADOW AND CLOVER. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,	1,517,280	1,461,452	—	55,828
TOTAL,	5,056,016	4,918,965	—	137,051

Total *Decrease* in extent of *Land under Crops* in 1890, 137,051 Acres.

Table showing the area under the several Crops in each year from 1886 to 1890, inclusive:— Extent under Crops, 1886 to 1890.

CROPS.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat,	69,546	67,181	99,013	89,745	93,208
Oats,	1,321,983	1,315,055	1,280,858	1,238,952	1,220,241
Barley,	181,598	162,169	170,929	185,783	181,843
Bere and Rye,	10,874	11,032	14,322	16,257	14,946
Beans and Pease,	6,703	7,026	5,823	4,356	4,369
Potatoes,	799,847	796,939	804,566	787,234	780,801
Turnips,	299,323	300,123	294,237	297,913	295,361
Mangel Wurzel & Beet Root,	37,413	41,733	45,749	44,021	46,451
Cabbage,	40,112	43,673	42,508	42,437	45,957
Vetches and Rape,	13,782	13,618	15,011	13,038	13,266
Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops,	30,835	33,006	32,074	35,106	32,560
Flax,	127,890	130,284	113,613	113,652	96,871
Meadow and Clover. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2,094,209	636,435	627,732	670,242	631,639
Meadow and Clover. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*,		1,507,383	1,594,248	1,517,280	1,461,452
Total Extent under Crops,	5,034,115	5,065,657	5,140,683	5,056,016	4,918,965

Return of Live Stock.

Live Stock, 1889 and 1890.

It appears from the following Table that between 1889 and 1890 there has been an *increase* in the number of horses and mules amounting to 11,369; and in the number of cattle amounting to 146,579; there has been an *increase* in sheep amounting to 534,618, and pigs exhibit an *increase* of 189,609. Of the 15,411,109 poultry enumerated in 1890, 1,026,572 were turkeys, 2,211,146 were geese, 3,001,617 were ducks, and 9,171,774 were ordinary fowl.

Number of Live Stock, 1881 to 1890.

Table showing the Number of Live Stock in each year from 1881 to 1890, inclusive:—

Years.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1881, . . .	574,746	187,143	3,956,595	3,256,185	1,095,830	266,078	13,972,426
1882, . . .	565,925	187,782	3,987,211	3,071,755	1,430,128	263,272	13,999,096
1883, . . .	561,427	189,760	4,096,953	3,219,311	1,348,364	263,146	13,382,430
1884, . . .	562,439	191,339	4,112,789	3,245,212	1,306,550	254,411	12,747,460
1885, . . .	576,430	197,170	4,228,851	3,478,056	1,269,092	264,437	13,850,532
1886, . . .	578,299	196,245	4,183,924	3,366,043	1,263,142	266,176	13,909,822
1887, . . .	587,234	199,512	4,157,404	3,377,826	1,403,456	271,729	14,460,643
1888, . . .	595,368	203,152	4,099,195	3,626,669	1,397,825	295,678	14,486,400
1889, . . .	604,102	206,236	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	303,933	14,856,517
1890, . . .	615,471	213,044	4,240,753	4,323,805	1,570,279	327,153	15,411,109
Difference in Numbers between 1889 and 1890, . .	Increase, 11,369	Increase, 6,808	Increase, 146,579	Increase, 534,618	Increase, 189,609	Increase, 23,220	Increase, 554,592

Scutching Mills, 1890.

Scutching Mills.—In connexion with the area under Flax, I beg to state that the number of Scutching Mills enumerated in 1890 is as follows:—In the province of Ulster, 1,045; Leinster, 7; Munster, 5; and Connaught, 2; making a total of 1,059 for Ireland.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

Thomas W. Grimshaw,

Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
7th August, 1890.

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

SHOWING THE

ACREAGE UNDER CROPS

ALSO THE

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK,

1889–1890.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent, in Statute Acres and						
		Corn Crops.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Leinster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Carlow, . . 1889,	1,813	19,546	5,522	1	.	9,649	4,945
	221,294 acres, 1890,	2,225	20,221	5,299	12	2	9,615	4,627
2	Dublin, . . 1889,	4,288	13,546	2,576	82	83	8,699	2,668
	226,895 acres, 1890,	4,217	12,496	1,991	119	102	8,240	2,430
3	Kildare, . . 1889,	2,013	21,825	13,454	417	9	8,179	11,224
	418,497 acres, 1890,	1,980	20,617	12,742	386	29	8,749	10,752
4	Kilkenny, . . 1889,	6,519	31,469	17,788	8	.	16,886	9,454
	507,254 acres, 1890,	6,858	31,458	17,531	8	9	16,941	9,766
5	King's, . . 1889,	349	20,373	19,423	778	6	15,437	10,121
	493,019 acres, 1890,	523	19,633	18,857	784	.	15,009	9,914
6	Longford, . . 1889,	320	13,479	18	253	.	10,999	2,327
	257,221 acres, 1890,	347	13,523	19	140	2	11,345	2,284
7	Louth & Drogheda, Co. of Town. 1889,	1,131	23,469	15,155	18	73	11,545	8,977
	201,618 acres, 1890,	1,043	24,219	14,803	21	68	11,378	8,889
8	Meath, . . 1889,	1,151	25,488	1,050	197	6	11,192	5,986
	578,247 acres, 1890,	1,517	23,824	1,056	217	20	11,194	6,138
9	Queen's, . . . 1889,	659	19,739	22,415	31	4	15,561	11,898
	424,854 acres, 1890,	937	20,919	23,408	46	2	15,648	11,779
10	Westmeath, . 1889,	49	17,897	440	201	7	10,755	5,004
	434,017 acres, 1890,	89	17,044	373	198	2	10,354	4,975
11	Wexford, . . 1889,	5,501	49,170	34,068	57	1,262	22,480	18,351
	575,700 acres, 1890,	5,944	49,986	31,916	24	1,376	22,883	17,903
12	Wicklow, . . 1889,	1,101	23,646	618	1	.	10,273	5,234
	499,894 acres, 1890,	1,117	23,888	550	13	.	10,458	5,338
	Total of Leinster, 1889,	24,894	279,647	132,527	2,044	1,450	151,655	96,189
	4,838,510 acres, 1890,	26,797	277,828	128,545	1,968	1,612	151,814	94,795
	Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1890,	Increase, 1,903	Decrease, 1,819	Decrease, 3,982	Decrease, 76	Increase, 162	Increase, 159	Decrease, 1,394

for each County and Province, in the Years 1889 and 1890.

Parts of Statute Acres, under: Green Crops. Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips and other Green Crops.	Flax.	Hay only. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*	Total Extent under Crops.	Years.	Population in 1881.	Number.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Leinster:	
640	651	44	530	.	14,563	19,217	77,121	1889	46,568	1
658	785	46	482	.	14,286	18,423	76,681	1890		
836	999	83	2,289	.	12,574	33,856	82,579	1889	418,910	2
939	808	30	2,207	.	12,140	31,065	76,784	1890		
1,216	277	306	500	.	18,831	39,422	117,673	1889	75,804	3
1,249	395	224	561	.	17,022	36,988	111,694	1890		
1,571	1,767	94	563	1	22,565	43,675	152,360	1889	99,531	4
1,672	1,748	59	473	.	23,317	39,060	148,900	1890		
1,715	638	864	958	1	12,923	38,592	122,178	1889	72,852	5
1,742	677	958	1,005	.	11,097	36,199	116,398	1890		
449	834	103	533	49	6,309	30,114	65,787	1889	61,009	6
482	878	91	415	36	5,601	30,406	65,569	1890		
639	423	150	725	728	17,804	8,978	89,815	1889	77,684	7
501	387	113	672	329	18,083	8,486	88,992	1890		
961	380	163	983	65	15,480	65,496	128,548	1889	87,469	8
1,155	481	113	1,189	40	15,431	62,886	125,252	1890		
1,544	713	229	455	.	19,200	42,604	135,052	1889	73,124	9
1,746	810	176	491	.	19,196	36,529	131,687	1890		
1,163	760	289	765	.	8,509	44,605	90,444	1889	71,798	10
1,267	909	309	768	1	8,799	43,151	88,239	1890		
3,091	1,998	110	852	1	39,410	26,641	202,992	1889	123,854	11
3,125	2,031	134	781	55	37,144	26,127	199,429	1890		
766	676	63	620	.	15,991	43,891	102,880	1889	70,386	12
808	763	190	612	1	15,484	42,477	101,699	1890		
14,591	10,116	2,498	9,773	845	204,109	437,091	1,367,429	1889	Total of Leinster, 1,278,989	
15,344	10,672	2,443	9,647	462	197,600	411,797	1,331,324	1890		
Increase, 753	Increase, 556	Decrease, 55	Decrease, 126	Decrease, 383	Decrease, 6,509	Decrease, 25,294	Decrease, 36,105		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1890.	

[*continued on page* 10.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent in Statute Acres, and						
		Corn Crops.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Munster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Clare, . . . 1889,	2,748	13,783	692	1,459	40	23,039	5,487
	768,265 acres, 1890,	2,519	12,530	640	1,085	73	21,880	5,381
2	Cork, . . . 1889,	12,122	96,862	16,049	233	22	62,004	29,684
	1,838,921 acres, 1890,	12,089	94,762	17,075	247	12	60,732	30,844
3	Kerry, . . . 1889,	2,131	24,494	2,048	626	14	28,177	5,266
	1,159,356 acres, 1890,	2,223	24,134	2,425	529	24	28,104	5,234
4	Limerick, . . . 1889,	5,750	17,671	1,239	73	8	20,833	5,114
	662,973 acres, 1890,	5,774	16,426	911	72	4	19,662	5,180
5	Tipperary, . . 1889,	8,029	42,761	20,590	142	15	31,985	19,495
	1,048,969 acres, 1890,	7,652	42,364	21,498	126	2	31,569	19,927
6	Waterford, . . 1889,	1,985	28,104	1,565	79	.	14,040	5,929
	456,198 acres, 1890,	1,520	27,791	1,469	45	.	14,116	6,012
	Total of Munster 1889,	32,765	223,675	42,183	2,612	99	180,078	70,975
	5,934,682 acres, 1890,	31,777	218,007	44,018	2,104	115	176,063	72,578
	Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1890,	Decrease, 988	Decrease, 5,668	Increase, 1,835	Decrease, 508	Increase, 16	Decrease, 4,015	Increase, 1,603
	Connaught:							
1	Galway, . . . 1889,	6,095	43,973	3,662	2,808	111	43,251	12,498
	1,502,362 acres, 1890,	6,258	43,533	3,264	2,156	73	43,262	12,255
2	Leitrim, . . . 1889,	70	11,859	5	354	1	16,804	1,036
	376,212 acres, 1890,	34	11,196	13	413	3	16,645	1,118
3	Mayo, . . . 1889,	1,829	49,470	1,154	3,163	51	48,097	8,077
	1,318,130 acres, 1890,	1,628	48,634	740	3,177	33	46,576	7,639
4	Roscommon, . . 1889,	457	23,113	267	1,417	10	25,067	4,666
	585,407 acres, 1890,	440	22,198	161	1,255	2	24,518	4,710
5	Sligo, . . . 1889,	784	20,369	595	445	6	19,362	3,192
	451,129 acres, 1890,	791	18,481	559	443	3	18,417	3,312
	Total of Connaught, 1889,	9,235	148,784	5,683	8,187	179	152,581	29,469
	4,233,240 acres 1890,	9,151	144,042	4,737	7,444	114	149,418	29,034
	Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1890,	Decrease, 84	Decrease, 4,742	Decrease, 946	Decrease, 743	Decrease, 65	Decrease, 3,163	Decrease, 435

for each County and Province, in the Years 1889 and 1890—*continued.*

Parts of Statute Acres under:										
Green Crops.				Flax.	Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.	Years.	Population in 1881.	Number.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass NOT *broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Munster:	
2,835	1,913	49	955	19	8,109	83,863	144,991	1889	141,457	1
2,704	1,944	30	701	22	5,191	85,229	139,929	1890		
8,083	4,082	1,860	3,165	86	54,878	129,311	418,441	1889	495,607	2
8,673	4,711	1,838	2,878	200	49,580	119,532	403,173	1890		
1,870	4,076	310	883	10	6,093	93,003	169,001	1889	201,039	3
2,202	4,687	337	656	35	6,702	85,691	162,983	1890		
1,768	2,128	87	818	1	7,793	107,892	171,175	1889	180,632	4
1,823	2,215	185	869	4	7,711	97,415	158,251	1890		
2,639	3,270	405	1,013	.	34,278	91,806	256,428	1889	199,612	5
2,587	3,824	457	1,108	4	31,322	91,890	254,330	1890		
1,851	1,552	58	637	.	12,879	11,761	80,440	1889	112,768	6
1,971	1,703	82	684	.	11,389	11,332	78,114	1890		
19,046	17,021	2,769	7,471	116	124,030	517,636	1,240,476	1889	Total of Munster, 1,331,115	
19,960	19,084	2,929	6,896	265	111,895	491,089	1,196,780	1890		
Increase, 914	Increase, 2,063	Increase, 160	Decrease, 575	Increase, 149	Decrease, 12,135	Decrease, 26,547	Decrease, 43,696		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Munster in 1890.	
									Connaught:	
2,393	1,881	2,791	1,367	6	12,186	76,674	209,696	1889	242,005	1
2,441	2,190	3,220	1,038	7	12,126	73,911	205,734	1890		
325	1,250	42	359	52	1,372	48,072	81,601	1889	90,372	2
373	1,432	27	439	28	898	48,708	81,327	1890		
744	2,271	623	1,462	123	11,240	40,025	168,329	1889	245,212	3
718	2,165	298	1,040	118	9,936	37,041	159,743	1890		
797	1,177	771	581	1	4,920	66,472	129,716	1889	132,490	4
956	1,211	658	674	3	6,121	59,351	122,258	1890		
683	1,325	61	636	23	7,101	31,529	86,111	1889	111,578	5
731	1,201	36	595	7	4,404	31,816	80,796	1890		
4,942	7,904	4,288	4,405	205	36,819	262,772	675,453	1889	Total of Connaught 821,657	
5,219	8,199	4,239	3,786	163	33,485	250,827	649,858	1890		
Increase, 277	Increase, 295	Decrease, 49	Decrease, 619	Decrease, 42	Decrease, 3,334	Decrease, 11,945	Decrease, 25,595		*Increase* or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1890	

[*continued on page* 12.

TABLE showing, in Statute Acres, the extent of Land under Crops,

Number.	Provinces and Counties, with their Areas in Statute Acres.	Extent in Statute Acres, and						
		Corn Crops.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Ulster:	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Antrim, . . 1889,	2,034	70,661	895	36	1,324	42,572	10,683
	711,276 acres, 1890,	2,114	69,047	823	58	1,218	42,673	10,121
2	Armagh, . . 1889,	2,600	51,727	53	167	194	27,574	8,425
	313,036 acres, 1890,	3,279	50,708	101	182	253	26,384	7,670
3	Cavan, . . 1889,	389	39,084	55	202	10	27,943	2,861
	467,011 acres, 1890,	473	38,542	28	168	4	28,215	3,083
4	Donegal, . . 1889,	591	86,406	1,724	1,344	354	44,979	17,618
	1,190,269 acres, 1890,	901	89,268	1,322	1,645	356	45,437	18,292
5	Down, . . 1889,	12,752	102,848	584	86	465	47,735	19,989
	611,927 acres, 1890,	13,951	100,762	383	89	455	48,123	18,206
6	Fermanagh, . 1889,	950	19,638	36	480	33	15,726	2,908
	417,665 acres, 1890,	969	19,388	37	305	13	15,806	3,220
7	Londonderry, . 1889,	1,276	70,986	1,200	645	207	31,762	14,456
	513,388 acres, 1890,	1,305	71,069	952	474	172	31,503	13,981
8	Monaghan, . 1889,	753	49,246	787	105	14	22,828	8,412
	318,806 acres, 1890,	921	45,305	856	76	33	22,460	8,336
9	Tyrone, . . 1889,	1,506	96,250	56	349	27	41,801	15,928
	778,943 acres, 1890,	1,570	96,275	41	433	24	42,905	16,045
	Total of Ulster, 1889,	22,851	586,846	5,390	3,414	2,628	302,920	101,280
	5,322,321 acres, 1890,	25,483	580,364	4,543	3,430	2,528	303,506	98,954
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1890,	Increase, 2,632	Decrease, 6,482	Decrease, 847	Increase, 16	Decrease, 100	Increase, 586	Decrease, 2,326
	Total of Ireland, 1889,	89,745	1,238,952	185,783	16,257	4,356	787,234	297,913
	20,328,753 acres, 1890,	93,208	1,220,241	181,843	14,946	4,369	780,801	295,361
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1890,	Increase, 3,463	Decrease, 18,711	Decrease, 3,940	Decrease, 1,311	Increase, 13	Decrease, 6,433	Decrease, 2,552

for each County and Province, in the Years 1889 and 1890—*continued.*

Parts of Statute Acres under:								Years.	Population in 1881.	Number.
Green Crops.				Flax.	Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.			
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Vetches and Rape.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green Crops.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *broken up in Rotation.*				
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Ulster:	
229	207	596	1,001	15,498	51,040	49,185	245,961	1889	421,943	1
323	252	625	846	16,156	51,782	45,916	241,954	1890		
595	286	417	1,097	8,566	33,457	22,026	157,184	1889	163,177	2
753	326	341	1,036	6,907	31,622	21,441	151,003	1890		
469	1,180	136	1,626	5,706	17,476	53,411	150,548	1889	129,476	3
521	1,477	141	1,303	5,016	16,026	55,119	150,116	1890		
817	2,531	763	1,270	10,489	24,142	44,366	237,394	1889	206,035	4
725	2,684	1,069	1,122	7,690	21,280	44,813	236,604	1890		
965	556	732	2,525	20,945	71,600	11,973	293,755	1889	272,107	5
940	659	659	2,268	16,524	69,499	11,261	283,779	1890		
735	310	78	585	2,743	6,104	57,985	108,311	1889	84,879	6
748	536	112	593	2,435	7,105	58,911	110,178	1890		
271	878	390	1,541	16,148	32,104	15,113	186,977	1889	164,991	7
232	495	232	1,419	14,412	32,270	16,057	184,573	1890		
885	512	180	1,256	12,532	29,755	13,560	140,825	1889	102,748	8
1,057	500	249	1,115	9,555	24,895	14,728	130,086	1890		
476	936	191	2,556	19,859	39,606	32,162	251,703	1889	197,719	9
629	1,073	227	2,529	17,286	34,180	30,493	252,710	1890		
5,442	7,396	3,483	13,457	112,486	305,284	299,781	1,772,658	1889	Total of Ulster, 1,743,075	
5,928	8,002	3,655	12,231	95,981	288,659	307,739	1,741,003	1890		
Increase, 486	Increase, 606	Increase, 172	Decrease, 1,226	Decrease, 16,505	Decrease, 16,625	Increase, 7,958	Decrease, 31,655	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1890.		
44,021	42,437	13,038	35,106	113,652	670,242	1,517,280	5,056,016	1889	Total of Ireland, 5,174,836.	
46,451	45,957	13,266	32,560	96,871	631,639	1,461,452	4,918,965	1890		
Increase, 2,430	Increase, 3,520	Increase, 228	Decrease, 2,546	Decrease, 16,781	Decrease, 38,603	Decrease, 55,828	Decrease, 137,051	*Increase* or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1890.		

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle		
			Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Leinster:												
1	Carlow,	1889,	5,185	278	469	1,419	1,259	8,610	355	2,579	11,151	11,966	10,078
		1890,	5,050	281	482	1,462	1,205	8,480	381	2,597	11,584	12,119	11,329
2	Dublin,	1889,	5,796	10947	2,711	1,237	731	21,422	342	1,906	15,673	28,269	10,949
		1890,	5,633	10974	2,919	1,299	978	21,803	381	2,194	16,391	27,111	11,563
3	Kildare,	1889,	7,446	674	1,561	2,903	1,691	14,275	587	4,018	12,851	48,680	21,426
		1890,	7,668	994	1,533	2,578	1,656	14,429	598	4,256	13,876	46,734	22,289
4	Kilkenny,	1889,	11,351	426	581	3,426	2,516	18,300	1,067	5,478	33,775	23,348	29,091
		1890,	11,423	569	578	3,622	2,765	18,957	1,147	5,661	35,551	23,905	31,001
5	King's,	1889,	8,943	194	580	2,656	1,989	14,362	1,082	6,457	14,827	27,543	16,809
		1890,	8,916	337	559	2,598	2,371	14,781	1,060	6,729	15,598	26,849	18,681
6	Longford,	1889,	4,456	144	262	1,451	1,376	7,689	506	3,193	15,666	14,247	14,356
		1890,	4,494	191	259	1,538	1,489	7,971	552	3,283	16,435	12,944	14,663
7	Louth, and Drogheda Co. of Town,	1889,	6,915	699	590	1,383	1,274	10,861	313	1,665	9,272	12,140	10,276
		1890,	6,646	640	592	1,314	1,190	10,382	226	1,691	9,120	13,088	10,623
8	Meath,	1889,	8,782	649	1,974	3,024	1,986	16,415	521	2,705	14,504	124313	33,442
		1890,	8,506	846	1,968	3,092	2,264	16,676	553	2,977	14,892	120031	36,634
9	Queen's,	1889,	9,003	335	654	2,350	1,814	14,156	1,064	5,663	19,146	25,447	17,434
		1890,	8,908	310	675	2,374	1,860	14,127	1,082	6,012	20,406	23,931	18,452
10	Westmeath,	1889,	7,193	238	919	2,577	2,113	13,040	689	4,587	14,206	45,374	26,693
		1890,	6,890	319	898	2,656	2,093	12,856	693	4,706	14,412	46,121	26,706
11	Wexford,	1889,	17,983	879	1,032	5,246	3,854	28,994	1,738	8,178	33,120	24,539	27,807
		1890,	17,965	791	1,089	5,470	4,046	29,361	1,885	8,227	35,762	23,844	28,005
12	Wicklow,	1889,	7,244	519	649	1,968	1,253	11,633	348	3,387	21,645	20,396	16,385
		1890,	7,322	515	756	1,862	1,372	11,827	348	3,555	22,914	19,667	18,005
	Total of Leinster,	1889,	100,297	15,982	11,982	29,640	21,856	179,757	8,612	49,816	215,836	406,262	234,748
		1890,	99,421	16,767	12,308	29,865	23,289	181,650	8,906	51,888	226,941	396,344	247,951
	Increase or *Decrease* in Leinster in 1890,		Decrease 876	Increase 785	Increase 326	Increase 225	Increase 1,433	Increase 1,893	Increase 294	Increase 2,072	Increase 11,105	Decrease 9,918	Increase 13,203

in each County and Province, in the Years 1889 and 1890.

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
		One year old and upwards.										
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.				
9,343	42,538	28,228	13,352	29,233	70,813	2,391	20,513	22,904	3,389	190,803	1889	1
10,007	45,039	32,100	12,520	35,161	79,781	2,736	23,373	26,109	3,835	196,454	1890	
7,521	62,412	24,036	10,507	20,561	55,104	1,429	9,349	10,778	5,405	244,616	1889	2
8,317	63,382	28,850	12,980	24,509	66,339	1,611	11,626	13,237	5,610	243,089	1890	
12,897	95,854	54,039	26,654	49,163	129,856	1,610	13,647	15,257	3,669	228,889	1889	3
14,044	96,943	60,632	29,716	59,253	149,601	2,278	15,124	17,402	4,030	227,916	1890	
26,772	112,986	34,047	16,664	35,527	86,238	4,661	35,745	40,406	7,117	432,681	1889	4
29,768	120,225	42,580	18,956	44,416	105,952	5,832	43,225	49,057	7,702	450,760	1890	
10,744	69,923	37,732	22,975	37,999	98,706	3,023	26,496	29,519	4,960	304,627	1889	5
12,625	73,753	41,771	26,368	44,697	112,836	3,727	30,063	33,790	5,801	307,055	1890	
12,753	57,022	10,765	4,302	11,670	26,737	2,312	17,846	20,158	8,289	224,367	1889	6
13,519	57,561	12,751	5,734	12,870	31,355	2,435	22,449	24,884	9,429	242,099	1890	
6,796	38,486	21,681	4,259	20,361	46,301	1,864	15,936	17,800	4,674	233,773	1889	7
7,575	40,406	25,973	3,820	25,406	55,199	1,844	16,566	18,410	5,726	245,081	1890	
13,761	186,020	73,515	39,929	69,953	183,397	1,441	14,119	15,560	7,554	343,107	1889	8
16,239	187,796	81,577	44,054	78,588	204,219	2,103	16,807	18,910	8,386	365,791	1890	
12,847	74,874	24,771	14,413	24,668	63,852	3,518	28,835	32,353	5,342	272,493	1889	9
15,274	78,063	29,494	18,678	31,990	80,162	4,019	33,238	37,257	5,302	281,652	1890	
15,506	101,779	45,320	34,290	51,424	131,034	1,287	19,371	20,658	7,775	292,797	1889	10
16,804	104,043	46,704	39,635	55,914	142,253	1,562	21,143	22,705	7,764	288,025	1890	
24,923	110,389	57,133	22,345	57,784	137,262	8,806	61,489	70,295	7,659	606,819	1889	11
28,284	115,895	70,134	27,231	78,509	175,874	10,393	74,297	84,690	7,939	626,094	1890	
15,511	73,937	71,593	46,053	62,800	180,446	3,032	19,447	22,479	6,423	209,471	1889	12
16,774	77,360	76,324	41,705	70,133	188,162	3,676	23,491	27,167	6,977	229,210	1890	
169,374	1,026,220	482,860	255,743	471,143	1,209,746	35,374	282,793	318,167	72,256	3,584,443	1889	
189,230	1,060,466	548,890	281,397	561,446	1,391,733	42,216	331,402	373,618	78,501	3,703,226	1890	
Increase 19,856	Increase 34,246	Increase 66,030	Increase 25,654	Increase 90,303	Increase 181,987	Increase 6,842	Increase 48,609	Increase 55,451	Increase 6,245	Increase 118,783	—	

[continued on page 16.

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	Provinces and Counties.		Horses.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle.		
			Two years old and upwards, kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
			Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Munster:												
1	Clare,	1889,	11,172	476	566	3,129	3,044	18,387	769	10,901	53,000	29,241	37,070
		1890,	11,139	456	532	3,253	3,260	18,640	642	11,098	55,021	31,128	39,435
2	Cork,	1889,	32,761	2,321	2,164	7,649	7,584	52,479	2,436	12,438	167,264	42,045	64,590
		1890,	32,332	2,447	2,316	8,188	8,645	53,928	2,433	12,820	172,108	41,890	70,105
3	Kerry,	1889,	10,322	480	374	1,400	2,184	14,760	2,889	10,929	99,760	23,261	33,648
		1890,	10,665	534	406	1,601	2,238	15,444	2,849	11,551	104,137	23,435	37,625
4	Limerick,	1889,	9,800	1,069	971	2,425	2,043	16,308	2,196	9,781	93,081	28,798	30,357
		1890,	10,169	1,101	959	2,575	2,322	17,126	2,362	9,842	98,156	30,645	32,962
5	Tipperary,	1889,	17,674	889	1,320	5,130	4,132	29,145	2,188	14,180	76,784	55,880	55,864
		1890,	17,940	898	1,501	5,316	4,879	30,534	2,357	14,904	82,476	57,617	58,116
6	Waterford,	1889,	7,999	672	708	2,667	1,849	13,895	959	4,451	35,054	14,642	19,313
		1890,	8,010	603	778	3,000	2,230	14,621	1,010	4,738	37,168	15,918	20,925
	Total of Munster,	1889,	89,728	5,907	6,103	22,400	20,836	144,974	11,437	62,680	524,943	193,867	240,842
		1890,	90,255	6,039	6,492	23,933	23,574	150,293	11,653	64,953	549,066	200,633	259,168
	Increase or *Decrease* in Munster in 1890,		Increase 527	Increase 132	Increase 389	Increase 1,533	Increase 2,738	Increase 5,319	Increase 216	Increase 2,273	Increase 24,123	Increase 6,766	Increase 18,326
	Connaught:												
1	Galway,	1889,	17,137	771	966	5,506	6,011	30,391	2,182	16,758	43,783	65,403	50,023
		1890,	17,247	616	1,123	6,005	6,294	31,285	2,128	17,761	44,190	67,924	50,676
2	Leitrim,	1889,	2,568	145	177	715	644	4,249	254	8,940	35,775	12,193	16,889
		1890,	2,602	178	145	742	673	4,340	328	8,966	36,434	12,583	19,088
3	Mayo,	1889,	11,044	567	543	2,337	3,421	17,912	2,514	23,597	53,351	46,036	39,358
		1890,	11,271	525	576	2,271	3,339	17,982	2,038	24,553	53,082	51,395	37,800
4	Roscommon,	1889,	5,261	388	516	2,246	2,000	10,411	1,761	10,070	29,359	31,335	31,489
		1890,	5,504	382	505	2,318	2,020	10,729	1,741	10,678	30,349	32,491	30,267
5	Sligo,	1889,	5,257	188	306	1,611	1,281	8,643	735	9,640	30,695	17,350	20,699
		1890,	5,029	273	289	1,448	1,318	8,357	747	8,445	29,838	16,917	19,479
	Total of Connaught,	1889,	41,267	2,059	2,508	12,415	13,357	71,606	7,446	69,005	192,963	172,317	158,458
		1890,	41,653	1,974	2,638	12,784	13,644	72,693	6,982	70,403	193,893	181,310	157,310
	Increase or *Decrease* in Connaught in 1890,		Increase 386	Decrease 85	Increase 130	Increase 369	Increase 287	Increase 1,087	Decrease 464	Increase 1,398	Increase 930	Increase 8,993	Decrease 1,148

in each County and Province, in the Years 1889 and 1890—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.						
		One year old and upwards.										
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	Ewes.	Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
42,473	161,784	48,343	22,543	52,327	123,213	6,626	43,088	49,714	16,361	421,029	1889	1
45,452	171,036	51,791	26,118	55,599	133,508	6,791	45,524	52,315	18,150	416,927	1890	
104,452	378,351	144,870	36,233	150,811	331,914	23,381	142308	165689	21,258	1,154,455	1889	2
118,185	402,288	162,515	36,949	175,588	375,052	24,479	155699	180178	22,311	1,179,106	1890	
60,673	217,342	49,273	18,674	43,164	111,111	9,416	58,975	68,391	26,355	512,279	1889	3
69,827	234,524	55,075	17,196	51,067	123,338	9,902	65,771	75,673	27,283	544,871	1890	
65,598	217,834	23,875	14,979	23,296	62,150	7,334	53,340	60,674	12,288	431,091	1889	4
70,576	232,339	24,952	16,853	25,612	67,417	7,424	59,057	66,481	12,269	437,800	1890	
59,610	248,138	78,683	39,834	85,592	204,109	10,574	75,628	86,202	13,993	677,390	1889	5
65,184	263,393	91,511	44,470	102,184	238,165	12,112	88,749	100861	15,081	681,528	1890	
22,875	91,884	24,309	6,687	25,902	56,898	4,930	37,081	42,011	6,828	273,646	1889	6
25,137	99,148	29,767	8,375	30,690	68,832	5,909	43,675	49,584	6,702	276,586	1890	
355,681	1,315,333	369,	138,950	381,092	889,395	62,261	410,420	472,681	97,083	3,469,690	1889	
393,861	1,402,728	415,611	149,961	440,740	1,006,312	66,617	458,475	525,092	101,796	3,536,818	1890	
Increase, 38,180	Increase, 87,395	Increase, 46,258	Increase, 11,011	Increase, 59,648	Increase, 116,917	Increase, 4,356	Increase, 48,055	Increase, 52,411	Increase 4,713	Increase, 66,928	—	
31,132	190,341	225,554	145,050	218,315	588,919	8,979	60,170	69,149	12,879	789,663	1889	1
33,665	196,455	267,118	159,887	254,178	681,183	8,545	68,071	76,616	14,054	851,174	1890	
25,812	90,669	6,588	1,855	7,174	15,617	3,262	25,025	28,287	8,836	337,266	1889	2
27,199	95,304	7,729	2,740	9,350	19,819	4,153	29,904	34,057	10,527	360,965	1890	
36,682	175,427	125,180	48,456	123,745	297,381	6,594	54,943	61,537	9,051	711,158	1889	3
35,344	177,621	142,768	57,756	145,612	346,136	7,036	60,778	67,814	8,953	753,772	1890	
24,387	116,570	63,405	40,689	65,656	169,750	3,797	36,697	40,494	14,485	501,498	1889	4
24,516	117,623	71,541	41,392	72,735	185,668	4,147	39,533	43,680	15,257	514,262	1890	
22,820	91,564	29,816	14,536	34,154	78,506	3,344	24,445	27,789	5,928	362,898	1889	5
22,977	89,211	34,237	15,767	37,856	87,860	3,820	26,716	30,536	6,704	368,454	1890	
140,833	664,571	450,543	250,586	449,044	1,150,173	25,976	201,280	227,256	51,179	2,702,483	1889	
143,701	676,214	523,393	277,542	519,731	1,320,666	27,701	225,002	252,703	55,495	2,848,627	1889	
Increase, 2,868	Increase, 11,643	Increase, 72,850	Increase, 26,956	Increase, 70,687	Increase, 170,493	Increase, 1,725	Increase, 23,722	Increase, 25,447	Increase, 4,316	Increase, 146,144	—	

[*continued on page* 18.

TABLE showing the Number and Description of LIVE STOCK

Number.	Provinces and Counties.	Horses.						Number of Mules.	Number of Asses.	Cattle.		
		Two years old and upwards kept for			One year old and under two years.	Under one year.	Total Number of Horses.			Milch Cows.	Other	
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.							Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two years.
	Ulster.											
1	Antrim, 1889,	20,906	4,705	1,170	2,181	1,957	30,919	129	502	62,063	17,233	31,439
	1890,	20,785	5,322	1,293	2,358	2,160	31,918	157	534	62,160	16,654	31,222
2	Armagh, 1889,	10,961	641	425	892	883	13,802	279	2,425	29,219	10,590	20,638
	1890,	10,954	727	500	1,037	936	14,154	215	2,447	30,108	10,869	22,055
3	Cavan, 1889,	7,933	218	229	1,171	1,517	11,068	1,029	8,269	42,399	15,211	22,894
	1890,	8,034	207	297	1,221	1,847	11,609	1,098	8,543	43,677	15,937	23,616
4	Donegal, 1889,	19,069	716	331	1,440	1,806	23,362	32	2,309	65,234	26,238	38,535
	1890,	19,227	496	312	1,779	2,141	23,955	67	2,269	64,039	23,806	36,614
5	Down, 1889,	24,618	1,680	1,012	2,482	2,581	32,373	160	1,398	51,458	17,867	31,322
	1890,	23,553	2,055	1,147	2,742	2,540	32,037	142	1,491	52,281	17,073	32,716
6	Fermanagh, 1889,	5,838	104	298	677	555	7,472	134	4,307	39,897	13,995	15,673
	1890,	6,059	180	267	836	754	8,096	184	4,642	39,545	13,928	14,503
7	L.derry, 1889,	16,511	863	573	1,504	1,743	21,194	28	583	40,378	11,546	23,769
	1890,	16,347	966	586	1,571	1,927	21,397	37	649	40,114	13,931	24,402
8	Monaghan, 1889,	10,083	292	266	803	1,093	12,537	453	3,702	30,387	10,495	17,439
	1890,	9,582	321	274	860	1,221	12,258	360	4,007	29,003	11,105	19,145
9	Tyrone, 1889,	21,026	578	428	1,457	1,711	25,200	99	1,240	69,004	14,636	31,078
	1890,	21,169	488	536	1,437	1,889	25,519	93	1,218	69,599	16,088	30,881
	Total of Ulster, 1889,	136,945	9,797	4,732	12,607	13,846	177,927	2,343	24,735	430,039	137,811	232,787
	1890,	135,710	10,762	5,212	13,841	15,415	180,940	2,354	25,800	430,526	139,391	235,154
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ulster in 1890,	Decrease 1,235	Increase 965	Increase 480	Increase 1,234	Increase 1,569	Increase 3,013	Increase 11	Increase 1,065	Increase 487	Increase 1,580	Increase 2,367
	Total of Ireland, 1889,	368,237	33,745	25,325	77,062	69,895	574,264	29,838	206,236	1,363,781	910,257	866,835
	1890,	367,039	35,542	26,650	80,423	75,822	585,576	29,895	213,044	1,400,426	917,078	899,583
	Increase or *Decrease* in Ireland in 1890,	Decrease 1,198	Increase 1,797	Increase 1,325	Increase 3,361	Increase 6,027	Increase 11,312	Increase 57	Increase 6,808	Increase 36,645	Increase 7,421	Increase 32,748

in each County and Province, in the Years 1889 and 1890—*continued.*

Cattle.		Sheep.				Pigs.			Number of Goats.	Number of Poultry.	Years.	Number.
Under one year.	Total Number of Cattle.	One year old and upwards. Ewes.	One year old and upwards. Tups and Wethers.	Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.	Total Number of Pigs.				
37,959	148,694	40,027	11,287	37,736	89,050	7,132	52,914	60,046	5,791	538,025	1889	1
40,087	150,123	46,584	11,448	45,739	103,771	8,370	63,637	72,007	6,157	569,220	1890	
19,289	79,736	5,659	1,403	7,044	14,106	3,379	26,693	30,072	9,160	420,779	1889	2
19,841	82,873	7,454	1,963	9,183	18,600	3,696	28,550	32,246	10,371	459,534	1890	
29,505	110,009	7,724	1,547	9,156	18,427	7,704	39,781	47,485	18,773	553,519	1889	3
29,538	112,768	8,675	1,833	10,386	20,894	8,791	49,261	58,052	20,375	590,344	1890	
43,828	173,835	89,079	27,010	78,019	194,108	4,834	33,316	38,150	3,621	669,628	1889	4
44,006	168,465	89,693	31,857	76,267	197,817	5,063	37,143	42,206	4,049	719,795	1890	
35,494	136,141	33,815	7,558	36,950	78,323	5,397	40,823	46,220	12,351	673,122	1889	5
37,518	139,588	38,389	8,780	42,564	89,733	6,920	48,732	55,652	13,797	741,840	1890	
27,232	96,797	6,114	2,021	7,375	15,510	2,794	22,896	25,690	4,907	451,156	1889	6
27,463	95,439	6,136	2,015	7,734	15,885	3,280	25,124	28,404	5,458	435,266	1890	
26,501	102,194	20,582	6,444	22,574	49,600	4,394	31,861	36,255	6,233	449,921	1889	7
27,407	105,854	26,860	6,828	28,863	62,551	5,596	36,396	41,992	6,081	451,938	1890	
21,329	79,650	7,047	1,010	7,832	15,889	3,720	28,806	32,526	13,357	494,689	1889	8
21,229	80,482	7,714	1,310	9,422	18,446	4,130	30,503	34,633	14,998	497,506	1890	
46,276	160,994	28,993	7,491	28,376	64,860	5,681	40,441	46,122	9,222	848,862	1889	9
49,185	165,753	32,966	11,510	32,921	77,397	6,951	46,723	53,674	10,075	856,995	1890	
287,413	1,088,050	239,040	65,771	235,062	539,873	45,035	317,531	362,566	83,415	5,099,701	1889	
296,274	1,101,345	264,471	77,544	263,079	605,094	52,797	366,069	418,866	91,361	5,322,438	1890	
Increase 8,861	Increase 13,295	Increase 25,431	Increase 11,773	Increase 28,017	Increase 65,221	Increase 7,762	Increase 48,538	Increase 56,300	Increase 7,946	Increase 222,737	—	
953,301	4,094,174	1,541,796	711,050	1,536,341	3,789,187	168,646	1212024	1380670	303,933	14,856,517	1889	
1,023,066	4,240,753	1,752,365	786,444	1,784,996	4,323,805	189,331	1380948	1570279	327,153	15,411,109	1890	
Increase 69,765	Increase 146,579	Increase 210,569	Increase 75,394	Increase 248,655	Increase 534,618	Increase 20685	Increase 168924	Increase 189609	Increase 23,220	Increase 554,592	—	

Dublin Castle,

11*th August*, 1890

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops, also the Number and Description of Live Stock in each County and Province in Ireland, in 1890.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. Kaye.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SPECIAL REPORT

ON

INSECTS, FUNGI, AND WEEDS

INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

BY

ROBERT E. MATHESON,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR-GENERAL AND SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Referring to my Annual Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, bearing date 19th May, I have now the honour to lay before your Excellency the "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Farm Crops" referred to therein, which has been prepared by Mr. Robert E. Matheson, B.L., Secretary to this Department, and kindly placed by him at my disposal for public use.

Mr. Matheson has been most courteously assisted by various eminent scientific friends, who are named in his letter, to whom my best acknowledgments are also due.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

(Signed), THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

General Register Office,
Charlemont House,
Dublin, September, 1890.

To THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW, Esq., M.D.,
Registrar-General.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in placing at your disposal, for use in connection with the Agricultural Statistics, a Treatise by me on Insects, Microscopic Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Farm Crops.

The idea of such a paper was first suggested to my mind on inspecting the interesting collection of insects made by Mr. S. E. Mosley, of Huddersfield, and purchased from him by the authorities of the Science and Art Museum in Dublin. It occurred to me that if I could present in a short paper the main facts concerning the insects noxious to crops in this country I would perform a useful service to the Irish agriculturist. As the project became more matured, I decided to include also notices of the principal microscopic fungi, and of the weeds which cause trouble to the farmer.

As regards the insects, I have taken as the basis of my remarks the very valuable and succinct descriptions supplied by the authorities of the Museum ; also availing myself of the information given in the works of the eminent authorities, Mr. Curtis, Miss Ormerod, and Mr. Whitehead.

For the Fungi, I have referred to and freely used the works of two eminent mycologists, Dr. M.C. Cooke and Mr. Worthington Smith, and for the Weeds I have similarly used Bentham's British Flora.

I have to acknowledge the courtesy of Dr. V. Ball, Director of the Science and Art Museum, and of Dr. Scharff, Curator of the Natural History Department, in kindly affording me special facilities for my work.

My best thanks are due to my friend, Mr. G. H. Carpenter, Entomologist in the Science and Art Museum, for practical help in preparing the portion of the paper relating to Insects, and assisting me with vaulable information as to the records of the insects found in Ireland.

As regards the botanical portions, I am indebted to the kindness and courtesy of Dr. E. Perceval Wright, Professor of Botany in the University of Dublin, for revising the chapter on Fungi, and furnishing me with lists of native plants; also to Mr. Greenwood Pim, M.A., for very kindly revising the chapter on Fungi; and to Mr. Richard M. Barrington, LL.B., for supplying me with valuable information regarding those weeds troublesome to agriculturists in Ireland.

I desire also to offer you my best thanks for your own assistance and advice as regards the chapter on Weeds, which your experience as former Professor of Botany in the Queen's University enabled you to give me.

The illustrations are from original drawings made by me of the specimens in the Museum, the figures of the smaller insects being drawn from the microscope. In this portion of the work I have been materially aided by Mr. Carpenter and also by my wife.

The paper has been designedly prepared on the simplest lines, and the use of scientific terms avoided as far as possible.

Trusting it may prove acceptable and helpful to persons interested in agriculture in Ireland,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed), ROBERT E. MATHESON.

Primrose Hill,
Kingstown, May, 1890.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE object of this paper is to bring before Irish agriculturists the facts ascertained by Scientists regarding their three enemies—Insects, microscopic Fungi, and Weeds—to give them the material for detecting these foes, and to place before them the best methods of dealing with them.

Nature has linked together these three branches in a remarkable way. There is a direct connection between Insects and Weeds, as certain insects frequent plants of particular botanical families, and the weeds of these families, if left undestroyed, shelter them during the winter till, in the spring, the go forth afresh on their work of destruction. Again, Fungi stand in intimate relation to weeds, as certain kinds of Fungus are found on plants of particular botanical orders, and the weeds belonging to these families nurse the spores of the Fungus, which sow themselves when winter is over on the adjacent crops. Further, Insects occupy an interesting position with regard to Fungi, as it has been conclusively shown that these creatures carry the spores of Fungus on their wings and bodies, and thus disseminate the seeds of disease all around.

Some elementary knowledge of the various Orders of Insects and their life-histories is a necessary introduction to the prevention of their ravages to crops. For it frequently happens that injurious insects are killed and devoured by other insects. Ignorant persons destroy the latter as well as the former, and thus make war on their own friends and allies. Again, a knowledge of the stages through which insects pass in the course of their development or metamorphosis is of great importance, as the ravages committed vary in the different stages.

All insects are hatched from eggs*. Some, like the grasshoppers, leave the egg in a form very like that of their parents, except that they have no wings. In this state the young insect is called a *Larva*. It grows and undergoes successive changes of its skin, until it becomes a *Nymph*, when the first beginnings of wings appear. After a final casting of the nymph-skin, the perfect winged grasshopper is produced. All through these changes, which make up what is called an *incomplete metamorphosis*, the creature moves and feeds.

But in the case of other insects, as the Butterflies, the young when hatched do not seem to resemble their parents at all.

*Occasionally the eggs are hatched within the body of the mother, and the young born alive.

They begin life as *Larvæ* or caterpillars which grow very fast, and often change their skins in the course of growth. When fully grown, the caterpillar changes to a *Pupa* or chrysalis, which remains almost or quite motionless for a considerable time, at the end of which its skin splits and the perfect winged butterfly comes out. This kind of growth is called *complete metamorphosis.*

Now it is of great importance to remember that only in the perfect final condition does an insect lay eggs. People ignorant of this elementary fact have been known to destroy the cocoons of ichneumon flies, thinking them to be "caterpillars' eggs," instead of what they really are, the coverings of the caterpillars' greatest enemies.

Naturalists divide the true insects into two great groups, according to the nature of their metamorphosis. Each of these groups is again divided into several orders. The leading facts about these orders, with special reference to their bearing on insect ravages, is here summarized.

A.—Insects with incomplete metamorphosis.

1. *Order Orthoptera.*—Under this order are included those insects with an incomplete metamorphosis, which have their jaws formed for biting, and their front pair of wings developed as a hard covering for the hind pair, which are gauzy. The order comprises the Earwigs, Cockroaches, Grasshoppers, Locusts, and other insects, most of which destroy vegetation in all the stages of their growth.

2. *Order Pseudoneuroptera.*—Under this head are placed insects like the Dragon Flies and May Flies, which resemble the Orthoptera in their biting jaws, but which have all four wings gauzy and generally transparent. The insects of this order are usually to be regarded as allies, for instead of devouring vegetation, most of them, in all stages of growth, hunt and feed on smaller insects.

3. *Order Rhynchota.*—These insects vary much in the nature of their wings, but they all agree in the structure of the mouth, which is formed for piercing and sucking, not as in the two preceding orders for biting. Some of the most destructive of insects belong to this group, as the Plant Bugs, Plant Lice, Scale Insects, and others. The plant Lice (*Aphidæ*) attack all kinds of vegetation, and their very small size and immense numbers make it difficult to check their ravages.

B.—Insects with complete metamorphosis.

4. *Order Neuroptera.*—This order contains those insects with complete metamorphosis which have two pairs of gauzy wings

and biting jaws. Here are the Caddis Flies and others which are generally not of much importance to crops either as friends or foes, for the larvæ often live under water. The Golden Eyes, however, whose grubs feed on Plant Lice, belong to this order.

5. *Order Coleoptera.*—This very important order includes the Beetles—insects with biting jaws and with the front pair of wings transformed into hard covers for the hind pair, which alone are used for flight. The eggs laid by beetles hatch out grubs, some of which feed in wood, others underground on roots, others on leaves, others on small insects, and others on carrion. The grub when full grown turns to a pupa, which lies quietly in wood or underground until the perfect beetle is produced. The habits of beetles are as various as those of their grubs.

Specially destructive families are the Weevils (which may be easily recognized by the snout-like prolongation of the head), the Click Beetles or Skip-jacks (whose grubs known as "wire worms" devour roots), and the Leaf Beetles (small generally metallic species feeding on leaves).

On the other hand, the Lady-Birds are valuable allies, and should be preserved, as they and their grubs feed on Plant Lice. The carnivorous Ground Beetles and Tiger Beetles (to be known by their prominent and powerful mandibles and longish slender legs) are also generally to be encouraged.

6. *Order Diptera.*—This order includes the two-winged flies, all of which have the hinder pair of wings reduced to little knobs. Their jaws are formed for piercing. They begin life as grubs or maggots which often cause great injury to vegetation. The insect pests which attack cattle, horses, and sheep mostly find their place here. Some *Diptera*, however, are beneficial. The grubs of the hovering Flies (*Syrphidæ*)—flies with yellow-banded, wasp-like bodies—devour the Plant Lice; whilst the grubs of some Flies related to the House-fly feed within the bodies of Caterpillars.

7. *Order Lepidoptera.*—The Butterflies and Moths which make up this order have their four wings covered with scales, producing beautiful patterns. The mouth is formed only for sucking. The caterpillars from which they develop have jaws for biting and generally feed on leaves, sometimes in wood. The Caterpillars of the White Cabbage Butterflies and of many species of Moths attack crops of various kinds. Many caterpillars, however, feed on useless or noxious weeds.

8. *Order Hymenoptera.*—The insects of this order have generally four transparent wings, and their jaws are adapted both for biting and licking.

They all develop from maggots or grubs, but their manner of

feeding varies greatly in different families. The Saw Flies, which pierce leaves and wood in order to lay eggs, are very destructive, the grubs often causing great havoc when hatched. The Gall Flies, which cause a peculiar growth or "gall" on the plants within which the grubs feed, are also injurious, though not so bad as the Saw Flies. The ichneumon Flies, on the other hand, which lay their eggs within the bodies of caterpillars and other insects where the grubs feed, causing the death of the creature attacked, are among the farmers most useful allies.

Other well-known insects belonging to the *Hymenoptera* are Ants, Wasps, and Bees.

Though not strictly speaking insects, Millipedes and mites are referred to in this paper. The Millipedes belong to the *Myriapods* or "many legs," which are divided into two orders, the *Millipedes* and the *Centipedes*. The Millipedes, which have rounded bodies and two pairs of legs on each segment, are vegetable feeders and injurious. The *Centipedes*, however, which have flattened bodies and only one pair of legs on each segment, are carnivorous and altogether beneficial. The mites are (usually) little creatures with four pairs of legs, and the whole body looks as if made in one piece. This distinguishes them from the spiders (with which they are often confounded), which have the hinder-body sharply marked off from the forward part. Many Mites are injurious, but all true Spiders are insect eaters and beneficial.

The second part of this treatise deals with the microscopic Fungi which cause rust, smut, mildew, and mould in crops of various kinds.

They are minute vegetable organisms, parasitic in their character which reproduce themselves in immense numbers by means of spores.

It would be beyond the scope of this paper to enumerate all the Fungi which are known to attack agricultural produce, and only, therefore, those forms most frequently met with will be considered.

The Fungi have been arranged under the different classes of crops upon which they are found, and the nature of the remedies available described.

In dealing with the third branch of the subject—Weeds—the principal plants usually considered as such have been selected for description. They have been classified under the botanical families to which they belong to facilitate reference to the chapters on insects and Fungi. The importance of promptly extirpating weeds is pointed out, and the best methods practically of getting rid of them are discussed.

PART I.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FARM GROPS.

Insects Injurious to Corn, Grass, and Clover.

Insects injurious to Corn and Grass.

Millipede.—Julus sabulosus, Leach.

[Plate I., Fig. 1.]

These Millipedes, which are of a blackish colour, and other related species, devour the roots of cereals and grass. They lodge beneath clods and stones. They are said to be destroyed by watering with solution of nitrate of soda or lime water. Soot spread on the land will also drive them away.

Another species of Millipede—Polydesmus complanatus—of a light brown colour [Plate I., Fig. 2] is similarly destructive.

The Mole Cricket.—Gryllotalpa vulgaris, Latr.

[Plate I., Fig 3.]

These insects, which are of a brownish colour, devour the roots of plants and live in underground burrows. Ashes, soaked with paraffin, if strewed on the ground will destroy them.

Corn Thirps.—Limothrips cerealium, Hal.

[Plate I., Fig. 4.]

Corn Thirps, which are of a blackish colour, attack ears of corn and suck the juices from the seeds, appearing from June till harvest. The early sown crops are less liable to injury. All borders and hedge bottoms should be cleaned out, as these insects frequent damp places.

Plant Louse—Aphis granaria, Kirby.

The colour of these insects is green. They suck the sap from the stems and leaves of the young corn, and subsequently attack the ears. Their ravages are greater on the late crops than on those sown early, which have had time to harden before the insects become numerous. The natural foes of the Plant Lice should be protected, and all waste grasses cleared away.

An Ichneumon Fly (Ephedrus plagiator) deposits its eggs inside the Aphis, and its grub devours the insect inside, leaving only a skin. This grub, again, is attacked by a Fly (Megaspilus carpenteri) which lays its egg in the body of the grub. Thus Ephedrus is an ally, while Megaspilus is a foe.

Cockchafer.—Melolontha vulgaris, Fab.

[PLATE I., FIGS. 5 and 5 (*a*).]

The grub of the Cockchafer feeds on roots, living underground. The development occupies about three years. The most effectual enemies of the grubs are the insectivorous birds, such as Starlings, Rooks, and Gulls: The Beetles devour the leaves, and may be destroyed at midday when they settle in the trees by shaking them down. Both grubs and beetles are sought after by pigs.

Other Chafers, such as Phyllopertha horticola (Plate I., Fig. 6), and Rhizotrogus solstitialis (Plate I., Fig. 7), are known to attack crops in a similar manner. There is no record however of the occurrence of the latter insect in Ireland.

Wire-Worm or Click Beetle [Skipjack],—Agriotes lineatus, L.

[PLATE I., FIGS. 8 and 8 (*a*.)]

The colour of this Beetle is dull brown. Serious injury is caused to the roots of all kinds of crops by the Wire-Worms or grubs of the Click Beetles. The process of growth occupies some years. When fully grown they go deep down into the ground and change to pupæ, from which Beetles are developed which show themselves in a few weeks above ground. The soil should be carefully examined, and any waste cleared before planting or sowing. Good manuring and heavy rolling are beneficial. Starlings, Plovers, and Rooks, as well as other birds, devour Wire-Worms. After a bad attack the ground should be left fallow for the winter, and then planted with mustard, which the Beetles will not eat. There is another Click Beetle (Agriotes obscurus) resembling the above, but of a darker colour, whose habits are similar.

Rice Weevil Beetle.—Calandra oryzæ, L.

PLATE I., FIG. 9.]

The colour of this Beetle is dark brown. Corn in granaries is attacked by these insects, which lay their eggs in the grains, and the grubs when hatched eat the seed. The Beetles also devour the grain. The floors of granaries should be scrubbed with soft soap and the walls whitewashed. As frost affects the Beetles. it is advisable when the granary is empty to expose it to the action of the atmosphere in cold weather. Another Weevil Beetle (Calandra granaria), which resembles the foregoing, but is slightly longer, attacks corn in a similar manner.

Ribbon-foot Fly.—Chlorops tænipous, Meig.

[PLATE I., FIG 10.]

This fly is of a yellow or greenish colour, with distinct dark markings. Its eggs are laid at the base of ears of barley and other corn, and the maggots, when hatched, eat the stem. The injury is known as "gout," and may be recognized by the swollen and

FIG. 1.
MILLIPEDE.
(*Julus sabulosus.*)

FIG. 2.
MILLIPEDE.
(*Polydesmus complanatus.*)

FIG. 3.
MOLE CRICKET.
(*Gryllotalpa vulgaris.*)

FIG. 4.
CORN THRIP.
(*Limothrips cerealium.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 5.
COCK-CHAFER.
(*Melolontha vulgaris.*)

FIG. 5 (*a*).
GRUB.

FIG. 6.
CHAFER.
(*Phyllopertha horticola.*)

FIG. 7.
CHAFER.
(*Rhizotrogus solstitialis.*)

FIG. 8.
CLICK-BEETLE.
(*Agriotes lineatus.*)

FIG. 8 (*a*).
WIRE-WORM OR GRUB.

FIG. 9.
RICE WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Calandra oryzæ.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 10.
RIBBON-FOOT FLY.
(*Chlorops tæniopus.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 11.
CORN SAW FLY.
(*Cephus pygmæus.*)

FIG. 12.
PURPLE CLOVER WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Apion apricans.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

distorted condition of the stem. Attention to drainage is requisite, the crops being most liable to injury on wet soils. The plants attacked should be taken away and burnt.

Midge.—Cecidomyia tritici, Kirby.

The form of this Insect is well known. It lays its eggs on the flowers of wheat, and the larva sucks the juices of the grain. This is commonly known as the "Red Maggot." Where there has been an attack the chaff should be burnt, or put at the bottom of a dung pit and turned into manure. In this, as in other cases, weeds and wild grasses should be cleared from the vicinity.

Hessian Fly.—Cecidomyia aestructor, Say.

When treating of the Midge it may be advisable to insert a notice of the celebrated Hessian Fly (Cecidomyia destructor), which causes immense damage on the Continent and in America, and was first found in England in 1886. This insect appears in April, and lays its eggs on the leaves of the young wheat. The stem is eaten into by the maggots, and thus the ear is deprived of the supply of sap. The stem, being thus weakened, breaks down. The brood of flies appears from the pupæ in August. These lay eggs from which the maggots are produced, which turn to pupæ before the winter. Siftings from crops attacked should be burnt, or a long stubble left and that burnt.

Crane Flies.—Daddy Long Legs—Tipulidæ.

The appearance of these insects is familiar. They lay their eggs on the ground or near the surface in damp grass, in the autumn. The grubs, which appear in spring, are commonly called "Leather Jackets," and eat the underground stems and roots. The pupæ live beneath the ground, and the flies make their appearance in summer. Attention to drainage is necessary, as these flies like damp. The birds which devour insects, such as Starlings, Rooks, and Gulls, are the farmers' friends. The best dressing for crops infested with these insects is said to be guano mixed with salt.

Antler Moth.—Charœas graminis, L.

[Plate II., Fig 1.]

The general colour of this Moth is brown; there is a distinct whitish line on the centre of the front wing. The caterpillars frequently occasion much injury to the roots of grasses, more especially in mountain pastures. Rooks and pigs eat them. Watering with lime, or strewing the ground with ashes, has been found beneficial.

Rustic Shoulder Knot Moth.—Apamea basilinea, F.

[Plate II., Fig. 2.]

The colour of this Moth is brown. Its eggs are laid in the ears of corn in June. The grains are devoured by the caterpillars which are carried away with the corn. In threshing they may be picked out and destroyed.

Large Yellow Underwing Moth.—Trayphæna pronuba, L.

[Plate II., Figs. 3 and 3 (*a*).]

The colour of the upper wings of this Moth is brown and of the lower wings yellow, with distinct black markings near the edge. The caterpillars feed at night on crops, and are known as "Surface Caterpillars." Soot, lime, or paraffin may be applied as a dressing, or the caterpillars may be picked off with the hand. The caterpillars of two other moths, viz., the Clouded Border Brindle Moth (Xylophasia rurea), (Plate II., Fig. 4), and the Dark Arches Moth (Xylophasia monoglypha), (Plate II., Figs. 5 and 5*a*), both of which are common in Ireland, commit similar depredations.

Corn Wolf Moth.—Scardia granella, L.

[Plate II., Fig. 6.]

The general colour of the front wings of this small Moth is light brown, the hind wings are whitish. It frequents granaries from April till August, laying its eggs on the grains, the inside of which the caterpillars devour. They unite the grains by a silky web. Extremes of temperature effect the caterpillars. If a light be kept burning in the granary the moths will be attracted to it and destroyed. The natural enemies of these insects are spiders and Bats. The granaries should be kept clean and in repair.

Corn Saw Ely.—Cephus pygmæus, L.

[Plate I., Fig. 11.]

This Fly cuts the upper part of the stem of the corn in early summer, and lays its egg in the cut. When hatched the grub eats its way to the foot of the stem, and then cuts through the stem, causing it to fall. It winters as a pupa in the stump, and next summer the Fly appears. The pupæ may be destroyed after harvest by scarifying the land, and burning the stubble, or ploughing it in.

The Ghost Swift Moth (Hepialus humuli), (Plate II., Figs. 7, 7*a*, 7*b*), and the Common Swift Moth (Hepialus lupulinus), (Plate II., Fig. 8), also attack corn crops, but their ravages are not often serious. The male of the first named insect has a brownish body, with white wings. The upper wings of the female are yellowish, and the lower wings somewhat darker, with a reddish tinge. The Common Swift Moth is of a brownish colour. The caterpillars of both moths feed on roots, and live underground, and the eggs are laid in summer. The caterpillars live two years before becoming chrysalids.

FIG. 1.
ANTLER MOTH.
(*Charæas graminis.*)

FIG. 2.
RUSTIC SHOULDER KNOT MOTH.
(*Apamea basilinea.*)

FIG. 3.
LARGE YELLOW UNDERWING MOTH.
(*Tryphæna pronuba.*)

FIG. 3 (*a*).
CATERPILLAR.

FIG. 4.
CLOUDED BORDER BRINDLE MOTH.
(*Xylophasia rurea.*)

FIG. 5.
DARK ARCHES MOTH.
(*Xylophasia monoglypha.*)

FIG. 5 (*a*).
CATERPILLAR.

FIG. 6.
CORN WOLF MOTH.
(*Scardia granellæ.*)

FIG. 7.
GHOST SWIFT MOTH.
(*Hepialus humuli.*)
[Male.]

FIG. 7 (*a*)
[Female.]

FIG. 7 (*b*).
CATERPILLAR.

FIG. 8.
COMMON SWIFT MOTH.
(*Hepialus lupulinus.*)

Other insects ravage these crops, such as a Fly (Hylemia coarctata, Fall), the grub of which lives and feeds within the stem of corn. It changes in autumn to a pupa in the lower, part of the stem. Another enemy is a Fly (Oscinis vastator Curt), the maggot of which eats into the stalk. Neither of these insects, however, is recorded as occurring in Ireland.

The caterpillar of the Common Dart Moth (Agrotis segetum, Schiff), also devours corn crops. It will be found described under Cabbage and Turnip Insects, page 8.

Insects injurious to Clover.

Weevil Beetles.—Apion atricans, Herbst ; and Apion assimile. Kirby.

[Plate I., Fig. 12.]

The purple Clover Weevil Beetle (Apion apricans), is shining bluish-black in colour. Apion assimile is similar in colour, but smaller. These Beetles cause much injury. They devour the leaves, and the grubs eat the flowers. Crops attacked should be cut early and used as fodder, so as not to run to seed. All refuse should be burnt. There is another species of this Beetle (Apion trifolii), whose habits are similar, but which has not been reported as appearing in Ireland.

Another enemy, which is not, however, properly speaking, an insect, is a Mite (Volvella coronella), the young of which live between the closely arranged leaves, and suck the sap.

The Weevil Beetles (Sitones lineatus and Sitones crinitus), [see page 10, and Plate V., Figs. 1 and 2], also attack clover.

Insects injurious to Cabbage and Turnip.

Plant Louse (Cabbage)—Aphis brassicæ, L.

The general form of the Plant Lice is well known. This insect is pale green, dusted with white. It infests the under side of the cabage leaves, from which it sucks the sap. Syringing with water and soft soap, or tobbacco water, is found beneficial, or the parts of the plant attacked may be burnt. The greatest enemies of the Plant Lice are the birds and insects which feed on them. [See Insects injurious to Peas and Beans, p. 10.]

Two groups of Flies which feed on this and other species of Aphis may be mentioned here, viz., the Golden Eyes and the Lace Wings. They lay stalked eggs among the Aphides which may be easily recognized.

Plant Louse (Turnip)—Aphis rapæ, Curt.

The colour of this insect is brownish. Its habits are the same as those of the foregoing, and the remedies and means of prevention similar.

Snowy Fly—Aleyrodes proletella, L.

[Plate III., Fig]

This minute insect has a yellow body and white wings. It lives underneath the leaves. The Fly sucks the sap, and its ravages may be recognized by whitish patches on the leaves. The best remedy is to cut off the leaves and burn them.

Flower Beetle—Melegethes æneus, Fab.

[Plate III., Fig 2.]

The colour of this Beetle is shiny bluish black. It feeds on the pollen, and thus prevents fertilization. The insects may be destroyed by placing bags under the plants and shaking them into them. Early cultivation and dressing the land with soot or lime is found to be serviceable in preventing attacks.

Seed Weevil Betle—Ceutorhynchus assimilis, Payk.

[Plate III., Fig. 3.]

The colour of this Beetle is black, with grey tinge. It lays its eggs in the seed pods, and the seeds are eaten by the grub when it is hatched. The Beetles may be caught and destroyed in the manner described above.

Root Gall Weevil Beetle—Ceutorhynchus sulcicollis, Gyll.

[Plate III., Fig. 4.]

This beetle is shiny black in colour. It lays its eggs in the root or stem underground. The insect causes galls in which the grubs live, and which sometimes seriously injure the plants. When full grown, the grubs leave the galls and complete their transformation in the soil. The stocks of plants attacked should be dug up and burnt. The application of lime, soot, or ashes to the ground before planting has been found useful.

The Mustard Beetle—Phædon betulæ, L.

[Plate III.Fig. 5]

This Beetle is dark blue, dark violet, or dark green. It attacks the leaves immediately they appear. Manuring and early sowing are beneficial, and dressing the ground when wet with, lime or soot is advantageous. Another nearly related species is the Phædon armoraceæ L., whose habits are similar.

The Flea Beetle—Phyllo'reta nemorum, L.

[Plate III., Fig. 6.]

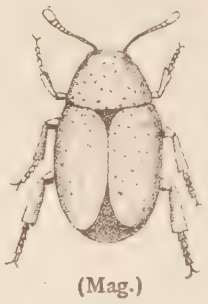
The general colour of this Beetle is blackish, with distinct buff yellow markings. It is very destructive, fretting the leaves and sometimes injuring the whole crop. Dressing the leaves when wet, with soot, lime, sulphur, or ashes is advisable. Where Swedes are attacked, the Beetles may be diverted from them by planting a few white turnips among them, which the insects prefer.

FIG. 1.
SNOWY FLY.
(*Aleyrodes proletella.*)

(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

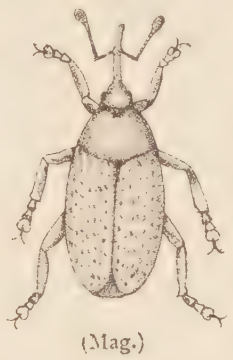
FIG. 2.
FLOWER BEETLE.
(*Melegethes æneus.*)



(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

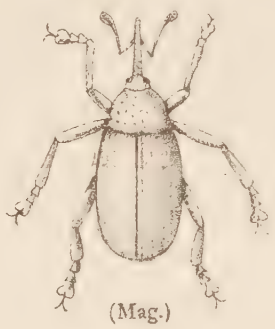
FIG. 3.
SEED WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Ceutorhyncus assimilis.*)



(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

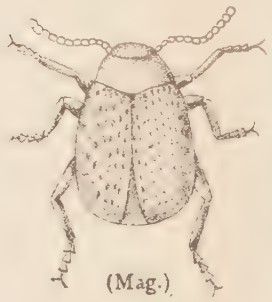
FIG. 4.
ROOT GALL WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Ceutorhyncus sulcicollis.*)



(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

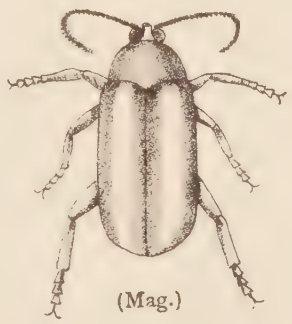
FIG. 5.
MUSTARD BEETLE.
(*Phædon betulæ.*)



(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

FIG. 6.
FLEA BEETLE.
(*Phyllotreta nemorum.*)



(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

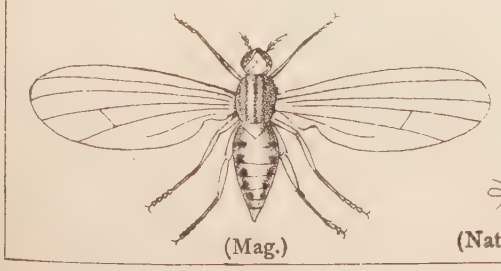
FIG. 7.
ROOT FLY.
(*Anthomyia radicum.*)

FIG. 8.
BLACK LEAF MINER FLY.
(*Phytomyza nigricornis.*)

(Nat. size.)

(Mag.)

FIG. 9.
YELLOW LEAF MINER FLY.
(*Drosophila flava.*)



(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 10.
TURNIP SAW FLY.
(*Athalia spinarum.*)

FIG. 10 (*a*).
CATERPILLAR.

All weeds belonging to the order Cruciferæ, such as Shepherd's Purse, Charlock, &c. (see Chapter on Weeds), should be taken away and burnt..

The crop should be pushed on when young by good cultivation and manuring.

Another species of this Beetle (Phyllotreta concinna, Marsh), which is of a greenish black colour, also attacks these crops in a similar manner.

Root Fly.—Anthomyia radicum, Curt.

[Plate III., Fig. 7.]

The colour of this Fly is greyish. The roots of cabbages and turnips are attacked by the grubs, which, when full grown, go into the earth and then turn into pupæ, and finally into Flies. Broods appear in succession during summer and till November. The leaves of the plants become yellow, and droop. Lime water sprinkled on the ground is said to be beneficial, and a change to another kind of crop is advantageous. The plants infested by the Flies should be burnt.

Another Root Fly, whose habits are similar, is Anthomyia tuberosa, Curt.

Black Leaf Miner Fly—Phytomyza nigricornis, Mac.

[Plate III., Fig. 8.]

These Flies are slate coloured. The maggots burrow the soft part of leaves of turnips, just above the under side. The plants attacked should be fed off by sheep, or when stored, the tops which are cut off burnt.

There is no Irish record of this species, but several species of the same genus are Irish.

Yellow Leaf Miner Fly—Drosophila flava, Fall.

[Plate III., Fig. 9.]

These Fles are of a yellowish colour, with black markings on the abdomen. The maggots mine into the pulp of the leaves just beneath the upper surface, producing blisters and discolouration. Lime, soot, or guano dusted on the leaves when wet is found useful, and after an attack the tops cut off when storing should be burnt.

There is no Irish record of this species, but several species of the same genus are Irish.

Large White Butterfly—Pieris brassicæ, L.

[Plate IV., Figs. 1 and 1*a*]

The caterpillars of these Butterflies attack cabbage and turnip. The eggs are laid in clusters underneath the leaves, and may be destroyed. In winter the chrysalids may be found behind old boards, &c. Two broods appear in the year—one in spring and the other in midsummer.

The White Butterfly has formidable enemies in the Ichneumon Flies, which lay their eggs within the body of the caterpillar, and the grubs when hatched devour it internally. They then come out of the body and spin yellow cocoons, from which the Flies afterwards emerge. These cocoons have been erroneously thought by ignorant persons to be "caterpillars' eggs," whereas in reality they contain the caterpillar's most deadly enemies and the farmers' friends.

Small White Butterfly—Pieris rapæ, L.

[PLATE IV., FIGS. 2, 2*a*, and 2*b*.]

This insect is also well known. The colour of the body is black and the wings white, with black spots, the male having less black marking than the female. It lays the eggs singly on the under surface of the leaves of plants belonging to the Cruciferous family. The ravages of this Butterfly are similar to those of the Large White. There are two broods in the year—one appearing in spring and the other in midsummer.

Green Veined White Butterfly—Pieris napi, L.

[PLATE IV., FIGS. 3 and 3*a*.]

The wings of this creature are white, tipped with black, and the back black. The male has one black spot, and the female two on the fore wings. The ribs on the under side of its wings are greenish. The egg, which is a pale green, is laid singly on the under side of the leaf. This Butterfly attacks crops in the same way as the two insects last described. There are two broods in the year—one appearing in spring and the other in midsummer.

It has some natural enemies in the Ichneumon Flies.

Cabbage Moth—Mamestra brassicæ, L.

[PLATE IV., FIGS. 4 and 4*a*.]

These Moths are of a rich brown colour. The caterpillars destroy cabbages, the leaves of which they eat and gnaw down to the heart. The eggs are laid on the leaves and hatched in a few days. The chrysalis remains in the ground in the winter, and the Moths appear in May.

The caterpillars and the chrysalids may be searched for and destroyed. When plants are attacked, *spent* gas lime is found beneficial.

Common Dart Moth—Agrotis segetum, Schiff.

[PLATE IV., FIGS. 5 and 5*a*.]

The colour of these Moths varies from grey to brown, the upper wings being much darker than the lower. When first hatched, the caterpillar gnaws the leaves and stem, and then devours the roots. Before sowing, the ground should be cleared of all weeds, especially charlock. The insects should be searched for and destroyed. Rooks, starlings, ravens, jackdaws, magpies, &c., devour them, and should be encouraged.

FIG. 1.
LARGE WHITE BUTTERFLY.
(*Pieris brassicæ.*)
[Male.]

FIG. 2.
SMALL WHITE BUTTERFLY.
(*Pieris rapæ.*)
[Male.]

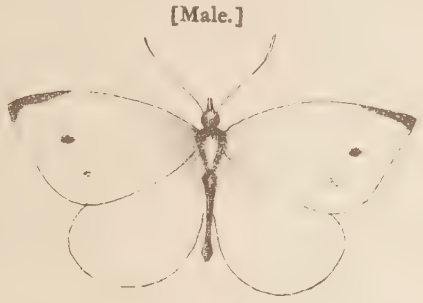


FIG. 3.
GREEN VEINED WHITE BUTTERFLY.
(*Pieris napi.*)
[Male.]

FIG. 5.
COMMON DART MOTH.
(*Agrotis segetum.*)

FIG. 5 (*a*).
CATERPILLAR.

FIG. 2 (*b*).
CATERPILLAR.

FIG. 3 (*a*).
GREEN VEINED WHITE BUTTERFLY.
(*Pieris napi.*)
[Female.]

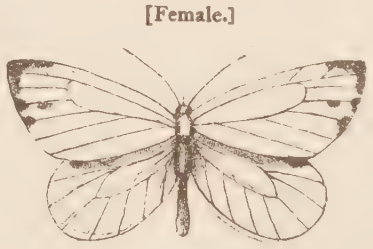


FIG. 6.
HEART AND DART MOTH.
(*Agrotis exclamationis.*)

FIG. 7.
GARDEN PEBBLE MOTH.
(*Pionea forficalis.*)

FIG. 1 (*a*).
LARGE WHITE BUTTERFLY.
(*Pieris brassicæ.*)
[Female.]

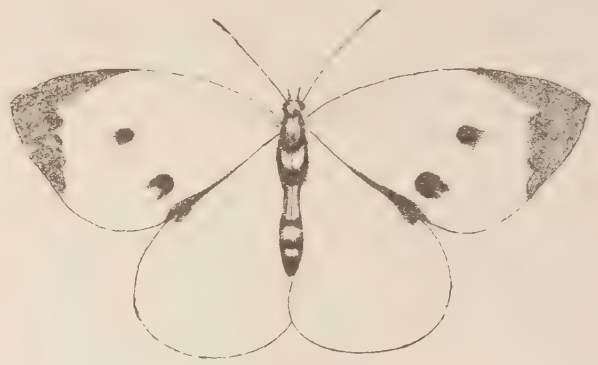


FIG. 2 (*a*).
SMALL WHITE BUTTERFLY.
(*Pieris rapæ.*)
[Female.]

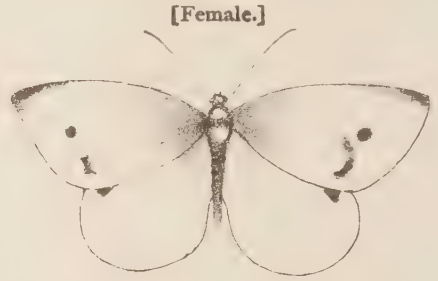


FIG. 4.
CABBAGE MOTH.
(*Mamestra brassicæ.*)

FIG. 4 (*a*).
CATERPILLAR.

FIG. 8.
DIAMOND-BACK TURNIP MOTH.
(*Plutella cruciferarum.*)

Heart and Dart Moth—Agrotis exclamationis, L.

[PLATE IV., FIG. 6.]

This Moth is of a somewhat similar colour to the last named insect, but has distinct dark markings on the upper wings, by which it may readily be recognized. The caterpillars feed at night, hiding during the day beneath clods and loose rubbish They gnaw off the tops of the leaves and go from plant to plant.

Clods and weeds which shelter them should be removed, and at night the insects may be hand-picked. Watering the ground with gas water, or digging soot into it, is found efficacious.

Garden Pebble Moth—Pionea forficalis, L.

[PLATE IV., FIG. 7.]

The colour of the upper wings of this Moth is lightish brown, and of the lower wings whitish. The caterpillars eat the leaves into holes. They may be picked off with the hand, and when the plants are wet, sprinkling with fine ashes or dry lime is beneficial.

Diamond-back Turnip Moth—Plutella cruciferarum, Zell.

[PLATE IV., FIG. 8.]

This Moth has upper wings of a brownish colour, varying somewhat in shade ; the lower wings are grey. The caterpillar attacks the leaves of turnips and cabbages, principally the former. It has occasioned much injury in this country. An effectual remedy is to shake the caterpillars from the plants, and then throw lime upon them. Rooks, thrushes, &c., devour the caterpillars ; which have also another enemy in an Ichneumon Fly.

Turnip Saw Fly—Athalia spinarum, Fab.

[PLATE III., FIGS. 10 and 10a.]

The colour of this Fly is black on the head and front part of its body, and light orange behind. Its grub is most destructive to the leaves of turnip plants, sometimes destroying entire crops. During summer a succession of broods appear. The grubs may be brushed off with light branches of trees or furze, the ground being then covered with soot or lime.

Thickly sown and well manured crops are less likely to suffer than weak ones.

Insects injurious to Peas, Beans, Beet, Mangold and Asparagus.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO PEAS AND BEANS.

Plant Louse—Siphonophora pisi (Pea Aphis).

These Aphides, which are of a green colour, are known as "Green Flies" or "Dolphins." They suck the sap from the leaves of peas. Dry lime dusted on the leaves when wet is useful. Starlings and other birds devour these insects.

Both this and the Bean Aphis are preyed upon by the grubs of the Hovering Flies (Syrphus ribesii and Syrphus pyrastri). (Plate V., Figs. 15 and 16.)

The Beetles known as "Lady Birds" are also allies of the farmer. The appearance of these insects is well known. Their grubs have six feet, and the feed on they Aphides.

Another enemy of the Plant Lice is an Ichneumon Fly (Aphidius). The female lays her eggs in the body of the Aphis, which is devoured internally by the grub. The grub when it leaves the skin becomes a pupa, which produces a Fly.

Plant Louse—Aphis rumicis, L.—(Bean Aphis).

These insects are known as "Colliers" or "Blackflies" from their colour, causing the plants to appear as if coated with soot, They multiply very quickly, and suck the sap from the leaves, attacking the top of the plant first. These tops should be at once removed and burnt. Applications of strong soap-suds are beneficial. The Aphides feed also on weeds, such as the curled dock and thistles, which should be cleared away.

Pea Weevil Beetles—Sitones lineatus, L., and Sitones crinitus, Oliv

[Plate V., Figs. 1 and 2]

The first of these insects (Sitones lineatus), is of a light clay colour with striped back. Sitones crinitus is smaller in size and more of a grey or rosy colour. They gnaw the edges of the leaves of peas and beans, and their grubs are believed to attack the roots. Their ravages are in April and May. The Beetles shelter at night under clods and rubbish. Dressing the ground with lime or soot is found to be effective, and manuring to promote rapid growth beneficial.

These insects are devoured by Starlings. Another species of Pea Weevil Beetle, whose habits are similar, is Sitones puncticollis, Steph. There is, however, no Irish record of its appearance.

Pea Beetle—Bruchus pisorum, L.

[Plate V., Fig. 3.]

The general colour of this insect is brown. It lays its eggs in the pods of the pea, and the grub injures the seed. The injured seeds cannot produce healthy plants, and they may be known by the dull round marks round them. They should be carefully picked out, as the grubs within will become Beetles which will attack the next year's crop.

Bean Beetle—Bruchus rufimanus, Bohem.

[Plate V., Fig. 4.]

The colour of this Beetle is dark brown, and its habits are similar to those of the last named Beetle, except that it attacks the bean. It should be treated in the same way.

FIG. 1.
PEA WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Sitones lineatus.*)

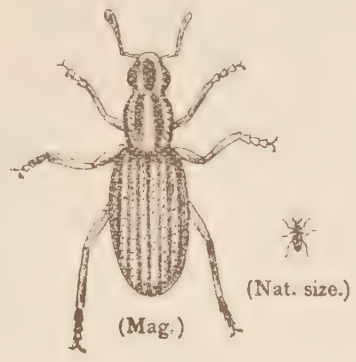


FIG. 2.
PEA WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Sitones crinitus.*)

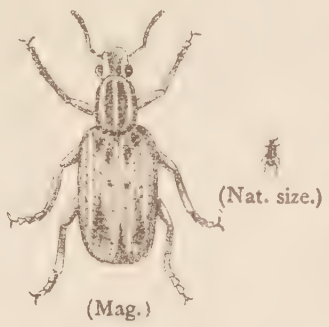


FIG. 3.
PEA BEETLE.
(*Bruchus pisorum.*)

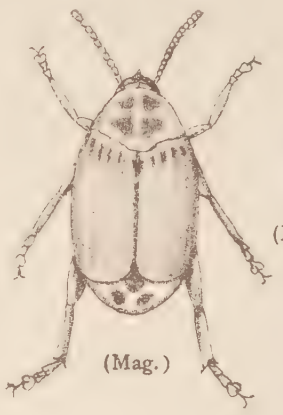


FIG. 4.
BEAN BEETLE.
(*Bruchus rufimanus.*)

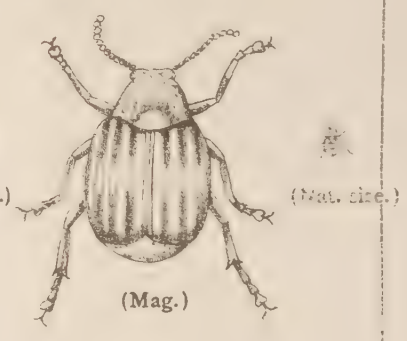


FIG. 5.
PEA MOTH.
(*Endopisa nigricana.*)

FIG. 6.
NIGHT-FEEDING GROUND BEETLE.
(*Pterostichus madidus.*)

FIG. 7.
CARRION BEETLE.
(*Silpha opaca.*)

FIG. 8.
CARRION BEETLE.
(*Silpha atrata.*)

FIG. 9.
BEET BEETLE.
(*Atomaria linearis.*)

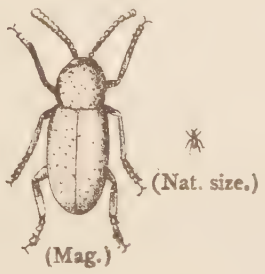


FIG. 10.
VINE WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Otiorrhyncus sulcatus.*)

FIG. 11.
VINE WEEVIL BEETLE.
(*Otiorrhyncus picipes.*)

FIG. 12.
LEAF BEETLE.
(*Gastroidea polygoni.*)

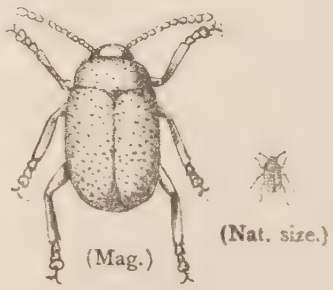


FIG. 13.
SILVER Y MOTH.
(*Plusia gamma.*)

FIG. 14.
FLY.
(*Anthomyia betæ.*)

FIG. 15.
HOVERING FLY.
(*Syrphus ribesii.*)

FIG. 16.
HOVERING FLY.
(*Syrphus pyrastri.*)

Both species are liable to attack from Ichneumon Flies, which to some extent keep their numbers down.

Pea Moth—Endopisa nigricana, St.

[PLATE V., FIG. 5.]

The colour of this Moth is brown. The caterpillars eat the peas in the pod and then burrow into the ground. Infested plants should be burnt after harvest, and the ground deeply dug. This insect is believed to be rare in Ireland.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO BEET AND MANGOLD.

Night-feeding Ground Beetle—Pterostichus madidus, Fab.

[PLATE V. FIG. 6.]

This Beetle is of a black colour. Though usually carnivorous, it is said to attack the roots of mangold. Sand, ashes, or sawdust, mixed with paraffin, should be applied to the plants as a dressing.

Carrion Beetles—Silpha opaca, and Silpha atrata, L.

[PLATE V., FIGS. 7 and 8.]

The Silpha opaca is a little blackish Beetle. The Silpha atrata is black.

The grubs of these Beetles are supposed to feed usually on carrion, but have been known to cause immense damage in Ulster to the leaves of Mangold and Beet. The attacks are in May and June. Farm-yard manure for these crops should be put in in autumn instead of in spring, as the Beetle lays its eggs in April in decomposing matter. If manure is applied in spring it should be well rotted or artificial Soot, sulphur, or lime may be used after rain for dusting crops attacked.

Beet Beetle—Atomaria linearis, Steph.

[PLATE V., FIG. 9.]

This little Beetle varies from rust colour to black. It appears in May and June, attacking the root, leaves and bud, and causes great damage. The plants should be dressed with soot, lime, or liquid manure.

Weevil Beetles—Otiorrhynchus sulcatus, and Otiorrhynchus picipes, Fab.

[PLATE V., FIGS. 10 and 11.]

The Black Vine Weevil Beetle (Otiorrhynchus sulcatus) is a dull black colour. The clay-coloured Vine Weevil (Otiorrhynchus picipes) is smaller. The leaves and buds are attacked by these Beetles, the grubs of which feed on the roots. The ravages of the Beetles are committed at night. By day they hide beneath clods, &c. Dressing the ground in the day time with lime or soot will deter the Beetles returning to the plants; and roots which have been attacked by the grubs should be similarly dressed.

Leaf Beetle—Gastroidea polygoni, L.

[Plate V., Fig. 12.]

This Beetle has the head and front part of the body yellow, and wing-covers bright metallic green. It devours the leaves.

The Silver Y Moth—Plusia gamma, L.

[Plate V., Fig. 13.]

This Moth is of a grey colour, and its name is occasioned by a spot shaped like a Y in the centre of the fore wings, by which it may easily be recognized. It lays its eggs under the leaves which the caterpillars attack. Dressing the infested plants with soot, lime, or salt is advisable. The caterpillars may be brushed or shaken off and destroyed. Insectivorous birds should be encouraged.

Other insects attack these crops. Mangold is attacked by a species of Plant Louse (Aphis) which should be dealt with in the way described for Pea and Bean Aphides. The Turnip Moth (Agrotis segetum, Schiff), described at p. 8, is also destructive to Beet and Mangold. Another foe is a Fly (Anthomyia betæ, Curt.), (Plate V., Fig. 14), the maggots of which feed on the pulp of the leaves of Beet. This Fly is not very common, and is not reported as having been found in Ireland.

Insects injurious to Asparagus.

Asparagus is injured by a Beetle (Crioceris asparagi, L.), the grub of which attacks the leaves and devours the young shoots. The length of this Beetle is about a quarter of an inch, and it is blue-black or greenish in colour. There is no record of its appearance in this country.

Insects injurious to Carrots, Celery, Parsnips, Lettuce, Onions, Potatoes, Radish, and Horse Radish.

Insects injurious to Carrots.

Plant Lice—Aphis carotæ and Aphis papaveris ?

Carrots are attacked by these Aphides. The remedies are the same as those for the Pea and Bean Aphides. (See pages 9 and 10).

Carrot Fly—Psila rosæ, Fab.

[Plate VI., Fig. 1].

The red colour known as "Rust" on carrots, is produced by the maggots of this Fly, which gnaw the roots. The roots become shrivelled and die, and the leaves change colour. The grubs go into the earth when full grown, where they change to pupæ and ultimately become Flies. The crops should be thinned when the

FIG. 1.
CARROT FLY.
(*Psila rosæ.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 2.
COMMON FLAT BODY MOTH.
(*Depressaria applana.*)

FIG. 3.
SOLITARY WASP.
(*Odynerus.*)

FIG. 4.
CELERY FLY.
(*Tephritis onopordinis.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 5.
CELERY STEM FLY.
(*Piophila apii.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 7.
ONION FLY.
(*Anthomyia ceparum.*)

(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 6.
LETTUCE FLY.
(*Anthomyia lactucæ.*)

plants are young, and if Flies appear, the ground should be sprinkled with ashes or sand soaked with paraffin—soot has also been found efficacious. All roots attacked should be burnt in the autumn and the ground deeply ploughed and limed.

Common Flat Body Moth—Depressaria applana, F.

[Plate VI., Fig. 2.]

This Moth is of a dull reddish ochre colour. The caterpillars injure carrot crops, folding and devouring the leaves. They may be shaken down and killed with lime. Another species is the Carrot Blossom Moth (Depressaria nervosa, Haw.), which feeds on the blossoms. This insect, which is reddish brown in colour, is, however, rare in this country. The Purple Carrot Seed Moth (Depressaria depressella, Hüb.), feeds upon the seeds of carrot. It is not recorded as occurring in Ireland.

The natural enemies of the Depressaria are the Small Solitary Wasps (Odyneri) (Plate VI., Fig. 3), the grubs of which devour the caterpillars.

Insects injurious to Celery and Parsnips.

The Celery Fly—Tephristis onopordinis, Curt.

Plate VI., Fig. 4.]

This Fly is of a tawny colour. The maggots devour the inside of the leaves of celery and parsnip on which they cause brown blisters. The maggots change to pupæ in the ground, and when the crop has been gathered may be destroyed by digging in fresh gas lime. Infested leaves should be destroyed. Two or more broods of this insect appear during the summer.

There is another Fly destructive to celery, viz.:—the Stem Fly (Piophila apii., Westw.) (Plate VI., Fig. 5), the maggots of which gnaw the stem into galleries. There is no record of this insect being found in Ireland. The Turnip Moth (Agrotis segetum, Schiff.), is also injurious (See Cabbage and Turnip Insects, p. 8.)

Insects injurious to Lettuce.

Plant Louse.—Pemphigus lactucæ, Westw.

This is a small greenish Aphis which attacks the roots of lettuce, causing the leaves to droop. The plants attacked should be at once removed and the roots destroyed. The ground should be drenched with lime water, soap-suds, or liquid manure.

Other insects attack the lettuce, such as the Silver Y Moth (Plusia gamma, L.), described at p. 12, and the Lettuce Fly (Anthomyia lactucæ, Bouché) (Plate VI., Fig. 6), which lays its eggs on the flowers, and the maggot of which devours the seed. There is no Irish record of the appearance of this Fly.

Insects injurious to Onions.

The Onion Fly—Anthomyia ceparum, Bouché.

[Plate VI., Fig. 7.]

This Fly is of a reddish grey colour, the male being darker than the female. The maggots sometimes entirely destroy the onion bulb within which they feed. They change to pupæ in the ground and then become Flies. During the summer a succession of broods appear. Attacked plants should be dug up and burnt, and the land ploughed and dressed with lime after the crop has been gathered.

The attacks are more severe on badly prepared land than when well manured.

Insects injurious to Potatoes.

Frog Fly—Eupteryx solani, Curt.

[Plate VII., Fig. 1.]

This small Fly is of a bright green colour. It sucks the sap from the stems and leaves, but the injury caused is not often serious. It may be destroyed in the same way as the Plant Lice.

Colorado Beetle—Doryphora decemlineata, Say.

[Plate VII., Fig 2]

The colour of this destructive insect is buff yellow, with five distinct dark lines on each wing-case, by which it is easily recognized.

Happily it has not gained a footing in this country, but as a precautionary measure, it is desirable it should be mentioned here. In 1877 it was found in a steamer at Liverpool. The occurence of this Beetle should be at once reported to the Police

The Hawk Moth—Death's Head—Acherontia atropos, L.

[Plate VII., Figs. 3 and 3a.]

This insect is of a rich brown colour, with the lower wings yellow. It is the largest of British Moths. Its caterpillars eat potato leaves. They are, however, not common enough to cause much injury. They feed in the evening, when handpicking should be resorted to. They pass the chrysalis stage under ground. One brood appears in spring and another in autumn.

Other insects attack the potato crop, such as the Millipede described at page 1, and the Click Beetles at page 2.

Insects injurious to Radish and Horse Radish.

The Root Fly (Anthomyia radicum, Curt), described at page 7, attacks the radish, and the Garden Pebble Moth (Pionea forficalis, *L.*), see page 9, the horse radish.

FIG. 1.
FROG FLY.
(*Eupteryx solani.*)

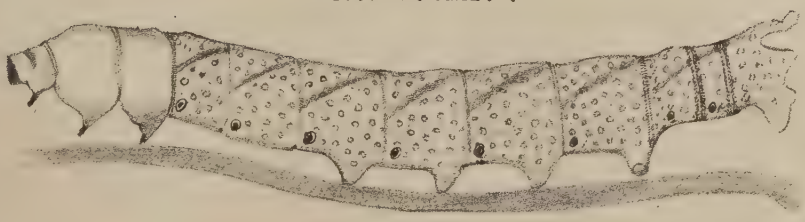
(Mag.)

(Nat. size.)

FIG. 2.
COLORADO BEETLE.
(*Doryphora decemlineata.*)

FIG. 3.
HAWK MOTH (Death's Head.)
(*Acherontia atropos.*)

FIG. 3 (*a*).
CATERPILLAR.



PART II.

MICROSCOPIC FUNGI INJURIOUS TO FARM CROPS.

It is now proposed to consider the second branch of the subject, the more common Fungi which cause injury to our crops; and the remarks have been divided under four heads, viz.:—those Fungi attacking—1, Cereals; 2, Cabbage and Turnip; 3, Peas and Beans; and 4, Other Crops.

Fungi Injurious to Cereals.

Corn Milldew—Puccinia graminis, Pers.

This Fungus attacks in the summer the leaves and culms of corn and grass, on which it appears in elongated reddish spots; later on this spot becomes nearly black. It is very common, and frequently causes serious loss. The seed should not be taken from plants attacked, and a change to green crops has been found beneficial. A top dressing of salt has also been found useful. All mildewed straw and grass in the vicinity should be carefully burnt as soon as noticed. Barberries should not be grown in the hedges in the vicinity of corn crops, as a second form of the Fungus occurs on the barberry.

Round Corn Rust—Puccinia rubigo-vera, Pers.

This Rust attacks cereals in the spring. The spots are yellow generally on the upper surface, and the spores are a yellowish powder. The remedies are the same as for the preceding. It is not nearly so injurious to the crop as Puccinia graminis.

Corn Smut—Ustilago carbo, Tul.

The Corn Smut is a familiar Fungus, which in autumn appears on the ears of wheat, barley, and especially oats. It is found also on various grasses. Its spores are black and easily recognized. All cereals attacked and grasses affected by the Fungus should be destroyed. The only effectual means of preventing the attacks appears to be the dressing of the seed, for which there are various receipts.

Bunt—Tilletia caries, Tul.

This Fungus appears on wheat in the autumn and is very common. It fills the grains with dark spores which, when crushed, emit a foul smell. It is difficult to detect at first without close examination. The plants attacked are usually greener than the healthy ones. The diseased grains are generally of different colour, being somewhat greenish; and they are ordinarily different in shape, being wider and shorter. When the grains crack the dark powder of the spores is seen, which is distinguishable by its fetid odour.

This Fungus appears to be sown with the grain, and as in the case of Corn Smut, the only sure means of prevention is the dressing of the seed with the view to the destruction of the spores. Various chemical preparations are recommended for the purpose.

Ergot of Rye—Claviceps purpurea, Tul.

This is a well-known Parasitic Fungus which appears on cereals especially Rye, and various grasses, and is very poisonous in its effects. It has a powerful effect on pregnant animals; bread made from ergotised grain is liable to give rise to gangrene. When sifting, the ergots being generally black, can without difficulty be picked from among the grains by the hand; or, as they are usually larger, be caught in the sieve.

Ergot is favoured by moisture, and where it appears special attention to drainage is necessary. The flowers of grasses harbour the spores, and where the disease attacks the grass the top should be mown off and burnt. Grasses in the hedgerows should be carefully destroyed.

Fungi injurious to Cabbage and Turnip.

Cabbage Mould—Peronospora parasitica, Pers.

This Fungus appears in summer and autumn as a white bloom on the under sides of the leaves of Cabbages and Turnips. It is common, and grows also on Shepherd's Purse and other cruciferous plants which act as nurses for it.

All affected plants should be destroyed and weeds and refuse burnt. See also note below.

Crucifer White Rust—Cystopus candidus, Lev.

This rust attacks in summer plants belonging to the Cruciferæ family, as Cabbage, Radish, Mustard, Shepherd's Purse, &c. It is white in colour, and the stems and leaves are swollen, blotched, and streaked. A change of crops, and the burning of all cruciferous weeds, appear to be the best remedies.*

Club-Root—Plasmodiophora brassicæ, Wor.

The disease known as Club-Root in Turnips and Cabbage was formerly believed to be owing to the ravages of insects. Recently however, it appears to have been satisfactorily established that its cause is a Fungus which attacks the roots. The Fungus is believed to be confined to plants of the cruciferous family, weeds belonging to which should be carefully destroyed. Any plants affected should be burnt, and an alteration of the crops for some time is desirable.

---

*When plants attacked by white rust or by any of the Peronosporas (plant moulds), such as P. parasitica, P. infestans, P. viciæ, &c., decay, the winter or resting spores of the fungus are formed, which retain their vitality till the following spring. Hence all affected material should be carefully burnt, instead of being put in rubbish heaps, and then applied as leafmould &c., as such places only tend to perpetuate the Fungus from year to year. If a few cabbage leaves affected with white rust be allowed to rot, abundance of resting spores will be readily obtained.

Fungi injurious to Peas and Beans.

Pea Mould—Peronospora viciæ, Berk.

This Fungus frequently attacks Vetches and early garden Peas, appearing on the under surface of the leaves in brown patches. It is stated that it has been also found on the following plants :—The Bush Vetch (Vicia sepium, L.), the Common Vetch (Vicia sativa, L.), the Slender Vetch (Vicia tetrasperma, Manch.), and other plants.

All diseased plants of Vetches and Peas should be burnt. See also note, p. 16.

Pea Mildew—Erysiphe martii, Link.

This Fungus appears on both sides of the leaves of Peas, Beans, Umbelliferæ, and other plants in the autumn. It is at first white in colour, but later on minute yellow and black spots appear. It is stated it has been found on plants belonging to four different families. The only remedy appears to be the destruction by fire of the plants affected, and the clearance of weeds which would nurse the spores.

Bean Rust—Uromyces fabæ, Pers.

This Rust attacks Beans in August and September, covering the leaves and stem, with brownish rust. The remedy is the same as in the foregoing.

Fungi injurious to other Crops.

Lettuce Mould—Peronospora gangliformis, Berk.

This Mould appears on Lettuces and other plants of the Composite family. Pale patches of decay are seen on the leaves on which spots of the Mould may be distinguished with the naked eye. The Fungus grows inwards, attacking the outside leaves first. Frost checks the growth of this Fungus, and when it appears on Lettuces in a frame in early spring the exposure of the plants to the frost for a short time is beneficial.

All weeds of the Composite order are shelters for the disease, and they, as well as decaying refuse, should be burnt. See also note, p. 16.

Onion Mould—Peronospora Schleideniana, DeBy.

The Mould, which frequently appears on Onions, is occasioned by this Fungus. It chiefly attacks the leaves which are covered with a grey-white bloom. Deep trenching is recommended ; and sowing the seeds in autumn, so that the plants may have attained sufficient strength to resist the Fungus when it appears in the spring. The diseased plants should be destroyed. See also note, p. 16.

Parsnip Mould—Peronospora nivea, Ung.

This Mould attacks Umbelliferous Plants ; but its chief mark is the Garden Parsnip. The leaves of the Parsnip are first attacked, and the roots then become diseased and putrid.

All plants attacked should be burned, and all weeds belonging to the Umbelliferous Family in the vicinity destroyed. Parsnips should not be grown again in the same place for some time. See also note, p. 16.

Spinach Mould—Peronospora effusa, Grev.

This Fungus attacks Spinach and Goosefoot, and some other plants. It is of a light purple-grey colour, and appears in spots on the under surface of the leaves. The remedies suggested are the destruction of the plants diseased and of any Goosefoot near. See also note, p. 16.

Beet-leaf Rust—Uromyces betæ, Pers.

Yellow spots appear sometimes on the upper surface of Beet leaves in August and September. These are caused by the above Fungus. Dr. Cooke reports having found it on the leaves of the Wild Beet (Beta maritima). The destruction of the plants affected is the best remedy.

Potato Mould—Peronospora infestans, Mont.
Phytophthora infestans, De Bary.

The terrible Potato disease, with which this country was visited in 1845, is caused by this Fungus, the nature of which has recently been fully discussed. New varieties of Potatoes have been introduced with the view of securing one less liable to the attacks of this pest. See also note, p. 16.

PART III.

WEEDS.

In this country, unhappily, the necessity for the eradication of weeds has been much lost sight of. A common idea prevails that they are an unavoidable nuisance, and that measures for clearing them away, which involve expense, are not remunerative. Yet it will be readily admitted that the crops are materially reduced where weeds are suffered to grow unmolested; that they rob the land of the benefit of the manure placed in it, and of the moisture, light, and air required for the crops, while they increase the difficulty of harvesting and impair the value of the grain.

With a view of making this treatise as practical as possible, it has been deemed advisable to exhibit in tabular form, the principal plants usually considered as weeds in this country. And, inasmuch as certain fungi attack the plants belonging to certain natural orders, it has been thought best to arrange the weeds according to those orders, so that at a glance the agriculturist may see some, at least, of the plants, the removal of which is necessary in case of attack by these fungi. The common name of the weed is given in each case, as well as the botanical name, the places where it is usually found, and a few principal characteristics—such as whether annual or perennial, height, colour of flowers, time of flowering, &c.—to assist in its identification.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANTS USUALLY CONSIDERED AS WEEDS.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Natural Order,	Where usually found.	Principal Characteristics.
Crowfoot, Buttercup,	Ranunculus acris,	Ranunculaceæ,	Meadows and pastures, cultivated and waste places.	Perennial; variable in height; bears bright yellow flowers from early summer till late in autumn.
Creeping Buttercup,	„ repens,	„	Pastures, cultivated and waste places.	Perennial; flowering stems generally under a foot in height; bears bright yellow flowers all the summer and often till late in autumn; creeping runners.
Bulbous Buttercup,	„ bulbosus,	„	Pastures, cultivated and waste pla es.	Perennial; smaller and more hairy than R. acris; bears bright yellow flowers in early summer.
Field Poppy,	Papaver rhœas,	Papaveraceæ,	Waste and cultivated places; corn-fields.	Annual; generally 1 to 2 feet high; bears flowers rich scarlet with dark eye all the summer.
Common Fumitory,	Fumaria officinalis,	Fumariaceæ,	Cultivated and waste places; troublesome in potato fields.	Annual; delicate plant, pale green in colour; stems sometimes from 1 to 3 feet; bears red flowers all summer and autumn.
Hedge Mustard,	Sisymbrium officinale,	Cruciferæ,	Waste places and roadsides,	Annual; about 1 foot high; bears very small yellow flowers in summer; pods.
Garlic Mustard; Sauce-alone.	Alliaria officinalis,	„	Hedges, waste or cultivated places in shade.	Annual; biennial, or of longer duration; 1 to 3 feet high; bears small white flowers in spring; pods; when rubbed emits odour of garlic.
Mustard,	Brassica alba,	„	Waste and cultivated places,	Annual; stem 1 to 2 feet high; bears rather large yellow flowers all the summer; pods.
Black Mustard,	„ nigra,	„	Banks, hedges, waste and cultivated places.	Annual; stem 2 feet or more in height; bears yellow flowers in summer; pods.

List of the Principal Plants usually considered as Weeds.—*continued.*

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Natural Order.	Where usually found.	Principal Characteristics.
Charlock,	Brassica sinapis,	Cruciferæ,	Cultivated and waste places, &c.,	Annual; 1 to 2 feet high; leaves rough with short hairs; bears large yellow flowers all the summer; pods.
Shepherd's Purse,	Capsella bursa-pastoris,	„	Waste and cultivated places,	Annual; erect stem, from a few inches to over a foot in height; lower leaves spread on the ground; bears small white flowers nearly all the year; pods.
Corn Cockle,	Lychnis githago,	Caryophyllaceæ,	Cornfields,	Annual; tall plant, leaves narrow and long; bears large red flowers, flowering with the corn.
Chickweed,	Stellaria media,	„	Cultivated and waste places, &c.,	Annual; bears small white flowers the whole season.
Corn Spurry,	Spergula arvensis,	„	Cornfields,	Annual; 6 inches to 1 foot high; bears small white flowers all the summer.
Common Mallow,	Malva sylvestris,	Malvaceæ,	Waste places, roadsides, &c.,	Biennial; 1 to 3 feet high; bears flowers, usually reddish purple, in summer.
Rest Harrow,	Ononis arvensis,	Papilionaceæ,	Barren pastures and poor fields,	Perennial; about 1 foot high; bears pink flowers in summer and autumn.
Hairy Vetch or Common Tare.	Vicia hirsuta,	„	Cornfields, especially destructive to wheat; hedges and waste places.	Annual; hairy; stems 1 to 3 feet, frequently climbing by tendrils; bears pale blue flowers the whole summer; pod long and hairy, with 2 seeds.
Tufted Vetch,	„ cracca,	„	Hedges and bushy places; destructive to corn crops, especially wheat.	Rootstock perennial; annual stems about 2 or 3 feet climbing by tendrils; bears numerous rich purple blue flowers in summer; pod has 6 or 8 seeds.
Silver Weed,	Potentilla anserina,	Rosaceæ,	Roadsides, stony pastures, and waste places.	Perennial stock; creeping runners; bears large yellow flowers in summer.
Lady's Mantle	Alchemilla vulgaris,	„	Meadows and pastures,	Perennial; flowering stems rarely above 6 inches; bears small green flowers in spring and summer.

Parsley Piert,	„ arvensis,	„	Fields and waste gravelly places, &c.,	Annual; usually under 3 inches in height; bears very small green flowers the whole season.
Broad Epilobe,	Epilobium montanum,	Onagraceæ,	Waste and cultivated places, &c.,	Perennial; from ½ a foot to 1 foot or more high; bears pink flowers in summer; pods.
Fool's Parsley,	Æthusa cynapium,	Umbelliferæ,	Fields and gardens,	Annual; 1 to 2 feet high; emits unpleasant smell when rubbed; flowers in summer and autumn.
Cow Parsnip; Hogweed,	Heracleum sphondylium,	„	Meadows, pastures, hedges, &c.,	Stock biennial, or of longer duration; plant tall and coarse; bears white flowers in summer and autumn.
Wild Chervil,	Chærophyllum sylvestre,	„	Hedges and field borders, &c.,	Stock perennial, or perhaps biennial, with tap root; stems 2 to 3 feet high; bears small white flowers in spring.
Hedge Parsley,	Caucalis anthriscus,	„	Hedges, roadsides, and waste places,	Annual; stems 2 to 3 feet; bears pink or white flowers in summer and autumn; fruit, a small burr covered with bristles.
Ladies' Bedstraw,	Galium verum,	Stellatæ,	Pastures and banks,	Rootstock woody; stems, 6 inches to above a foot long; bears small yellow flowers the whole summer.
Heath Gallium,	„ saxatile,	„	Pastures and open heaths,	Perennial; flowering stems usually 5 or 6 inches high, rarely reaching nearly a foot; bears numerous white flowers during the summer.
Cleavers, Goosegrass,	„ aparine,	„	Hedges, &c.,	Annual; grows to several feet in height; bears small greenish white flowers during the whole summer, and often in autumn.
Blue Scabious, Devil's-bit,	Scabiosa succisa,	Dipsaceæ,	Meadows, pastures, &c.,	Perennial: rootstock thick and short, with abrupt ending as if bitten off; stems 1 to 2 feet high; bears deep blue flowers during summer and autumn.
Field Scabious,	arvensis,	„	Pastures, waste and cultivated places, &c.	Perennial; 1 to 3 feet high; bears pale lilac purple flowers all summer.
Daisy,	Bellis perennis,	Compositæ,	Pastures, &c.,	Stock perennial; florets of the disk yellow, and of the ray pink or white; flowers nearly the whole year.
Ox-eye Daisy,	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,	„	Pastures, banks, &c.,	Perennial; 1 to 2 feet high; florets of the disk yellow, and of the ray white, and more than half an inch long; flowers in summer, commencing in spring.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANTS USUALLY CONSIDERED AS WEEDS—*continued.*

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Natural Order.	Where usually found.	Principal Characteristics.
Corn Marigold,	Chrysanthemum segetum,	Compositæ,	Cornfields,	Annual; about 1 foot high, or rather more; florets of the disk and of the ray deep golden yellow; flowers in summer and autumn.
Scentless Matricary,	Matricaria inodora,	„	Fields and waste places,	Annual; 1 to 1½ feet high; florets of the ray white and of the disk yellow; flowers the whole season.
Fœtid Chamomile; Stink Mayweed.	Anthemis cotula,	„	Cultivated and waste places,	Annual; erect, 1 foot or more high; emits fetid smell when rubbed; ray florets white; flowers all summer and autumn.
Milfoil or Yarrow,	Achillea millefolium,	„	Pastures, meadows, waste places, &c.,	Stock perennial; creeping underground; stems about 1 foot high; florets of the ray white or pink, of the disk yellow; flowers the whole summer.
Coltsfoot,	Tussilago farfara,	„	Waste and cultivated places,	Perennial creeping rootstock; flowering stems about 6 inches high, covered more or less with loose white cotton: ray florets bright yellow; flowers in early spring, flowers appearing before the leaves.
Butterbur,	„ petasites,	„	Sandy meadows, river banks, and roadsides.	Perennial; creeping rootstock; flowers appear before leaves; bears dull pinkish purple flowers during spring.
Groundsel,	Senecio vulgaris,	„	Cultivated fields, &c.,	Annual; from 6 inches to nearly 1 foot high; florets yellow; flowers all the year.
Ragwort Senecio,	„ Jacobæa,	„	Pastures, roadsides, and waste places,	Rootstock thick and short; stems 2 to 4 feet high; flower heads bright yellow; flowers in summer, lasting till late.
Common Burdock,	Arctium lappa,	„	Waste places, roadsides, &c.,	Biennial; 3 to 5 feet high; stout branching plant, bearing purple flowers during summer.
Spear Thistle,	Carduus lanceolatus,	„	Pastures, fields, and waste places,	Biennial; stem prickly; 3 or 4 feet high; florets purple; feathery pappus; flowers all summer.

Marsh Thistle,	Carduus palustris,	„	Wet pastures and meadows,	Annual or biennial, 4 or 5 feet high; flowers in summer; flower heads usually in clusters; florets purple; feathery pappus.
Creeping Thistle,	„ arvensis,	„	Cultivated and waste places,	Rootstock perennial and creeping; annual stems 3 or 4 feet high; florets purple; feathery pappus; flowers in summer.
Knapweed or Hardheads,	Centaurea nigra,	„	Meadows and pastures,	Perennial; 1 to 2 feet high; florets purple; flowers all summer.
Autumnal Hawkbit,	Leontodon autumnalis,	„	Meadows, pastures, and waste places,	Perennial stock; bears yellow flowers in summer and autumn; brown and feathery pappus.
Lesser Hawkbit,	„ hirtus,	„	Dry pastures, waste places &c.,	Perennial stock; usually smaller than the Autumnal Hawkbit; flower stalks generally not more than 6 inches high; bears bright yellow flowers in summer.
Cat's-ear,	Hypochœris radicata,	„	Meadows, pastures, and waste places,	Rootstock perennial; stems 1 to 2 feet high; large head of flowers; feathery pappus; flowers summer and autumn.
Common Dandelion,	Taraxacum dens-leonis,	„	Meadows and pastures, cultivated and waste places.	Perennial rootstock, descending into tap root; bears yellow flowers.
Nipplewort,	Lapsana communis,	„	Waste and cultivated places,	Annual; stem 1 to 3 feet high; bears small yellow flowers in summer and autumn.
Corn Sowthistle,	Sonchus arvensis,	„	Corn fields,	Perennial; creeping rootstock; stems 2 to 3 feet high; flower heads large and bright yellow; white silky hairy pappus.
Common „	„ oleraceus,	„	Cultivated fields, &c.,	Annual; stem thick and hollow; 1 to 3 or even 4 feet high; florets pale yellow, white pappus; flowers the whole season.
Smooth Crepis,	Crepis virens,	„	Pastures, waste places, &c.,	Annual or biennial; 1 to 3 feet high; flower heads small and yellow; white silky pappus; flowers throughout summer and autumn.
Larger Convolvulus,	Convolvulus sepium,	Convolvulaceæ,	Hedges, &c.,	Creeping rootstock; twining stems; bears large white flowers in summer.
Bindweed,	„ arvensis,	„	Fields and pastures,	Perennial; stems twining or trailing; bears pink flowers all the summer.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANTS USUALLY CONSIDERED AS WEEDS—*continued.*

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Natural Order.	Where usually found.	Principal Characteristics.
Purple Foxglove,	Digitalis purpurea,	Scrophularineæ,	Hilly wastes and roadsides,	Root usually biennial; flowering stems 2 to 4 feet high; bears purple flowers in spring and summer.
Procumbent Speedwell,	Veronica agrestis,	„	Waste and cultivated places,	Annual; prostrate stems 3 to 10 inches long; bears small blue or pink white flower during the whole season.
Common Rattle,	Rhinanthus crista-galli,	„	Meadows and pastures,	Annual; erect; fibrous root attaching itself to other plants by suckers; stem 2 inches to 1 foot; bears yellow flowers (often with purple spot or spots) during summer or later.
Self-heal,	Prunella vulgaris,	Labiatæ,	Pastures, banks, and in moist places,	Perennial; procumbent or creeping stem; bears violet purple flowers in summer and autumn.
Marsh Stachys,	Stachys palustris,	„	Ditches and moist banks; troublesome in potato and corn fields.	Perennial; erect, 1 to 3 feet high; bears pale bluish-purple flowers in summer and autumn.
Hemp Nettle,	Galeopsis tetrahit,	„	Cultivated and waste places,	Annual; coarse plant 1 to 2 feet high; bears pale purple or white flowers in summer and autumn.
White Dead-Nettle,	Lamium album,	„	Hedges, banks, and waste places,	Perennial; hairy and coarse plant with creeping stock; bears white flowers the whole season.
Red Dead-Nettle,	„ purpureum,	„	Cultivated and waste places,	Annual; bears purple red flowers during the whole season.
Greater Plantain,	Plantago major,	Plantagineæ,	Pastures, roadsides, and waste places,	Short thick rootstock; long spike of flowers; flowers in summer and autumn.
Ribwort Plantain,	„ lanceolata,	„	Meadows, pastures, and waste places,	Thick woody rootstock; long spike of flowers; flowers the whole season.
White Goosefoot,	Chenopodium album,	Chenopodiaceæ,	Cultivated and waste places,	Annual; erect; 1 to 2 feet high; pale green or mealy-white, especially flowers and under sides of leaves; flowers in summer and autumn.

Common Orache (variety of).	Atriplex angustifolia (variety of A. patula).	„ . .	On sea-coasts and inland as a weed of cultivation; specially troublesome in turnip and potato fields.	Annual; dark or pale green, or frosted with white scaly meal; flowers small and numerous, clustered in spikes; flowers the whole season except early spring.
Clustered Dock, . .	Rumex conglomeratus, . .	Polygonaceæ, .	Meadows, pastures, and waste places,	Perennial; stem 2 or 3 feet high; leaves often pointed; flowers in summer.
Broad Dock, . . .	„ obtusifolius, . . .	„ . .	Pastures, roadsides, waste places, &c.,	Perennial; stem 2 or 3 feet high; leaves broad; flowers in summer.
Curled Dock, . . .	„ crispus, ...	„ . .	Pastures, ditches, roadsides, and waste places.	Perennial; stem 2 to 3 feet high; lower leaves narrow and long, and generally crisped at the edges; flowers during summer.
Red-veined Dock, . .	„ sanguineus, . . .	„ . .	Pastures, ditches, roadsides, and waste places.	Perennial; stem usually under 2 feet; leafstalks and panicle often become red; flowers in summer.
Sorrel, ...	„ acetosa, ...	„ . .	Meadows and moist pastures, . .	Perennial with thick rootstock; stems 1 to 2 feet high; leaves bright green and very acid; flowers in the summer.
Knotgrass, . . .	Polygonum aviculare, . . .	„ . .	Cultivated and waste places, . .	Annual; prostrate, or erect when drawn up with corn, &c.; flowers nearly whole season.
Climbing Buckwheat; Black Bindweed.	„ convolvulus, . .	„ . .	Cultivated and waste places, . .	Annual; stem twining; flowers in loose clusters during summer and autumn.
Common Persicaria, .	„ persicaria, . .	„ . .	Ditches, roadsides; troublesome in some parts of Ireland in potato fields.	Annual; branched, erect, or spreading; from 1 to 2 feet high; bears reddish or green flowers all summer and autumn.
Petty Spurge, . . .	Euphorbia peplus, ...	Euphorbiaceæ, .	Cultivated and waste places, . .	Annual; 6 inches to 1 foot high; abounds in milky juice; flower heads small; seeds pitted; flowers the whole summer and autumn.
Irish Spurge, . .	„ Hiberna, . . .	„ . .	Mountain pastures, &c., . . .	Perennial; stems 1 to 1½ ft. high; floral leaves large and often yellowish; flowers in early summer.
Small Nettle, . . .	Urtica urens, ...	Urticaceæ, .	Cultivated and waste places, . .	Annual; usually from a few inches to 1 foot high; flowers in small loose clusters; flowers the whole season.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANTS USUALLY CONSIDERED AS WEEDS.—*continued.*

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Natural Order.	Where usually found.	Principal Characteristics.
Common Nettle,	Urtica diocia,	Urticaceæ,	Roadsides, hedges, and waste places,	Perennial and creeping rootstock; stems 2 to 3 feet high; plant dark green; flowers summer and autumn.
Rushes,	Juncus [all species],	Juncaceæ,	Boggy, marshy, or wet ground,	Herbaceous plants, with tufted or creeping roots and tapering stems, which have often a pith.
Sedges,	Carex [all species],	Cyperaceæ,	Generally in moist situations or near water.	Herbs, generally perennial, with grass-like leaves.
Tufted Aira,	Aira cæspitosa,	Gramineæ,	Moist, shady places,	Perennial grass; stems 2 to 4 feet; forms thick dense tufts; leaves flat, stiff, and very rough on upper surface; flowers during summer.
Common Holcus,	Holcus lanatus,	"	Meadows, pastures, and waste places,	Perennial grass; rootstock creeping; stems 1 to 2 feet high; flowers all summer.
Couch or Quitch Grass,	Agropyrum repens,	"	Fields and waste places,	Perennial grass; rootstock creeping; stems 1 to 3 feet high; flowers in summer.
Annual Poa,	Poa annua,	"	Cultivated and waste places,	Annual, tufted, about 6 inches high; leaves bright green, flat and flaccid; flowers nearly the whole year.
Common Horsetail,	Equisetum arvense,	Equisetaceæ,	Fields and moist places; difficult to eradicate in potato fields.	Herb with perennial rootstock; leafless; stems hollow and jointed; fruiting stems 8 to 10 inches, die before barren ones appear; barren stems 1 to 2 feet; flowers in spring.

Poisonous Weeds.

Many weeds are prejudicial if eaten by farm animals on account of their acrid taste, but there are several, which are named in the following list, the presence of which must be regarded with suspicion owing to their poisonous properties. Though some of these weeds are not very common, they have been described as a precautionary measure.

Corn Cockle—Lychnis githago.

The seeds of this plant are poisonous. The death of six cows fed upon meal largely composed of the seeds of Corn Cockle has been recently reported from Belgium. [For description see List, Page 20.]

Cowbane—Cicuta virosa.

This plant is found in wet ditches and near water. The stem attains three or four feet in height. It bears white flowers in summer.

Hemlock Water Dropwort—Œnanthe crocata.

This plant is a perennial found in similar situations to the foregoing. It is stout and branched, and attains from three to five feet. The juice becomes yellow when exposed to the air. It flowers in summer.

Fool's Parsley—Æthusa cynapium.

[For description see List, Page 21.]

Common Hemlock—Conium maculatum.

An annual or biennial plant, usually three to five feet high emitting an unpleasant smell when bruised. The stems are spotted. It is usually found in waste places, ruins, and along hedges and the borders of fields. It bears small white flowers in summer.

Common Henbane—Hyoscyamus niger.

A coarse erect annual, attaining about two feet high, and having an unpleasant odour. It is found in waste and stony places and hedges. It bears pale yellow flowers in summer.

Bittersweet—Solanum dulcamara.

This plant is a perennial, and usually found along hedges, river sides, and in other moist places. It attains many feet in length, and bears small blue flowers in summer, and red berries.

Deadly Nightshade—Atropa belladonna.

This is an erect perennial, found in waste and stony places. It bears large purple blue flowers in summer, and large shining black berries. It is rare in Ireland.

Purple Foxglove—Digitalis purpurea.

[For description see List, page 24.]

Cuckoo Pint, or Lords and Ladies—Arum maculatum.

This plant grows under hedges and in woods, &c. It flowers in spring, and bears in August bright red berries on a spike, partly hid by a sheath.

Meadow Saffron—Colchicum autumnale.

This bulbous herb grows in damp meadows and pastures. It is rare in Ireland. The flowers, which are reddish purple or sometimes white, appear before the leaves in autumn.

Common Darnel—Lolium temulentum.

This plant is found in fields and waste places. It is an annual, and flowers in summer. Its seeds are poisonous.

Though not a native of Ireland, it may be desirable to mention also the Monkshood or Wolfsbane (Aconitum napellus), as several exotic species are commonly cultivated in our gardens. It is an erect perennial, growing to about two feet high, and bears a large blue flower in summer. The root in which the poison is chiefly contained has been taken in mistake for horse-radish, and led to several cases of accidental poisoning.

Extirpation of Weeds.

The consideration of this subject may be divided into two heads :—

1. Destruction ;
2. Prevention.

Destruction.—Under this head we have the practical problem of how to get rid of the weeds already in the soil whether as plants or seeds.

The plants are of two classes—Perennial weeds and annual weeds.

Perennial weeds being rooted in the soil present the greatest difficulties. Ploughing, harrowing and scuffling clear the land partly, but these operations do not reach the roots of Coltsfoot Bindweed, Couch, &c. For these the three-pronged fork is the best implement. Docks and Thistles should be pulled up by the roots. Some weeds are usually found in patches, such as Stinging Nettles, in places where they cannot readily be dug up. In such cases the best plan is to mow them down regularly when the leaves begin to show, which will ultimately kill the roots. Alkali waste is useful as a dressing to clear the ground of deep-rooted weeds.

As regards annual weeds, the seed of which is in the soil, the great point is to bring the seeds to the surface and cause vegetation, so that they may be cleared away before the crop is put in. With this object the ground should be ploughed, harrowed, and rolled, and when the weeds appear, ploughed again and again as each instalment of weeds comes up.

In turnip fields weeding should be done with the horse hoe or common hoe, and no weeds allowed to seed.

Prevention.—Weeds are sown in three principal ways—(1) with the seed, (2) with manure, and (3) by the wind—and the measures for prevention must be directed to meet these three cases.

It is a notorious fact that bad seed is a fruitful source of the appearance of weeds; agriculturists should, therefore, be careful to obtain their seeds from dealers of known character.

Weeds are frequently sown, also, with the manure, having been previously thrown on the top of the dung heap, and left there to vegetate. To prevent this, they should be burnt or put at the bottom of the heap to rot.

The seeds of weeds, again, are wafted with the wind; the farmer should, therefore, be careful to remove the weeds from all waste places, hedges, and ditches, as the seeds from these weeds will sow themselves over his fields.

Of late years agricultural implements have been much improved, and this has facilitated the work of the farmer in the eradication of weeds.

Visitors to Ireland have been much struck by the neglected condition of many of our farms in respect of the unchecked growth of weeds, and it is earnestly hoped that, as the serious damage they inflict becomes better understood, energetic measures will more generally be taken to remove this reproach from our country.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
10th October, 1890.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Farm Crops, referred to in page 11 of the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the year 1889.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. RIDGEWAY.

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House,
Rutland Square.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

TABLES

SHOWING THE

EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES

AND THE

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS

FOR THE YEAR

1890;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

TOGETHER WITH TABLES SHOWING THE AVERAGE YEARLY EXTENT UNDER THE PRINCIPAL CROPS, AND THE AVERAGE PRODUCE THEREOF IN THE TEN YEARS, 1880-89; ALSO BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1889.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1890.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,

1890.

THE EXTENT IN STATUTE ACRES AND THE PRODUCE OF THE CROPS;

WITH

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IN THE YEAR 1890.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the accompanying tables, concerning the produce of the crops in Ireland in the year 1890.

The tables relating to the acreage under crops laid before your Excellency, in August last, have been carefully revised, and the figures regarding this subject contained in the present Report are as correct as such statistics can reasonably be expected to be.

I hope early next year to have all the available details regarding agriculture in Ireland in 1890 fully arranged and submitted to your Excellency in the usual annual detailed Report on Agricultural Statistics.

The acreage under crops in 1890 compared with 1889, shows, in cereal crops, an increase in wheat of 2,596 acres, while oats exhibits a decrease of 17,939 acres, barley of 3,725 acres, rye of 1,213 acres, and bere of 92 acres. In green crops—potatoes decreased by 6,433 acres, and turnips by 2,527 acres, but there is an increase of 2,436 acres in mangel wurzel. In other crops—flax decreased by 16,756 acres; meadow on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation decreased by 38,424 acres, and meadow on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation, by 55,464 acres. Compared with the average acreage for the ten years 1880–1889 there is a decrease in all

the chief crops except rye, mangel wurzel, and hay: rye increased by 4,939 acres, mangel wurzel by 6,332 and hay by 48,677 acres. Wheat shows a decrease of 9,105 acres, oats a decrease of 117,848 acres, and barley a decrease of 2,475 acres. Potatoes have decreased by 29,715 acres, turnips by 3,753 acres, and flax by 22,796 acres.

The yield per acre of cereal crops in 1890, compared with 1889, exhibits a decrease in wheat and barley of 0·7 cwt., and in rye of 1·3 cwt., while there is an increase in oats of 0·4 cwt., and in bere of 0·5 cwt. In other crops—potatoes show a decrease of 1·3 tons; while there is an increase in turnips of 1·3 tons, in mangel wurzel of 0·2 ton, and in flax of 6·1 stones. Hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation exhibits a decrease of 0·1 ton, and hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation shows the same rate in both years. The rates for 1890, compared with the average rates for the ten years 1880–1889, show for cereal crops an increase in wheat of 0·7 cwt. in oats of 1·0 cwt., and in barley of 1·3 cwts., and a decrease in rye of 0·2 cwt., and in bere of 0·3 cwt. In other crops there is a decrease in potatoes of 1·4 tons, while there is an increase in turnips of 2·1 tons, in mangel wurzel of 1·2 tons, in flax of 5·7 stones, and in hay of 0·2 ton.

The produce in 1890, as compared with 1889, shows, in cereal crops, an increase in oats of 163,667 cwts., while there is a decrease in wheat of 22,199 cwts., in barley of 185,265 cwts., and in rye of 34,305 cwts. Potatoes show the large decrease of 1,037,193 tons, while turnips increased by 344,888 tons, and mangel wurzel by 41,442 tons. There is an increase of 835 tons in flax, and a decrease of 120,335 tons in hay on clover, sainfoin, and grasses under rotation, and of 139,676 tons in hay on permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation. .

The produce in 1890, as compared with the average produce of the ten years, 1880–1889, shows, in cereal crops, a decrease in wheat of 67,648 cwts.; in oats of 347,059 cwts.; and in bere of 156 cwts.; and an increase in barley of 187,851 cwts., and in rye of 55,552 cwts. In other crops in 1890, as compared with the average, there is a decrease of 1,158,508 tons in potatoes, while there is an increase of 571,208 tons in turnips, of 135,444 tons in mangel wurzel, and of 406,091 tons in hay. Flax exhibits a decrease of 546 tons.

TABLE I.—Showing the average yearly Extent of Land under the principal Crops in the ten years 1880–89; the extent in 1889 and 1890; the Increase or Decrease in the extent under each crop in 1890 compared with 1889; and the extent in 1890 above or below the average for the ten years 1880–89.

Crops.	Average yearly extent in the ten years, 1880–1889.	Extent in 1889.	Extent in 1890.	Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889.		Increase or Decrease in 1890, compared with the average extent for the 10 years 1880–1889.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.
Wheat,	101,446	89,745	92,341	2,596	.	.	9,105
Oats,	1,338,861	1,238,952	1,221,013	.	17,939	.	117,848
Barley,	184,533	185,783	182,058	.	3,725	.	2,475
Bere,	381	471	379	.	92	.	2
Rye,	9,634	15,786	14,573	.	1,213	4,939	.
Potatoes,	810,516	787,234	780,801	.	6,433	.	29,715
Turnips,	299,139	297,913	295,386	.	2,527	.	3,753
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root,	40,125	44,021	46,457	2,436	.	6,332	.
Flax,	119,692	113,652	96,896	.	16,756	.	22,796
Meadow and Clover. Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation,	2,044,957	670,242	631,818	.	38,424	48,677	.
Meadow and Clover. Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*		1,517,280	1,461,816	.	55,464		

Tables showing the extent under Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, will be found at pp. 10–11, 14–17. Tables showing the produce of the Crops by Counties and Provinces, and by Poor Law Unions, at pp. 12–13, 18–21.

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Rates of Produce per Acre of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1880–1889; the Average Rates for 1889 and 1890 respectively; the Increase or Decrease in the Rate for each crop in 1890 compared with 1889, and with the Average Rate for the 10 years 1880–1889.

Crops.	Average Rate of Produce per acre for the 10 years 1880–1889.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1889.	Average Rate of Produce per acre in 1890.	Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889.		Increase or Decrease in Rate of Produce in 1890 compared with average Rate for the 10 years 1880–1889.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheat, in Cwts, .	14·6	16·0	15·3	.	0·7	0·7	.
Oats, „ .	13·6	14·2	14·6	0·4	.	1·0	.
Barley, „ .	15·5	17·5	16·8	.	0·7	1·3	.
Bere, „ .	13·8	13·0	13·5	0·5	.	.	0·3
Rye, „ .	11·8	12·9	11·6	.	1·3	.	0·2
Potatoes, in Tons,	3·7	3·6	2·3	.	1·3	.	1·4
Turnips, „ .	12·3	13·1	14·4	1·3	.	2·1	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root in Tons,	13·1	14·1	14·3	0·2	.	1·2	.
Flax in Stones of 14 lbs., . .	27·7	27·3	33·4	6·1	.	5·7	.
Hay (in Tons). Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation, .	2·0	2·2	2·1	.	0·1	0·2	.
Hay (in Tons). Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*		2·2	2·2	.	.		

TABLE III.—Showing the Average yearly amount of Produce of the principal Crops for the 10 years 1880–1889, the Produce in 1889 and 1890; the Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889; and the amount of Produce of each Crop in 1890, above or below the Average Amount for the 10 years 1880–1889.

Crops.	Average yearly Amount of Produce for the 10 years 1880–1889.	Produce in 1889.	Produce in 1890.	Increase or Decrease in 1890 compared with 1889.		The Produce in 1890 compared with average Produce for the 10 years 1880–1889.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Above.	Below.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat, . .	1,481,612	1,436,163	1,413,964	.	22,199	.	67,648
Oats, . .	18,143,371	17,632,645	17,796,312	163,667	.	.	347,059
Barley, . .	2,869,406	3,242,522	3,057,257	.	185,265	187,851	.
Bere, . .	5,276	6,139	5,120	.	1,019	.	156
Rye, . .	113,578	203,435	169,130	.	34,305	55,552	.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes, . .	2,968,937	2,847,622	1,810,429	.	1,037,193	.	1,158,508
Turnips, . .	3,683,502	3,909,822	4,254,710	344,888	.	571,208	.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root, .	527,637	621,639	663,081	41,442	.	135,444	.
Flax, . . .	20,747	19,366	20,201	835	.	.	546
Hay; Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	4,187,899	1,478,344	1,358,009	.	120,335	406,091	.
Hay; Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation*		3,375,657	3,235,981	.	139,676		

POTATO CROP.

The condition of the potato crop is one of so much importance at the present time, special tables (Tables V. and VI., pp. 22-31) have been compiled, with the view of showing the acreage under each principal kind of potato, and the disease-resisting power of each.

In 1880 a Special Return to Parliament was made as to the acreage under each variety of potato, their yield, and their liability to disease at that time.

Since that period an annual return has been made of the acreage and yield of each variety of potatoes in Ireland, which has been published with the Annual Detailed Report. On this occasion the usual plan has been departed from, and the information given in this return.

As already stated the acreage under potatoes in Ireland in 1890 was 780,801, as compared with 787,234 in the year 1889, showing a decrease of 6,433 acres.

The acreage under each variety of potato, with the percentage to the total, is shown in the following statement :—

	Acres.	Per Cent.		Acres.	Per Cent.
Champions,	613,700	78·6	Cruffles,	2,805	4·4
Flounders,	59,500	7·6	Brown Rocks,	2,416	
Skerry Blues,	26,867	3·4	American Roses,	2,363	
White Rocks,	16,238	2·1	Leather Coats,	801	
Magnum Bonums,	14,331	1·8	American Whites,	463	
Kemps,	8,524	1·1	Red Rocks,	432	
Scotch Downs,	7,620	1·0	Green Tops,	169	
			All Others,	24,572	

The main feature observable in the foregoing statement is that 78·6 per cent. of the acreage under the potato crop in Ireland consists of Champions, leaving only 21·4 per cent. from all other varieties—the percentage of some of these being so small as to be barely appreciable when put into figures.

The Champion potato was first introduced in quantity into Ireland in the year 1880, after the failure of the potato crop in 1879. Since that year the Champion has constituted the main crop of the country, as shown by the following statement.

TABLE IV.—Showing for the years 1880-90 the total area under potatoes, and the extent under "Champions," with the annual rate of produce of that variety.

YEARS.	Total Area under Potatoes.	Area under Champions.	Proportion per cent. under Champions.	Rate of Produce per Statute Acre. CHAMPIONS.
	Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.		Tons.
1880,	820,651	220,934	26·9	—
1881,	855,293	540,600	63·2	5·0
1882,	837,918	592,396	70·7	2·6
1883,	806,467	641,164	79·5	4·5
1884,	798,952	637,715	79·8	4·1
1885,	797,292	635,245	79·7	4·1
1886,	799,847	638,583	79·8	3·5
1887,	796,939	634,334	79·6	4·6
1888,	804,566	628,629	78·1	3·4
1889,	787,234	625,691	79·5	3·7
1890,	780,801	613,700	78·6	2·2

From the above it appears that the proportion of Champions planted in Ireland has practically been the same for many years past, while the yield per acre has diminished, pointing to the deterioration of this variety.

A reference to Table V., page 22, where the acreage under potatoes is set out for each variety by counties, provinces, and for the whole of Ireland, it will be observed that in Ulster a greater number of varieties are planted than in any of the other three provinces, and that especially in the counties of Antrim, Down, Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone, there is less tendency to rely on Champions than in the other counties of Ireland. In Antrim, for instance, Champions constitute little more than one-half of the crop, while in the counties of Mayo, Galway, &c., all but a fractional part of the crop planted this year consisted of Champions.

The disease-resisting power of the different varieties of potato may be fairly tested by the following Table in which the districts are classified for each variety of potato under the following heads:—

1. Where there is under 50 per cent. sound.
2. Where there is 50 per cent. and under 75 per cent. sound.
3. Where the proportion sound is 75 per cent. or upwards.

TABLE V.—SHOWING, by PROVINCES, the NUMBER of CONSTABULARY and POLICE DISTRICTS in which each Variety of POTATO was grown in 1890; with the NUMBER of DISTRICTS in which the estimated proportion of the Crops of each kind which proved "*SOUND*" was:—(*a*) under 50 per cent.; (*b*) 50 and under 75 per cent.; (*c*) 75 per cent. and upwards.

The Total Number of Constabulary and Police Districts in Ireland is 207.*

PROVINCES AND ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF *SOUND* POTATOES.	VARIETIES OF POTATO AND NUMBER OF DISTRICTS IN WHICH GROWN.														
	Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	American Rose.	Leather Coats.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All Others.
LEINSTER.															
No. of Districts, . . .	55	50	20	25	12	35	36	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	15
Under 50 per cent. sound, .	3	6	4	4	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.,	43	27	10	14	4	18	21	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6
75 per cent. and upwards, . .	9	17	6	7	7	10	10	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	7
MUNSTER.															
No. of Districts, . . .	63	59	10	20	1	11	15	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	20
Under 50 per cent. sound, .	18	5	.	4	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.,	41	35	7	12	1	4	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12
75 per cent. and upwards, . .	4	19	3	4	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4
ULSTER.															
No. of Districts, . . .	46	40	41	35	20	18	16	7	3	8	.	.	2	.	25
Under 50 per cent. sound, .	6	3	2	4	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.,	27	28	21	21	4	11	11	6	2	4	.	.	1	.	13
75 per cent. and upwards, . .	13	9	18	10	16	3	4	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	8
CONNAUGHT.															
No. of Districts, . . .	39	38	17	25	3	12	16	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	17
Under 50 per cent. sound, .	14	7	5	10	1	5	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.,	25	24	7	14	1	7	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	6
75 per cent. and upwards, . .	.	7	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
IRELAND.															
No. of Districts, . . .	203	187	88	105	36	76	83	7	3	14	2	.	5	2	77
Under 50 per cent. sound, .	41	21	11	22	2	19	13	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	19
50 per cent. and under 75 per cent.,	136	114	45	61	10	40	52	6	2	8	1	.	2	2	37
75 per cent. and upwards, . .	26	52	32	22	24	17	18	1	1	4	1	.	3	.	21

PROPORTIONAL QUANTITY of SOUND POTATOES in every 100 Districts in which the several varieties were grown.

IRELAND.

Under 50 per cent. sound, .	20·2	11·2	12·5	21·0	5·5	25·0	15·7	.	.	14·3	.	.	40·0	.	24·7
50 and under 75 per cent. sound,	67·0	61·0	51·1	58·0	27·8	52·6	62·6	85·7	66·7	57·2	50·0	.	60·0	100·0	48·0
75 per cent. and upwards sound. .	12·3	27·8	36·4	21·0	66·7	22·4	21·7	14·3	33·3	28·5	50·0	.	.	.	27·3
	100·														

* Including three Belfast Town Districts from which "Nil" Returns were received.

Although these figures cannot be considered as mathematically accurate, being founded on estimates made by personal observation, not by weighing the potatoes themselves, nevertheless they may be considered as substantially correct and quite suitable for practical purposes.

With the view of showing the comparative disease-resisting power of the different varieties, the results set out at the foot of the above Table have been arranged from the

highest to the lowest, under each of the three degrees of freedom from disease, with the following results.

	75 per cent. and upwards sound.		50 and under 75 per cent. sound.		Under 50 per cent. sound.	
1	Magnum Bonums,	in 66·7	Green Tops,	in 100·0	Red Rocks,	in 40·0
2	Leather Coats,	„ 50·0	Cruffles,	„ 85·7	Kemps,	„ 25·0
3	Skerry Blues,	„ 36·4	Champions,	„ 67·0	White Rocks,	„ 21·0
4	Brown Rocks,	„ 33·3	Brown Rocks,	„ 66·7	Champions,	„ 20·2
5	American Roses,	„ 28·5	Scotch Downs,	„ 62·6	Scotch Downs,	„ 15·7
6	Flounders,	„ 27·8	Flounders,	„ 61·0	American Roses,	„ 14·3
7	Kemps,	„ 22·4	Red Rocks,	„ 60·0	Skerry Blues,	„ 12·5
8	Scotch Downs,	„ 21·7	White Rocks,	„ 58·0	Flounders,	„ 11·2
9	White Rocks,	„ 21·0	American Roses,	„ 57·2	Magnum Bonums,	„ 5·5
10	Cruffles,	„ 14·3	Kemps,	„ 52·6	—	
11	Champions,	„ 12·8	Skerry Blues,	„ 51·1	—	
12	—		Leather Coats,	„ 50·0	—	
13	—		Magnum Bonums,	„ 27·8	—	
	per cent. of the Districts in which grown.		per cent. of the Districts in which grown.		per cent. of the Districts in which grown.	

It would seem from these statements that too much reliance has been placed on the Champion potato. When reporting on the subject in the Detailed Annual Report for 1881 I mentioned that "It is a matter for practical agriculturists to seriously consider whether it is advisable for the Irish farmers to run the risk of having such a large stake in one variety of potato." I understand that there is an impression among some experienced agriculturists that the Champion potato is losing the productive and disease-resisting power which it possessed in such a marked degree ten years ago.

Bee-keeping Statistics for the Season, 1889.

The inquiries made in the preceding four years relative to the extent to which bee-keeping is followed in Ireland, and the degree of success attained in this special branch of rural economy, were repeated this year with reference to the season of 1889, and the results will be found set forth in Tables VI. and VII., on pages 9 and 32.

According to the Returns received there would appear to have been an increase of 11·2 per cent. in the number of swarms at work, and an increase of 29·4 per cent. in the quantity of honey produced in 1889, as compared with the preceding year.

From the Table on page 9 it will be seen that there were 29,396 swarms at work in Ireland during the season 1889, of which 9,778 were located in the province of Leinster; 7,141 in Munster; 9,922 in Ulster; and 2,555 in Connaught. Of the 29,396 swarms, 10,822 were at work "in Hives having Movable Frames," and 18,574 "in other Hives."

The quantity of honey produced, according to the Returns, was 424,588 lbs.; of this, 133,494 lbs. were produced in the province of Leinster; 112,343 lbs. in Munster; 132,960 lbs. in Ulster; and 45,791 lbs. in Connaught. Of the 424,588 lbs., 218,508 lbs. were produced "in Hives having Movable Frames," and 206,080 lbs. "in other Hives." It was stated that 227,046 lbs. was "Run Honey," and 197,542 lbs. "Section Honey."

The average number of lbs. of honey to each hive having a movable frame was, for the whole of Ireland 20 lbs.; in Leinster 20 lbs.; in Munster 20 lbs.; in Ulster 19 lbs.; and in Connaught 23 lbs. The average number of lbs. to each of the other hives was, for Ireland 11 lbs.; in Leinster 10 lbs.; in Munster 14 lbs.; in Ulster 10 lbs.; and in Connaught 14 lbs. The average quantity produced in all hives was, in the whole of Ireland 14 lbs.; in Leinster 14 lbs.; in Munster, 16 lbs.; in Ulster, 13 lbs.; and in Connaught, 18 lbs.

The number of stocks brought through the Winter of 1889–90, amounted to 24,665; of which 9,994 were in hives having movable frames, and 14,671 in other hives. See Table on page 32.

According to the returns collected there were 7,536 lbs. of wax manufactured in 1889; of which 2,681 lbs. were from hives having movable frames, and 4,855 lbs. from other hives.

The Returns received in 1889 gave the number of swarms at work during the season of 1888 as 26,447; the quantity of honey as 328,092 lbs.; the number of stocks brought through the winter of 1888–9 as 21,486; and the quantity of wax manufactured in 1888 as 7,751 lbs.

The following Table shows, by Provinces, the number of Swarms at Work and the Quantity of Honey produced during the season 1889 :—

TABLE VI.—Showing the Number of SWARMS at WORK and the Quantity of HONEY Produced.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	No. of Swarms at Work.			Honey Produced in Lbs.							Average No. of Lbs. of Honey to each Swarm.		
	In Hives having Movable Frames.	In other Hives.	Total.	In Hives having Movable Frames.			In other Hives.			General Total.	In Hives having Movable Frames.	In other Hives.	In all Hives.
				Run.	Section.	Total.	Run.	Section.	Total.				
LEINSTER PROVINCE.													
Carlow County,	266	224	490	877	3,183	4,060	1,120	239	1,359	5,419	17	6	11
Dublin "	193	66	259	1,657	2,096	3,753	129	225	354	4,107	19	5	16
Kildare "	214	271	485	1,018	2,762	3,780	1,451	736	2,187	5,967	18	8	12
Kilkenny "	336	1,387	1,723	2,087	5,623	7,710	9,208	5,972	15,180	22,890	23	11	13
King's "	317	776	1,093	2,136	5,396	7,532	6,812	1,291	8,103	15,635	24	10	14
Longford "	27	344	371	311	651	962	3,863	358	4,221	5,183	36	12	14
Louth "	239	321	560	1,319	4,910	6,229	2,443	1,236	3,679	9,908	26	11	18
Meath "	515	793	1,308	4,513	7,695	12,208	5,814	1,276	7,090	19,298	24	9	15
Queen's "	276	438	714	1,308	3,244	4,552	2,697	730	3,427	7,979	16	8	11
Westmeath "	312	614	926	2,153	4,603	6,756	3,661	1,135	4,796	11,552	22	8	12
Wexford "	347	656	1,003	2,003	4,658	6,661	6,725	1,802	8,527	15,188	19	13	15
Wicklow "	478	368	846	1,373	6,055	7,428	2,314	626	2,940	10,368	16	8	12
Total, . .	3,520	6,258	9,776	20,755	50,876	71,631	46,237	15,626	61,863	133,494	20	10	14
MUNSTER PROVINCE.													
Clare County,	220	490	710	903	1,837	2,740	4,511	1,098	5,609	8,349	12	11	12
Cork "	756	1,489	2,245	7,166	8,674	15,840	13,509	5,708	19,217	35,057	21	13	16
Kerry "	245	321	566	1,699	4,267	5,966	2,344	2,326	4,670	10,636	24	15	19
Limerick "	442	683	1,125	2,598	6,488	9,086	5,765	3,734	9,499	18,585	21	14	17
Tipperary "	565	1,147	1,712	5,358	6,102	11,460	11,121	4,781	15,902	27,362	20	14	16
Waterford "	220	563	783	687	3,003	3,690	6,759	1,905	8,664	12,354	17	15	16
Total, . .	2,448	4,693	7,141	18,411	30,371	48,782	44,009	19,552	63,561	112,343	20	14	16
ULSTER PROVINCE.													
Antrim County,	513	629	1,142	5,125	7,559	12,684	3,233	736	3,969	16,653	25	6	15
Armagh "	304	469	773	2,101	3,029	5,130	3,298	1,490	4,788	9,918	17	10	13
Cavan "	196	415	611	1,288	2,875	4,163	1,859	537	2,396	6,559	21	6	11
Donegal "	588	875	1,463	4,182	5,366	9,548	7,472	2,018	9,490	19,038	16	11	13
Down "	704	713	1,417	4,474	9,863	14,337	4,055	2,225	6,280	20,617	20	9	15
Fermanagh "	200	910	1,110	1,619	2,278	3,897	9,425	176	9,601	13,498	19	11	12
Londonderry "	401	461	862	2,694	4,351	7,045	3,369	1,192	4,561	11,606	18	10	13
Monaghan "	216	496	712	1,697	1,444	3,141	5,119	1,645	6,764	9,905	15	14	14
Tyrone "	682	1,150	1,832	4,197	9,352	13,549	8,043	3,574	11,617	25,166	20	10	14
Total, . .	3,804	6,118	9,922	27,377	46,117	73,494	45,873	13,593	59,466	132,960	19	10	13
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE.													
Galway County,	505	554	1,059	4,323	9,333	13,656	5,240	2,360	7,600	21,256	27	14	20
Leitrim "	128	218	346	849	1,906	2,755	2,367	722	3,089	5,844	22	14	17
Mayo "	155	171	326	1,293	1,356	2,649	1,453	482	1,935	4,584	17	11	14
Roscommon "	167	344	511	1,208	2,775	3,983	4,872	1,020	5,892	9,875	24	17	19
Sligo "	95	218	313	726	832	1,558	2,053	621	2,674	4,232	16	12	14
Total, . .	1,050	1,505	2,555	8,399	16,202	24,601	15,985	5,205	21,190	45,791	23	14	18
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	10,822	18,574	29,396	74,942	143,566	218,508	152,104	53,976	206,080	424,588	20	11	14

I have the honour to remain

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,

11*th December*, 1890.

TABLE I.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE

COUNTIES.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Peass.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	2,114	69,047	823	5	53	1,133	85	73,260	42,673	10,121
ARMAGH,	3,279	50,708	101	10	172	169	84	54,523	26,384	7,670
CARLOW,	2,220	20,218	5,299	9	3	2	.	27,751	9,615	4,627
CAVAN,	473	38,542	28	6	162	3	1	39,215	26,215	3,083
CLARE,	2,519	12,530	640	24	1,061	63	10	16,847	21,880	5,381
CORK,	12,091	94,775	17,076	8	239	7	5	124,201	60,732	30,860
DONEGAL,	545	89,625	1,322	14	1,631	189	167	93,493	45,437	18,297
DOWN,	13,951	100,762	383	20	69	392	63	115,640	48,123	18,206
DUBLIN,	4,218	12,496	1,991	5	114	19	83	18,926	8,240	2,432
FERMANAGH,	937	19,420	37	23	282	12	1	20,712	15,006	3,220
GALWAY,	6,229	43,559	3,264	60	2,096	26	47	55,281	43,262	12,255
KERRY,	2,177	24,177	2,425	4	522	9	15	29,329	28,104	5,235
KILDARE,	1,980	20,617	12,745	29	357	26	3	35,757	8,749	10,752
KILKENNY,	6,848	31,476	17,533	8	.	3	6	55,874	16,941	9,770
KING'S,	498	19,628	18,887	39	745	.	.	39,797	15,009	9,914
LEITRIM,	34	11,196	13	5	408	3	.	11,659	16,645	1,118
LIMERICK,	5,775	16,447	912	2	70	4	.	23,210	19,662	5,148
LONDONDERRY,	1,305	71,069	952	1	473	166	6	73,972	31,503	13,961
LONGFORD,	347	13,523	19	7	133	2	.	14,031	11,345	2,284
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	1,043	24,219	14,803	3	18	39	29	40,154	11,378	8,839
MAYO,	1,628	48,634	740	5	3,172	.	33	54,212	46,576	7,639
MEATH,	1,433	23,926	1,056	6	211	19	1	26,652	11,194	6,138
MONAGHAN,	921	45,305	856	2	74	22	11	47,191	22,460	8,336
QUEEN'S,	937	20,919	23,408	25	21	2	.	45,312	15,648	11,779
ROSCOMMON,	437	22,219	161	8	1,251	1	1	24,078	24,518	4,712
SLIGO,	604	18,668	559	11	432	2	1	20,277	18,417	3,312
TIPPERARY,	7,652	42,190	21,677	27	103	1	1	71,651	31,569	19,924
TYRONE,	1,570	96,335	41	3	430	23	1	98,403	42,905	16,057
WATERFORD,	1,425	27,886	1,469	.	45	.	.	30,825	14,116	6,042
WESTMEATH,	89	17,024	373	4	194	2	.	17,686	10,354	4,975
WEXFORD,	5,945	49,985	31,914	.	25	1,376	1	89,246	22,883	17,894
WICKLOW,	1,117	23,838	551	6	7	.	.	25,569	10,458	5,345
PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER,	26,675	277,919	128,579	141	1,828	1,490	123	436,755	151,814	94,799
MUNSTER,	34,639	218,905	44,199	65	2,040	84	31	296,963	176,063	72,400
ULSTER,	25,095	580,813	4,543	84	3,346	2,109	419	616,409	303,506	98,951
CONNAUGHT,	8,932	144,276	4,737	89	7,359	32	62	165,567	149,418	29,036
TOTAL,	92,341	1,221,913	182,058	379	14,573	3,715	655	1,514,734	780,801	295,386

EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total Extent under Crops.	Counties.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *broken up in Rotation*		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
323	82	252	577	48	764	54,840	16,156	51,782	45,916	241,954	Antrim.
753	59	326	276	65	977	36,510	6,907	31,622	21,441	151,003	Armagh.
653	101	785	9	37	381	16,2[illegible]3	.	14,286	18,433	76,683	Carlow.
521	50	1,477	83	58	1,253	34,740	5,016	16,026	55,119	150,116	Cavan.
2,704	72	1,944	17	13	629	32,640	22	5,191	85,229	139,929	Clare.
8,663	463	4,711	1,512	326	2,415	109,682	200	49,580	119,549	403,212	Cork.
725	55	2,685	982	87	1,068	69,336	7,690	21,280	44,805	236,614	Donegal.
940	114	659	553	106	2,154	70,855	16,522	69,499	11,262	283,778	Down.
940	66	808	24	6	2,044	14,660	.	12,140	31,065	76,791	Dublin.
748	42	536	85	27	551	21,015	2,435	7,105	58,911	110,178	Fermanagh.
2,441	70	2,190	204	3,016	968	64,406	7	12,126	73,891	205,711	Galway.
2,206	85	4,636	89	248	571	41,224	35	6,701	85,717	163,006	Kerry.
1,250	89	395	37	187	472	21,931	.	17,022	36,957	111,667	Kildare.
1,675	64	1,749	41	18	411	30,669	. .	23,342	39,063	148,948	Kilkenny.
1,742	83	677	58	900	922	29,305	.	11,067	36,233	116,402	King's.
372	4	1,432	9	18	438	20,036	28	893	48,708	81,329	Leitrim.
1,823	194	2,216	69	116	669	29,937	4	7,712	97,557	158,420	Limerick.
232	86	495	159	73	1,333	47,862	14,412	32,270	16,057	184,573	Londonderry.
482	37	878	49	42	378	15,495	36	5,601	30,406	65,569	Longford.
501	51	387	113	.	621	21,940	329	18,083	8,486	88,992	Louth & Drogheda, County of Town.
718	10	2,165	107	191	1,030	58,436	118	9,999	37,041	159,806	Mayo.
1,155	110	481	45	68	1,070	20,261	40	15,431	62,911	125,295	Meath.
1,057	62	500	160	89	1,053	33,717	9,565	24,895	14,728	130,096	Monaghan.
1,746	92	810	34	142	399	30,650	. .	19,180	36,538	131,680	Queen's.
959	10	1,214	19	652	665	32,749	3	6,128	59,361	122,319	Roscommon.
731	41	1,201	28	8	554	21,292	7	4,404	31,816	80,796	Sligo.
2,587	225	3,824	160	297	883	59,469	.	31,312	91,926	254,358	Tipperary.
629	100	1,073	189	38	2,429	63,400	17,307	34,210	39,493	252,813	Tyrone.
1,971	168	1,703	75	7	516	24,568	.	11,389	11,332	78,114	Waterford.
1,267	115	909	47	262	653	18,582	1	8,799	43,151	88,219	Westmeath.
3,130	164	2,033	105	32	623	46,864	55	37,244	26,227	199,636	Wexford.
808	71	763	10	180	543	18,178	1	15,494	42,477	101,719	Wicklow.
											Provinces.
15,354	1,143	10,675	572	1,874	8,517	284,748	462	197,689	411,947	1,331,601	Leinster.
19,954	1,207	19,084	1,922	1,007	5,683	297,520	261	111,885	491,310	1,197,039	Munster.
5,928	650	8,003	3,064	591	11,582	432,275	96,010	283,689	307,742	1,741,125	Ulster.
5,221	135	8,202	367	3,885	3,655	199,919	163	33,555	250,817	649,961	Connaught.
46,457	3,135	45,964	5,925	7,357	29,437	1,214,462	96,896	631,818	1,461,816	4,919,726	Total.

TABLE II.—SHOWING, BY COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, THE PRODUCE OF

COUNTIES.	Corn, Beans, and Pease.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
Antrim,	39,725	1,246,920	18,022	77	779	30,809	1,183
Armagh,	50,023	693,063	1,425	56	2,629	3,263	1,389
Carlow,	30,375	295,413	82,907	99	33	36	.
Cavan,	7,234	528,798	425	91	2,201	42	12
Clare,	35,044	175,595	10,614	259	10,798	1,160	120
Cork,	158,262	1,348,825	262,231	115	2,702	107	64
Donegal,	9,608	1,123,500	16,124	203	11,338	3,369	3,396
Down,	244,287	1,416,459	5,699	240	874	7,992	1,038
Dublin,	96,345	250,825	42,877	56	923	382	1,210
Fermanagh,	15,297	232,121	542	288	3,895	182	12
Galway,	74,322	601,945	51,556	740	25,152	316	386
Kerry,	33,818	286,918	34,984	60	5,648	182	225
Kildare,	35,526	367,617	217,552	426	4,577	459	30
Kilkenny,	100,287	462,132	258,548	112	.	42	72
King's,	8,855	328,445	351,542	582	12,118	.	.
Leitrim,	501	134,685	134	61	5,369	42	.
Limerick,	79,229	244,326	14,421	32	1,013	92	.
Londonderry,	20,952	1,075,317	17,164	9	4,811	2,996	102
Longford,	4,988	208,835	293	52	1,364	32	.
Louth and Drogheda, County of Town.	22,152	400,725	295,817	35	315	659	457
Mayo,	23,529	760,540	11,205	54	35,637	.	371
Meath,	28,490	430,759	19,430	84	3,199	498	12
Monaghan,	13,139	525,9 9	13,227	42	1,051	460	144
Queen's,	14,821	331,076	389,769	460	324	28	.
Roscommon,	7,195	296,760	3,485	112	16,578	17	11
Sligo,	7,980	262,820	9,701	126	5,672	20	8
Tipperary,	109,696	707,797	402,063	436	1,451	16	16
Tyrone,	24,037	1,343,515	626	42	5,682	573	12
Waterford,	23,573	451,006	21,977	.	302	.	.
Westmeath,	1,500	258 303	6,664	67	2,441	32	.
Wexford,	73,865	666,858	486,427	.	196	32,992	11
Wicklow,	19,409	338,475	9,806	104	58	.	.
PROVINCES.							
Leinster,	436,513	4,339,163	2,161,632	2,077	25,548	35,160	1,792
Munster,	439,622	3,214,467	746,290	902	21,914	1,557	425
Ulster,	424,302	8,185,632	73,254	1,018	33,260	49,686	7,288
Connaught,	113,527	2,056,750	76,081	1,093	88,408	395	776
Total,	1,413,964	17,796,312	3,057,257	5,120	169,130	86,798	10,281

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

THE CROPS.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Hay.		Counties.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
144,928	149,626	5,061	524	1,770	7,825	381	644,779	116,249	123,571	Antrim.
78,069	95,725	10,220	463	2,733	2,837	316	224,011	65,711	56,383	Armagh.
27,056	63,006	9,054	818	6,752	66	310	.	29,010	35,446	Carlow.
56,442	44,399	6,874	467	13,813	801	471	137,130	37,306	137,846	Cavan.
35,945	61,954	31,929	590	18,142	122	84	573	11,804	174,666	Clare.
91,078	399,545	126,922	4,008	36,141	15,197	2,504	7,623	111,448	232,134	Cork.
89,109	256,672	9,033	425	23,590	8,253	573	254,280	37,573	91,878	Donegal.
188,273	251,932	14,010	1,161	7,774	7,524	1,065	575,930	144,701	26,546	Down.
33,492	34,217	14,102	1,088	13,192	176	54	.	26,810	68,213	Dublin.
28,355	44,672	11,168	400	6,189	683	159	65,213	16,992	141,368	Fermanagh.
83,861	157,619	33,719	568	19,740	1,434	21,176	176	25,935	150,656	Galway.
35,316	51,422	24,129	717	35,464	522	1,630	886	15,408	166,115	Kerry.
21,088	190,180	21,057	981	4,732	265	2,020	.	36,947	75,457	Kildare.
35,794	139,751	23,962	498	14,918	258	127	.	45,320	75,358	Kilkenny.
38,176	180,516	31,543	724	6,621	372	8,101	.	24,398	81,379	King's.
25,710	14,328	4,931	32	16,549	64	122	731	2,208	127,145	Leitrim.
36,383	70,754	24,603	2,170	19,151	440	651	120	17,451	225,029	Limerick.
109,038	245,762	3,209	743	6,814	1,043	520	521,677	65,369	36,935	Londonderry.
24,324	29,239	6,348	376	10,007	420	492	1,076	12,504	73,407	Longford.
48,039	143,128	7,724	499	3,715	1,359	.	10,020	37,557	17,597	Louth and Drogheda, County of Town
73,614	101,381	10,221	86	22,891	670	1,401	3,163	22,367	77,732	Mayo.
25,671	121,751	22,245	1,054	7,314	349	536	1,323	31,222	130,319	Meath.
49,536	105,465	11,742	425	3,581	712	360	270,762	50,811	36,350	Monaghan.
42,466	184,831	24,587	732	9,054	381	1,883	. .	40,221	67,506	Queen's.
37,476	61,096	11,839	106	13,037	152	5,956	90	13,955	149,728	Roscommon.
36,620	49,431	10,856	336	16,083	220	56	225	10,516	81,182	Sligo.
69,056	288,999	38,272	1,803	39,687	1,048	1,957	.	66,967	211,160	Tipperary.
116,655	229,844	8,010	739	8,120	1,775	272	510,351	73,545	95,267	Tyrone.
23,553	85,267	30,144	1,571	10,702	493	56	.	23,983	23,292	Waterford.
20,368	70,853	16,943	588	12,044	390	2,663	30	17,912	97,455	Westmeath.
52,858	248,461	45,485	1,629	15,511	984	256	1,930	90,016	57,694	Wexford.
22,080	82,812	13,139	484	6,588	58	1,234	30	35,793	86,162	Wicklow.
										Provinces.
391,412	1,488,747	236,189	9,871	110,448	5,078	17,676	14,459	427,710	865,993	Leinster.
291,331	957,941	275,999	10,859	159,487	17,822	6,882	9,202	247,761	1,032,396	Munster.
870,405	1,424,097	79,327	5,347	74,384	31,453	4,120	3,204,183	608,257	751,149	Ulster.
257,281	383,925	71,566	1,128	88,300	2,546	28,711	4,385	74,981	586,443	Connaught.
1,810,429	4,254,710	663,081	27,205	432,619	56,893	57,389	3,232,229	1,358,009	3,235,981	Total.

TABLE III.—SHOWING BY POOR LAW UNIONS THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ABBEYLEIX,	206	6,518	7,017	13	9	1	.	13,794	4,865	3,789
ANTRIM,	511	13,051	18	.	2	198	50	13,830	7,822	1,794
ARDEE,	431	8,320	4,252	.	2	34	29	13,068	2,998	3,280
ARMAGH,	1,795	24,219	10	9	113	88	28	26,862	12,284	4,467
ATHLONE,	83	5,357	25	4	183	2	.	5,654	4,827	1,752
ATHY,	1,130	10,521	14,205	14	30	2	.	25,902	4,577	7,526
BAILIEBOROUGH,	21	7,295	.	.	10	.	.	7,326	4,468	689
BALLINA,	12	6,163	114	4	149	.	30	6,472	5,452	1,103
BALLINASLOE,	99	4,977	226	1	124	.	.	5,427	3,649	1,780
BALLINROBE,	1,351	5,130	68	.	121	.	.	6,670	4,929	1,739
BALLYCASTLE,	3	8,577	479	2	3	271	1	9,336	4,078	1,518
BALLYMAHON,	183	4,117	5	.	38	.	.	4,343	3,186	972
BALLYMENA,	151	14,920	15	.	29	1	.	15,116	11,965	965
BALLYMONEY,	16	16,416	3	.	1	7	.	16,443	8,811	2,514
BALLYSHANNON,	168	2,726	5	4	100	46	.	3,119	3,748	589
BALLYVAGHAN,	406	405	441	.	4	16	.	1,362	835	351
BALROTHERY,	1,424	4,673	1,268	3	103	8	10	7,489	3,255	946
BALTINGLASS,	98	7,713	731	.	.	.	.	8,542	3,494	1,929
BANBRIDGE,	646	21,995	12	1	3	7	.	22,664	9,595	3,122
BANDON,	955	7,371	766	.	1	.	.	9,093	3,662	2,650
BANTRY,	551	1,631	.	.	8	.	.	2,180	2,299	604
BAWNBOY,	44	4,106	.	.	50	.	.	4,200	4,729	197
BELFAST,	218	3,582	5	.	.	10	.	3,815	1,799	1,106
BELMULLET,	.	3,760	307	.	538	.	.	4,005	3,634	325
BORRISOKANE,	318	3,716	6,691	1	16	.	.	10,772	2,365	3,634
BOYLE,	333	5,666	45	2	208	2	1	6,257	7,208	749
CAHERSIVEEN,	1	3,461	.	.	29	.	.	3,491	4,264	674
CALLAN,	2,034	5,170	1,173	.	.	.	.	8,277	2,610	1,341
CARLOW,	2,502	14,139	4,765	10	4	2	.	21,422	7,026	3,088
CARRICKMACROSS,	529	8,723	798	.	8	9	7	10,074	4,819	2,096
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	20	3,378	2	.	168	.	.	3,568	5,238	459
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	730	6,198	35	.	.	.	.	6,963	2,731	1,318
CASHEL,	1,864	7,812	1,630	.	2	.	.	11,328	4,034	2,955
CASTLEBAR,	171	5,827	46	2	166	.	.	6,212	5,615	1,092
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	9	15,100	30	.	2	2	.	15,203	7,059	1,920
CASTLECOMER,	206	2,400	1,310	.	.	.	.	3,916	2,324	747
CASTLEDERG,	38	8,388	.	.	8	.	.	8,426	3,575	1,409
CASTLEREAGH,	26	8,550	8	3	116	.	.	8,703	8,301	1,486
CASTLETOWN,	19	2,064	26	.	18	.	.	2,127	2,734	467
CAVAN,	331	11,998	22	3	107	1	.	12,462	10,138	880
CELBRIDGE,	923	4,138	310	1	.	.	27	5,399	1,630	1,140
CLAREMORRIS,	38	8,466	17	.	265	.	.	8,786	6,612	1,410
CLIFDEN,	.	2,137	272	2	689	.	.	3,100	3,720	311
CLOGHEEN,	2,750	6,575	67	2	10	.	.	9,404	4,653	1,109
CLOGHER,	220	11,077	2	.	10	.	.	11,309	5,025	1,791
CLONAKILTY,	1,505	3,944	1,830	.	7	.	.	7,286	3,991	2,132
CLONES,	419	5,304	15	5	85	3	.	5,831	3,774	1,017
CLONMEL,	1,204	3,555	35	.	.	.	.	4,794	2,077	689
COLERAINE,	33	15,921	623	.	23	38	24	16,667	6,873	3,511
COOKSTOWN,	757	12,344	6	2	137	4	.	13,250	7,053	2,298
COOTEHILL,	89	13,690	6	.	6	2	1	13,794	7,161	1,512
CORK,	646	14,084	2,575	.	15	5	2	17,627	5,666	4,569
CORROFIN,	515	689	37	.	15	12	.	1,268	1,106	486
CROOM,	1,319	2,283	151	.	.	3	.	3,756	2,246	827
DELVIN,	14	3,440	15	.	32	.	.	3,501	1,724	1,076
DINGLE,	19	2,630	193	.	186	2	.	3,030	2,869	535
DONEGAL,	53	4,690	62	4	235	27	1	5,072	4,849	556
DOWNPATRICK,	7,266	25,913	49	14	38	68	23	33,371	13,002	5,472
DROGHEDA,	352	7,517	3,670	.	6	7	.	11,552	2,791	2,671
DROMORE WEST,	118	4,773	498	4	104	.	.	5,497	3,700	1,201
DUBLIN, NORTH,	1,251	2,371	419	.	10	11	42	4,104	1,852	323
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	578	2,089	68	.	.	.	4	2,739	1,240	370
DUNDALK,	583	14,194	7,819	3	16	4	.	22,619	8,317	4,583
DUNFANAGHY,	5	4,493	89	4	179	1	4	4,665	3,471	694
DUNGANNON,	453	16,445	10	1	92	3	.	17,004	9,055	2,598
DUNGARVAN,	311	5,514	500	.	.	.	.	6,325	3,556	1,229
DUNMANWAY,	825	3,479	7	1	24	2	.	4,338	3,389	1,090
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	279	2,530	15	1	1	.	.	2,826	1,213	672
EDENDERRY,	195	6,084	1,926	6	335	.	.	8,546	3,248	2,248
ENNIS,	463	2,378	36	2	98	18	8	3,003	2,778	1,035
ENNISCORTHY,	2,087	18,761	10,715	.	.	8	.	31,571	8,753	2,126
ENNISKILLEN,	175	7,403	9	11	96	2	1	7,697	6,027	1,160
ENNISTIMON,	125	817	68	7	176	3	.	1,216	3,492	551
FERMOY,	676	13,304	225	.	13	.	3	14,221	4,931	3,594
GALWAY,	1,723	5,513	781	14	373	25	41	8,500	6,739	2,047
GLENNAMADDY,	.	6,262	8	.	30	.	.	6,300	4,646	1,022
GLENTIES,	.	7,608	135	.	733	.	.	8,476	8,699	466
GLIN,	187	1,561	25	.	6	.	.	1,779	1,774	281
GOREY,	1,511	10,837	1,776	.	.	115	.	14,239	4,107	2,531
[illegible],	1,461	2,890	999	.	27	.	1	5,378	3,427	1,187

OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Poor Law Unions.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
591	44	251	7	70	86	9,703	.	6,510	9,076	39,033	Abbeyleix.
36	3	9	215	8	122	10,009	2,495	11,165	11,328	49,327	Antrim.
203	19	120	26	.	184	6,830	7	6,365	6,650	32,920	Ardee.
509	25	143	209	50	362	18,049	3,376	15,550	11,965	75,802	Armagh.
457	11	329	31	354	107	7,868	.	2,058	13,037	29,217	Athlone.
574	47	187	29	55	103	13,098	.	8,275	13,778	61,053	Athy.
26	2	148	41	19	291	5,684	1,209	3,492	5,434	23,145	Bailieborough.
161	2	184	22	9	156	7,089	89	1,557	3,650	18,857	Ballina.
406	9	169	9	548	55	6,625	.	1,717	13,257	27,026	Ballinasloe.
260	2	239	9	44	121	7,403	.	1,576	5,600	21,249	Ballinrobe.
16	8	43	30	1	17	5,711	1,834	3,856	829	21,566	Ballycastle.
233	26	189	40	29	166	4,841	1	2,992	11,100	22,377	Ballymahon.
56	1	21	4	5	116	13,133	6,470	13,278	7,254	57,251	Ballymena.
57	3	47	24	13	51	11,520	5,061	9,637	3,656	46,317	Ballymoney.
112	5	337	11	3	100	4,905	266	592	16,130	25,012	Ballyshannon.
89	3	78	5	2	30	1,393	.	714	2,928	6,397	Ballyvaghan.
259	115	30	13	6	269	4,893	.	4,270	9,584	26,236	Balrothery.
203	34	242	4	5	167	6,078	1	4,257	18,066	36,944	Baltinglass.
63	3	135	36	30	396	13,380	4,260	15,984	3,874	60,162	Banbridge.
699	36	173	79	10	173	7,482	34	5,009	4,429	26,107	Bandon.
167	2	210	18	3	46	3,349	1	1,023	3,467	10,020	Bantry.
64	1	338	.	1	161	5,491	4	771	14,328	24,794	Bawnboy.
75	15	147	66	28	454	3,690	253	3,555	5,776	17,089	Belfast.
.	.	185	.	1	4	4,149	.	103	1,463	9,720	Belmullet.
479	34	158	59	97	87	6,933	.	3,529	4,427	25,641	Borrisokane.
232	19	429	4	10	246	8,897	5	1,513	17,376	34,048	Boyle.
228	.	874	2	15	108	6,165	1	210	8,425	18,292	Cahersiveen.
223	10	376	2	.	92	4,624	.	4,427	9,537	26,865	Callan.
662	88	594	7	36	310	12,411	.	10,423	21,042	65,298	Carlow.
183	49	119	38	31	296	7,631	914	6,269	2,282	27,170	Carrickmacross.
145	4	418	6	5	185	6,460	2	189	14,344	24,563	Carrick-on-Shan.
486	22	429	34	.	155	5,215	.	2,958	6,128	21,254	Carrick-on-Suir.
358	43	533	7	7	55	7,962	.	5,543	13,850	38,683	Cashel.
89	4	306	23	3	118	7,110	7	1,080	5,953	20,412	Castlebar.
38	2	197	6	2	193	9,417	3,356	6,852	3,990	38,818	Castleblayney.
135	6	269	1	.	23	3,505	.	1,920	9,754	19,095	Castlecomer.
4	8	49	19	20	91	5,175	1,133	2,641	3,892	21,266	Castlederg.
95	4	384	8	75	366	10,319	3	1,791	13,688	34,504	Castlereagh.
199	.	323	.	1	2	3,726	.	263	3,312	9,428	Castletown.
295	8	390	19	22	537	12,219	1,010	4,656	25,157	55,574	Cavan.
336	17	47	2	6	172	3,740	.	3,237	10,791	22,767	Celbridge.
74	1	477	32	113	113	8,832	.	1,764	5,860	25,242	Claremorris.
189	7	197	1	62	87	4,574	.	270	3,009	10,953	Clifden.
304	23	567	35	7	68	7,266	.	4,126	4,924	25,720	Clogheen.
192	7	76	2	.	517	7,610	1,634	3,248	6,060	29,861	Clogher.
526	137	119	18	12	544	7,479	56	2,601	3,214	20,636	Clonakilty.
297	6	85	8	3	165	5,365	932	3,332	8,922	24,392	Clones.
122	17	372	2	.	87	3,326	.	2,136	3,276	13,532	Clonmel.
126	28	201	71	28	405	11,243	5,204	6,957	4,630	46,701	Coleraine.
120	9	126	25	3	748	10,382	3,404	6,138	6,703	39,877	Cookstown.
94	36	343	37	48	268	9,519	4,287	7,203	7,533	42,341	Cootehill.
1,859	96	455	347	23	669	13,684	49	7,080	14,380	52,820	Cork.
168	5	100	3	.	77	1,945	.	400	4,205	7,818	Corrofin.
293	38	161	7	6	103	3,686	.	1,559	13,610	22,611	Croom.
203	20	213	2	25	106	3,369	.	1,797	7,708	16,375	Delvin.
198	1	174	.	6	43	3,826	.	1,084	3,761	11,701	Dingle.
80	1	322	7	3	208	5,976	144	943	12,508	24,643	Donegal.
376	20	59	106	22	404	19,461	3,997	16,381	1,788	74,198	Downpatrick.
164	5	76	8	2	438	6,155	.	5,868	8,417	31,992	Drogheda.
167	.	174	3	.	112	5,357	2	1,334	2,829	15,019	Dromore West.
170	12	321	7	.	495	3,700	.	2,544	5,501	15,348	Dublin, North.
172	9	423	.	.	459	2,713	.	2,648	5,480	13,580	Dublin, South.
281	32	263	81	1	370	13,928	627	9,331	3,306	49,814	Dundalk.
25	12	264	61	4	224	4,755	248	614	926	11,230	Dunfanaghy.
170	.	84	38	4	519	12,468	3,544	8,156	7,130	48,312	Dungannon.
346	40	412	3	4	126	5,716	.	2,204	2,136	16,381	Dungarvan.
182	4	250	84	7	181	5,187	6	1,644	3,702	14,877	Dunmanway.
173	27	26	2	15	76	2,204	.	1,439	13,922	20,891	Dunshaughlin.
492	16	104	3	300	160	6,571	.	3,637	13,611	32,415	Edenderry.
443	20	216	5	2	169	4,668	2	1,067	14,602	23,342	Ennis.
1,098	41	754	43	2	191	16,710	.	14,520	4,979	67,780	Enniscorthy.
311	25	316	24	11	214	8,728	427	1,946	28,770	47,568	Enniskillen.
426	3	358	.	1	104	4,835	.	107	14,942	21,090	Ennistimon.
499	52	378	92	11	131	9,988	36	6,376	6,230	36,851	Fermoy.
530	16	327	88	482	109	10,388	.	2,043	5,795	26,726	Galway.
60	3	202	22	223	99	6,277	3	1,812	4,814	19,206	Glennamaddy.
9	.	402	425	.	88	10,163	12	593	15,990	35,284	Glenties.
157	11	186	38	11	38	2,596	.	266	8,520	13,181	Glin.
561	22	303	21	11	162	7,718	.	6,323	11,959	40,239	Gorey.
230	6	219	20	118	46	5,549	.	1,351	6,052	18,330	Gort.

TABLE III.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE EXTENT

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT UNDER CROPS									
	Corn, Beans, and Pease.									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Granard,	11	7,975	1	1	34	2	.	8,024	6,275	1,344
Inishowen,	59	14,511	628	5	365	16	6	15,590	8,332	3,189
Irvinestown,	79	6,264	5	8	92	5	.	6,453	3,839	969
Kanturk,	1,029	4,745	7	.	8	.	.	5,789	4,392	1,221
Kells,	61	6,027	18	2	15	1	.	6,124	3,291	950
Kenmare,	.	1,927	.	.	38	.	.	1,965	3,225	425
Kilkeel,	779	6,517	18	.	3	.	.	7,317	5,140	871
Kilkenny,	2,367	5,884	4,905	3	.	.	.	13,159	3,977	1,943
Killadysert,	364	900	3	1	85	2	1	1,356	1,841	300
Killala,	1	2,606	126	.	10	.	.	2,743	2,296	651
Killarney,	342	5,550	8	.	22	.	.	5,922	5,581	891
Kilmacthomas,	38	3,464	58	.	.	.	.	3,560	1,527	655
Kilmallock,	615	2,978	14	.	1	.	.	3,608	4,036	577
Kilrush,	422	1,826	36	11	391	1	1	2,688	5,590	670
Kinsale,	997	5,810	2,608	3	1	.	.	9,419	3,101	2,186
Larne,	603	8,037	13	3	15	603	3	9,277	5,103	1,218
Letterkenny,	.	10,584	.	.	1	.	8	10,593	2,901	2,278
Limavady,	144	19,654	530	.	344	115	6	20,793	6,877	4,679
Limerick,	367	5,130	412	3	88	10	.	6,010	5,461	1,990
Lisburn,	1,116	18,562	51	.	7	17	7	19,760	9,957	3,301
Lismore,	267	7,010	35	.	45	.	.	7,357	3,499	1,409
Lisnaskea,	440	5,767	11	3	33	2	.	6,256	4,390	898
Listowel,	686	4,734	581	.	191	6	.	6,198	5,189	1,123
Londonderry,	97	28,956	28	.	12	131	10	29,234	7,588	7,523
Longford,	166	5,921	15	6	97	.	.	6,205	5,114	914
Loughrea,	565	4,397	73	.	62	.	.	5,097	4,227	1,202
Lurgan,	2,136	11,432	265	1	59	101	56	14,050	8,146	1,987
Macroom,	579	7,491	30	.	2	.	.	8,102	5,615	1,765
Magherafelt,	1,051	18,758	9	1	103	.	.	19,922	12,379	2,247
Mallow,	1,298	7,163	59	.	5	.	.	8,525	3,970	2,040
Manorhamilton,	12	2,573	3	1	122	.	.	2,711	4,989	317
Middleton,	284	10,423	7,323	.	.	.	.	18,030	4,082	4,246
Millford,	17	12,356	358	.	83	8	138	12,960	6,009	2,229
Millstreet,	289	2,762	1	2	10	.	.	3,064	2,238	751
Mitchelstown,	366	3,207	37	2	22	.	.	3,634	3,167	641
Mohill,	9	4,240	8	1	153	1	.	4,412	5,205	360
Monaghan,	164	16,807	4	1	25	11	4	17,016	8,114	3,009
Mountbellew,	60	4,207	8	20	50	1	1	4,347	3,723	1,054
Mountmellick,	173	9,748	11,181	10	8	1	.	21,121	7,760	5,172
Mullingar,	33	7,453	68	.	49	.	.	7,603	4,256	2,081
Naas,	612	8,063	1,636	13	248	24	3	10,599	4,105	2,785
Navan,	230	3,444	35	1	43	12	1	3,766	1,589	797
Nenagh,	172	7,005	3,077	4	22	1	1	10,282	5,356	3,672
Newcastle,	947	3,221	80	.	10	1	.	4,259	4,176	934
New Ross,	1,320	16,375	12,355	1	2	17	.	30,070	7,573	6,920
Newry,	523	22,618	27	.	3	1	1	23,173	10,602	2,355
Newtownards,	3,632	18,748	104	5	19	310	40	22,858	6,992	4,412
Oldcastle,	25	7,166	22	.	9	.	.	7,222	4,155	1,025
Omagh,	3	28,006	3	.	166	2	.	28,180	11,330	3,794
Oughterard,	489	2,618	456	8	367	.	.	3,938	3,581	332
Parsonstown,	273	7,594	8,464	4	424	.	.	16,759	6,445	4,569
Portumna,	610	1,972	357	3	27	.	.	2,969	1,764	809
Rathdown,	471	2,225	67	.	1	.	.	2,764	1,309	500
Rathdrum,	862	10,278	257	.	1	.	.	11,398	4,119	2,260
Rathkeale,	2,277	2,506	232	.	7	.	.	5,022	2,503	1,118
Roscommon,	141	3,330	2	1	325	1	1	3,851	3,456	1,089
Roscrea,	115	4,237	3,870	12	29	.	.	8,263	4,014	2,955
Scarriff,	116	1,502	19	.	103	.	.	1,830	2,486	659
Shillelagh,	101	9,698	567	6	6	.	.	10,378	4,033	2,330
Skibbereen,	1,371	4,697	16	.	101	.	.	6,185	5,104	1,634
Skull,	680	1,037	52	.	3	.	.	1,772	1,844	388
Sligo,	244	5,157	14	4	243	.	.	5,662	6,107	1,023
Strabane,	265	30,333	37	.	11	1	.	30,647	8,647	7,000
Stranorlar,	20	9,406	1	.	.	.	.	9,427	3,974	1,818
Strokestown,	91	2,910	6	3	383	.	.	3,393	4,265	636
Swineford,	1	11,942	16	.	587	.	.	11,948	10,640	808
Thomastown,	1,592	7,674	4,977	.	.	.	6	14,249	3,448	2,348
Thurles,	93	5,004	7,016	9	.	.	.	12,122	5,387	3,991
Tipperary,	616	4,446	108	.	17	.	.	5,187	5,249	1,272
Tobercurry,	28	5,188	2	.	51	.	.	5,269	4,676	530
Tralee,	1,000	5,359	1,642	4	51	1	15	8,132	6,444	1,490
Trim,	484	5,622	70	3	122	.	.	6,301	2,442	1,659
Tuam,	1,160	9,257	194	12	353	.	4	10,980	7,962	2,165
Tuila,	127	2,134	6	2	160	1	.	2,430	2,324	699
Tullamore,	141	8,625	7,599	31	105	.	.	16,501	5,628	3,664
Urlingford,	328	3,757	4,544	.	.	.	.	8,629	2,934	2,136
Waterford,	592	9,478	857	4	.	.	.	10,931	3,707	2,237
Westport,	60	5,937	49	1	1,354	.	3	7,394	7,227	560
Wexford,	1,346	9,301	8,827	.	23	1,239	1	20,737	5,178	3,927
Youghal,	276	5,009	2,234	.	1	.	.	7,520	2,736	1,636
Total,	92,341	1,221,013	182,058	379	14,573	3,715	655	1,514,734	780,801	295,386

OF LAND UNDER CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890—*continued.*

IN STATUTE ACRES.

Green Crops.							Flax.	Extent for Hay only.		Total extent under Crops.	Poor Law Unions.
Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	Total.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass not *Broken up in Rotation.*		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
267	13	640	6	33	255	8,833	96	3,790	15,755	36,498	Granard.
162	16	514	353	66	85	12,717	91	4,189	2,554	35,141	Inishowen.
103	3	152	7	2	101	5,176	866	2,543	8,696	23,734	Irvinestown.
116	9	645	44	38	140	6,605	.	1,826	24,647	38,867	Kanturk.
162	14	142	13	1	134	4,707	57	3,701	8,912	23,501	Kells.
104	1	556	3	44	36	4,394	.	92	7,464	13,915	Kenmare.
120	10	65	6	2	123	6,337	1,881	4,307	293	19,635	Kilkeel.
224	8	409	9	12	181	6,663	.	5,372	12,701	37,895	Kilkenny.
263	2	163	.	1	12	2,582	12	180	8,005	12,135	Killadysert.
54	.	68	14	2	75	3,160	14	1,061	1,713	8,691	Killala.
115	18	987	16	52	131	7,791	9	1,937	18,534	34,193	Killarney.
265	12	143	2	3	67	2,674	.	1,423	1,508	9,165	Kilmacthomas.
278	14	385	1	.	76	5,367	.	603	23,630	33,213	Kilmallock.
598	4	457	2	1	65	7,387	5	257	16,942	27,279	Kilrush.
814	31	58	55	4	28	6,277	9	3,716	3,989	23,410	Kinsale.
35	5	32	42	1	149	6,615	424	6,953	10,312	33,581	Larne.
21	2	88	19	.	155	5,464	1,600	2,167	1,210	21,034	Letterkenny.
23	58	53	43	11	136	11,880	2,291	6,783	1,816	43,563	Limavady.
775	58	613	5	13	332	9,247	3	2,678	24,733	42,671	Limerick.
93	69	73	199	28	352	14,072	1,910	14,438	7,727	57,907	Lisburn.
327	38	449	21	.	89	5,832	.	3,243	1,667	18,099	Lismore.
216	13	146	55	15	178	5,911	1,092	2,211	13,826	29,296	Lisnaskea.
657	36	889	13	63	54	8,024	7	1000	20,303	35,622	Listowel.
136	9	342	69	1	446	16,114	1,424	9,796	1,332	57,900	Londonderry.
237	17	409	11	23	131	6,856	3	2,319	12,563	27,946	Longford.
144	1	272	1	457	195	6,499	.	730	15,289	27,615	Loughrea.
248	35	117	183	7	405	11,128	220	9,394	8,841	43,633	Lurgan.
448	18	596	378	98	74	8,992	4	3,247	10,961	31,306	Macroom.
52	8	172	21	27	429	15,335	5,904	10,082	8,516	59,759	Magherafelt.
379	45	357	92	17	94	6,994	.	3,562	12,673	31,754	Mallow.
141	.	538	.	.	43	6,038	5	316	17,137	26,207	Manorhamilton.
1,679	15	106	61	26	69	10,284	.	5,319	4,144	37,777	Middleton.
37	7	352	63	10	84	8,791	872	2,035	1,678	26,336	Millford.
36	3	194	102	28	11	3,363	.	1,127	5,958	13,512	Millstreet.
135	12	315	18	21	136	4,445	.	2,416	10,718	21,213	Mitchelstown.
100	.	291	3	13	86	6,088	17	352	11,683	22,552	Mohill.
631	5	105	94	20	488	12,466	3,720	7,739	4,755	55,696	Monaghan.
313	4	147	15	372	154	5,782	.	1,269	7,753	19,151	Mountbellew.
753	23	283	23	91	227	14,332	.	8,246	14,495	58,194	Mountmellick.
522	64	344	9	118	311	7,705	1	3,619	19,346	38,274	Mullingar.
454	51	306	11	67	222	8,001	.	7,365	18,818	44,783	Naas.
170	17	88	10	5	138	2,814	.	2,498	12,686	21,764	Navan.
379	33	655	27	58	141	10,321	.	5,497	19,577	35,677	Nenagh.
228	19	696	11	85	77	6,226	4	614	22,830	33,933	Newcastle.
791	38	827	29	7	150	16,335	.	11,757	3,060	61,222	New Ross.
88	3	131	9	10	380	13,578	4,167	13,343	2,141	56,402	Newry.
257	43	174	264	20	502	12,664	2,891	13,244	2,052	53,709	Newtownards.
138	20	165	6	5	245	5,754	153	3,503	8,322	24,954	Oldcastle.
38	15	366	6	5	384	15,938	4,316	8,841	10,388	67,663	Omagh.
64	2	198	.	.	77	4,254	4	268	2,305	10,769	Oughterard.
704	29	311	22	326	274	12,680	.	4,177	15,356	48,972	Parsonstown.
222	13	78	.	168	65	3,119	.	676	7,521	14,285	Portumna.
144	5	40	4	1	834	2,837	.	1,773	6,677	14,051	Rathdown.
390	19	192	4	36	240	7,260	.	6,473	15,731	40,862	Rathdrum.
290	60	115	5	6	137	4,234	.	2,716	7,605	19,577	Rathkeale.
283	4	278	6	121	71	5,308	.	1,077	11,117	21,353	Roscommon.
496	29	294	6	51	270	8,115	.	3,512	11,472	31,362	Roscrea.
225	5	239	1	.	52	3,667	.	458	9,581	15,536	Scarriff.
314	31	408	2	122	98	7,338	.	7,579	8,545	33,840	Shillelagh.
488	4	490	99	23	75	7,917	5	3,186	4,936	22,229	Skibbereen.
151	.	105	15	3	12	2,518	.	630	2,457	7,377	Skull.
389	22	509	5	.	335	8,390	.	1,438	16,079	31,569	Sligo.
199	69	461	105	5	162	16,648	5,412	7,882	3,631	64,220	Strabane.
101	.	189	3	.	49	6,134	1,421	2,639	4,483	24,109	Stranorlar.
179	2	119	.	2	176	5,379	.	731	11,377	20,880	Strokestown.
17	1	294	3	7	146	11,916	8	2,286	5,154	31,312	Swineford.
254	8	353	18	.	43	6,472	.	5,779	3,153	29,653	Thomastown.
276	15	673	5	31	66	10,114	.	5,206	12,365	39,807	Thurles.
363	15	626	4	3	171	7,703	.	1,808	24,552	39,250	Tipperary.
69	.	265	17	1	62	5,620	.	917	6,360	18,166	Tobercurry.
853	27	1,148	53	63	174	10,252	18	2,236	24,971	45,609	Tralee.
402	42	123	14	36	201	4,919	.	3,823	14,268	29,311	Trim.
287	7	342	48	718	69	11,923	.	2,665	7,886	33,459	Tuam.
290	24	222	.	4	58	3,621	.	1,004	7,617	14,672	Tulla.
644	41	243	39	422	449	11,130	.	5,011	10,826	43,468	Tullamore.
125	31	275	3	4	24	5,532	.	3,901	5,437	23,499	Urlingford.
1,169	34	354	29	2	215	7,747	.	3,295	5,397	27,370	Waterford.
60	.	382	4	12	111	8,356	.	352	6,725	22,737	Westport.
859	76	413	14	12	191	10,070	55	7,642	7,967	47,071	Wexford.
444	39	206	17	1	38	5,137	.	1,516	2,695	16,868	Youghal.
46,457	3,135	45,964	5,925	7,357	29,437	1,214,462	96,896	631,818	1,461,816	4,919,726	Total.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

PRODUCE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
ABBEYLEIX,	3,189	95,251	100,326	292	163	12	.
ANTRIM,	8,875	232,698	506	.	30	3,272	607
ARDEE,	8,707	141,821	85,688	.	36	569	457
ARMAGH,	26,637	325,086	68	42	1,904	1,800	336
ATHLONE,	1,305	83,078	307	67	2,429	32	.
ATHY,	17,654	176,354	241,437	196	337	36	.
BAILIEBOROUGH,	320	85,329	.	.	140	.	.
BALLINA,	187	108,468	1,826	48	1,775	.	335
BALLINASLOE,	1,744	77,457	4,018	12	1,735	.	.
BALLINROBE,	18,676	84,777	1,068	.	1,243	.	.
BALLYCASTLE,	53	144,573	10,517	35	42	8,117	21
BALLYMAHON,	3,426	74,327	89	.	484	.	.
BALLYMENA,	3,161	272,046	264	.	435	18	.
BALLYMONEY,	211	288,692	51	.	22	117	.
BALLYSHANNON,	3,462	47,808	65	53	1,324	600	.
BALLYVAGHAN,	8,898	7,830	8,320	.	33	224	.
BALROTHERY,	28,672	93,759	26,513	33	824	184	168
BALTINGLASS,	1,606	113,601	12,835	.	.	.	.
BANBRIDGE,	10,435	296,628	161	12	42	142	.
BANDON,	14,183	104,880	10,811	.	13	.	.
BANTRY,	5,428	19,012	.	.	110	.	.
BAWNBOY,	712	54,000	.	.	616	.	.
BELFAST,	4,191	63,664	103	.	.	229	.
BELMULLET,	.	42,181	4,697	.	6,814	.	.
BORRISOKANE,	4,826	57,825	112,698	15	214	.	.
BOYLE,	4,407	73,906	520	28	2,633	20	8
CAHERSIVEEN,	21	24,453	.	.	457	.	.
CALLAN,	31,412	81,122	17,880	.	.	.	.
CARLOW,	35,850	208,917	75,971	113	47	36	.
CARRICKMACROSS,	7,224	96,740	12,209	.	119	162	90
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON,	331	45,654	16	.	2,467	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR,	12,887	109,998	514	.	.	.	.
CASHEL,	26,772	133,638	33,867	.	30	.	.
CASTLEBAR,	3,085	95,419	830	24	2,836	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY,	99	176,736	480	.	28	36	.
CASTLECOMER,	2,797	30,619	18,907	.	.	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	860	107,793	.	.	80	.	.
CASTLEREAGH,	327	108,900	72	40	1,120	.	.
CASTLETOWN,	292	13,204	390	.	210	.	.
CAVAN,	5,231	182,070	335	42	1,486	14	.
CELBRIDGE,	19,196	73,816	5,324	12	.	.	432
CLAREMORRIS,	565	119,534	272	.	3,970	.	.
CLIFDEN,	.	24,357	3,682	24	6,586	.	.
CLOGHEEN,	36,909	108,282	1,016	42	150	.	.
CLOGHER,	3,741	136,850	37	.	105	.	.
CLONAKILTY,	17,120	57,164	26,648	.	91	.	.
CLONES,	6,390	70,719	223	75	1,183	42	.
CLONMEL,	17,302	58,209	605	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE,	505	284,388	15,260	.	253	922	360
COOKSTOWN,	11,202	160,353	97	24	1,859	68	.
COOTEHILL,	1,147	174,565	96		58	28	12
CORK,	9,759	212,808	44,781	.	181	75	25
CORROFIN,	5,544	7,887	451	.	156	216	.
CROOM,	17,777	33,552	2,231	.	.	73	.
DELVIN,	204	48,301	248	.	569	.	.
DINGLE,	198	22,670	3,020	.	1,137	38	.
DONEGAL,	555	46,090	648	63	2,215	441	10
DOWNPATRICK,	134,814	371,681	742	168	462	1,699	276
DROGHEDA,	8,323	149,273	75,862	.	97	126	.
DROMORE WEST,	1,998	73,278	8,876	48	934	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	33,300	51,154	10,317	.	90	198	546
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	13,088	41,900	1,245	.	.	.	64
DUNDALK,	12,529	218,245	151,738	35	279	72	.
DUNFANAGHY,	79	38,111	1,335	56	1,153	18	45
DUNGANNON,	6,210	216,771	147	18	1,065	51	.
DUNGARVAN,	6,245	90,700	7,666	.	.	.	.
DUNMANWAY,	8,185	38,992	91	14	168	32	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN,	5,619	47,941	191	11	14	.	.
EDENDERRY,	4,261	107,105	33,221	111	5,371	.	.
ENNIS,	7,604	42,484	558	24	1,180	400	96
ENNISCORTHY,	25,323	226,879	149,568	.	.	153	.
ENNISKILLEN,	2,426	81,314	116	151	1,263	35	12
ENNISTIMON,	1,226	8,945	637	55	1,924	64	.
FERMOY,	10,109	205,032	3,803	.	143	.	39
GALWAY,	16,901	61,689	8,727	182	4,605	300	330
GLENNAMADDY,	.	89,342	120	.	287	.	.
GLENTIES,	.	62,685	943	.	3,248	.	.
GLIN,	2,804	32,490	384	.	46	.	.
GOREY,	20,044	140,910	27,900	.	.	2,409	.
GORT,	17,474	43,267	21,21	.	213	.	8

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890.

OF THE CROPS.

Other Crops.								Hay.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
14,666	47,054	7,131	345	3,252	77	1,089	.	14,819	18,367	ABBEYLEIX.
29,457	26,811	511	13	56	4,893	64	110,240	26,011	29,695	ANTRIM.
10,340	61,968	3,982	263	1,440	241	.	225	12,215	12,426	ARDEE.
44,478	57,784	7,478	204	1,207	2,284	239	104,210	31,966	32,203	ARMAGH.
10,563	20,855	5,009	73	3,084	280	3,729	.	4,806	32,078	ATHLONE.
10,459	139,148	9,319	487	1,742	213	507	.	15,442	24,989	ATHY.
9,566	9,263	323	20	937	364	117	30,792	8,614	14,300	BAILIEBOROUGH.
11,150	17,060	2,342	18	2,352	131	66	2,459	3,622	8,452	BALLINA.
6,593	27,124	6,520	76	2,460	80	5,213	.	3,873	25,971	BALLINASLOE.
11,765	25,528	3,787	16	2,637	93	290	.	3,383	12,271	BALLINROBE.
11,664	17,339	158	68	253	305	8	73,759	7,967	2,117	BALLYCASTLE.
7,543	12,981	3,153	200	2,085	340	329	30	4,739	26,991	BALLYMAHON.
31,077	15,061	952	8	252	32	40	251,573	29,357	18,991	BALLYMENA.
26,939	34,299	801	45	499	153	100	197,755	20,508	8,589	BALLYMONEY.
6,134	7,989	1,329	42	3,474	80	21	10,793	1,590	37,439	BALLYSHANNON.
1,007	4,426	1,186	24	407	35	14	.	2,119	6,274	BALLYVAGHAN.
13,263	12,933	3,493	690	309	91	54	.	9,160	19,170	BALROTHERY.
5,171	30,784	2,819	220	2,192	28	38	30	8,962	35,560	BALTINGLASS.
32,543	41,931	850	9	846	292	272	131,174	27,745	8,609	BANBRIDGE.
4,739	31,221	9,822	209	1,653	692	117	2,370	9,560	5,597	BANDON.
2,199	6,114	1,801	16	1,759	54	51	30	2,524	7,092	BANTRY.
7,473	2,380	665	15	2,961	.	10	105	1,706	34,996	BAWNBOY.
8,357	20,362	1,928	145	1,523	391	252	10,286	12,279	19,130	BELFAST.
3,451	2,794	.	.	1,647	.	8	.	206	2,865	BELMULLET.
5,633	55,362	7,325	226	1,559	350	793	.	7,009	8,256	BORRISOKANE.
11,669	9,930	2,781	138	4,167	36	69	150	3,533	43,530	BOYLE.
3,894	4,452	1,463	.	5,069	16	78	37	453	12,331	CAHERSIVEEN.
4,500	16,599	2,699	64	3,550	24	.	.	9,037	17,711	CALLAN.
19,396	53,174	9,226	814	4,726	53	308	.	20,356	42,429	CARLOW.
11,914	31,546	4,703	329	762	254	126	27,584	12,226	4,450	CARRICKMACROSS.
8,906	7,198	2,600	32	5,397	42	31	75	534	40,140	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.
5,957	24,292	8,970	202	3,758	266	.	.	7,061	13,007	CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
9,396	42,316	5,016	359	5,001	34	67	.	10,051	31,551	CASHEL.
9,798	15,991	1,455	32	3,170	135	20	194	2,317	11,681	CASTLEBAR.
11,832	19,659	398	14	1,107	24	10	109,196	14,083	10,363	CASTLEBLAYNEY.
3,849	10,155	1,701	52	2,035	7	.	.	4,078	18,975	CASTLECOMER.
7,773	19,458	63	56	447	233	143	35,005	5,580	9,754	CASTLEDERG.
11,177	15,732	1,156	54	4,294	58	528	90	4,313	35,574	CASTLEREAGH.
1,352	2,331	1,759	.	2,028	.	10	.	789	5,872	CASTLETOWN.
19,760	13,642	3,988	76	4,959	196	201	27,701	11,942	68,982	CAVAN.
3,967	18,930	4,855	114	376	14	45	.	6,363	20,697	CELBRIDGE.
9,623	18,389	1,097	12	6,162	191	845	.	3,854	12,129	CLAREMORRIS.
6,014	2,548	2,015	52	1,808	12	434	.	606	6,228	CLIFDEN.
10,366	20,093	4,715	191	4,828	177	49	.	8,321	10,919	CLOGHEEN.
10,263	21,095	2,316	84	447	20	.	38,775	6,545	14,964	CLOGHER.
3,433	28,108	6,780	1,265	1,004	69	24	1,753	5,858	4,954	CLONAKILTY.
6,505	11,939	3,739	48	493	46	12	27,649	7,437	22,972	CLONES.
5,236	11,045	1,882	119	3,241	15	.	.	3,935	7,103	CLONMEL.
27,643	53,102	1,502	152	1,784	452	199	203,332	21,574	10,655	COLERAINE.
25,050	29,137	1,120	45	884	142	21	97,252	15,681	15,996	COOKSTOWN.
18,123	20,815	1,240	328	2,961	321	268	119,318	16,051	17,303	COOTEHILL.
16,592	62,073	29,213	892	5,037	3,751	202	1,660	14,350	23,629	CORK.
1,850	5,883	2,075	40	1,061	24	.	.	777	6,005	CORROFIN.
4,131	10,873	4,109	513	1,207	68	41	.	3,333	28,929	CROOM.
2,841	17,127	3,077	194	3,650	10	300	.	3,582	16,715	DELVIN.
3,857	3,961	1,707	7	1,011	.	42	.	2,568	7,002	DINGLE.
5,969	4,998	880	9	2,196	49	17	4,295	2,283	22,872	DONEGAL.
50,160	72,069	4,669	184	478	1,611	255	146,691	33,140	3,806	DOWNPATRICK.
7,436	48,590	3,617	76	860	87	14	.	13,397	18,098	DROGHEDA.
9,887	18,879	2,440	.	2,919	20	.	75	3,236	6,974	DROMORE WEST.
9,038	4,920	2,876	100	5,095	42	.	.	6,128	12,608	DUBLIN, NORTH.
5,281	5,245	2,524	72	7,325	.	.	.	5,891	11,743	DUBLIN, SOUTH.
37,721	63,406	3,757	210	2,144	1,053	8	17,398	19,015	6,728	DUNDALK.
4,323	7,341	382	96	1,830	799	28	7,971	1,147	1,974	DUNFANAGHY.
23,042	39,632	2,140	.	1,114	170	28	95,051	18,394	18,296	DUNGANNON.
6,081	16,428	4,821	320	2,149	21	32	.	4,668	4,353	DUNGARVAN.
3,284	9,407	1,854	31	1,704	698	61	195	3,826	7,669	DUNMANWAY.
3,509	12,014	2,923	232	366	18	108	.	3,046	30,495	DUNSHAUGHLIN.
8,068	39,719	9,157	146	1,043	26	3,192	.	8,766	30,651	EDENDERRY.
4,274	13,443	5,575	157	2,004	35	14	50	2,242	31,027	ENNIS.
24,800	76,022	15,558	410	4,898	204	20	.	35,011	11,104	ENNISCORTHY.
10,155	16,376	4,559	230	2,421	238	63	10,500	4,404	67,868	ENNISKILLEN.
5,691	4,660	3,865	28	3,046	.	7	.	257	2,490	ENNISTIMON.
11,477	53,743	7,203	423	2,141	669	76	1,080	12,479	12,782	FERMOY.
15,343	27,844	8,158	96	2,848	534	3,108	.	4,637	11,839	GALWAY.
7,296	13,145	663	30	1,655	154	1,600	72	3,470	10,539	GLENNAMADDY.
11,361	6,999	106	.	2,340	2,974	.	360	1,005	32,919	GLENTIES.
2,488	5,228	2,177	124	1,267	194	80	.	464	19,237	GLIN.
10,192	33,235	7,817	259	2,350	237	88	.	14,463	22,721	GOREY.
6,209	21,052	3,376	66	1,535	140	667	.	2,983	13,512	GORT.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING, BY POOR LAW UNIONS, THE

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE						
	CORN, BEANS, AND PEASE.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.
GRANARD,	189	115,003	13	14	435	32	.
INISHOWEN,	772	163,780	8,225	70	3,424	288	65
IRVINESTOWN,	1,274	75,245	67	90	1,350	77	.
KANTURK,	15,074	57,509	473	.	93	.	.
KELLS,	1,170	97,128	351	28	240	16	.
KENMARE,	.	15,668	.	.	380	.	.
KILKEEL,	11,330	92,772	277	.	36	.	.
KILKENNY,	34,411	80,246	71,391	42	.	.	.
KILLADYSERT,	3,976	9,994	30	12	673	22	12
KILLALA,	18	40,927	1,574	.	84	.	.
KILLARNEY,	4,910	70,076	136	.	315	.	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	609	55,435	898	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK,	10,202	50,092	157	.	22	.	.
KILRUSH,	4,043	17,911	312	126	3,869	27	12
KINSALE,	12,377	78,445	37,172	45	12	.	.
LARNE,	13,684	161,277	245	42	205	17,983	45
LETTERKENNY,	.	137,650	.	.	12	.	80
LIMAVADY,	2,119	294,401	7,168	.	3,179	2,117	102
LIMERICK,	5,538	83,480	7,585	44	1,276	189	.
LISBURN,	17,357	259,027	794	.	87	431	150
LISMORE,	3,827	101,286	615	.	302	.	.
LISNASKEA,	7,837	71,735	184	42	441	28	.
LISTOWEL,	12,311	77,402	9,685	.	2,905	126	.
LONDONDERRY,	1,658	429,297	388	.	105	2,551	100
LONGFORD,	1,472	81,898	217	38	915	.	.
LOUGHREA,	7,386	64,330	955	.	875	.	.
LURGAN,	31,782	150,792	3,777	14	720	1,976	1,053
MACROOM,	8,247	98,387	472	.	32	.	.
MAGHERAFELT,	17,064	280,629	174	9	1,346	.	.
MALLOW,	21,170	123,341	1,052	.	55	.	.
MANORHAMILTON,	168	30,451	32	11	1,510	.	.
MIDDLETON,	4,210	156,135	107,806	.	.	.	.
MILLFORD,	268	143,331	4,302	.	923	144	3,096
MILLSTREET,	5,076	40,121	18	26	135	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN,	5,381	48,467	365	30	242	.	.
MOHILL,	124	46,468	86	11	1,952	14	.
MONAGHAN,	2,521	186,140	80	21	391	262	54
MOUNTBELLEW,	774	57,943	104	246	691	16	12
MOUNTMELLICK,	2,526	154,046	193,419	140	112	16	.
MULLINGAR,	611	117,314	1,244	.	602	.	.
NAAS,	11,491	144,740	30,271	195	3,291	423	30
NAVAN,	4,333	63,560	608	14	788	374	12
NENAGH,	2,935	123,611	58,025	60	368	16	16
NEWCASTLE,	14,710	45,762	1,236	.	101	19	.
NEW ROSS,	15,123	225,968	185,782	14	12	411	.
NEWRY,	7,980	313,848	350	.	45	19	12
NEWTOWNARDS,	64,421	300,965	1,664	60	262	5,975	762
OLDCASTLE,	452	109,567	414	.	141	.	.
OMAGH,	42	400,770	45	.	2,354	34	.
OUGHTERARD,	4,918	28,829	6,087	96	5,061	.	.
PARSONSTOWN,	5,250	141,924	174,704	57	6,589	.	.
PORTUMNA,	10,768	33,721	6,750	36	432	.	.
RATHDOWN,	10,756	40,083	1,505	.	9	.	.
RATHDRUM,	14,546	158,629	4,878	.	10	.	.
RATHKEALE,	27,318	29,892	2,906	.	84	.	.
ROSCOMMON,	2,586	48,578	30	21	4,429	17	11
ROSCREA,	2,000	80,613	70,545	180	462	.	.
SCARRIFF,	2,209	26,453	336	.	1,217	.	.
SHILLELAGH,	1,627	134,499	8,506	104	48	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	15,926	66,567	336	.	1,143	.	.
SKULL,	4,587	11,272	359	.	33	.	.
SLIGO,	3,274	70,305	236	42	3,567	.	.
STRABANE,	5,097	477,940	521	.	110	18	.
STRANORLAR,	287	98,737	15	.	.	.	.
STROKESTOWN,	1,284	38,308	90	35	4,952	.	.
SWINEFORD,	18	176,258	340	.	9,557	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	19,548	97,207	59,589	.	.	.	72
THURLES,	1,635	89,568	142,407	153	.	.	.
TIPPERARY,	9,745	72,675	1,456	.	244	.	.
TOBERCURRY,	379	73,914	34	.	743	.	.
TRALEE,	15,283	57,229	22,119	60	420	18	225
TRIM,	8,677	102,101	1,114	42	1,730	.	.
TUAM,	13,325	134,002	2,583	144	4,946	.	86
TULLA,	2,033	31,194	87	30	1,414	18	.
TULLAMORE,	2,201	131,396	132,899	449	1,518	.	.
URLINGFORD,	4,855	60,656	80,636	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD,	10,872	166,041	12,278	56	.	.	.
WESTPORT,	997	79,936	708	6	9,546	.	36
WEXFORD,	17,207	140,194	150,403	.	184	30,061	11
YOUGHAL,	4,174	69,675	37,757	.	11	.	.
TOTAL,	1,413,964	17,796,312	3,057,257	5,120	169,130	86,798	10,281

PRODUCE OF THE CROPS IN THE YEAR 1890—*continued.*

OF THE CROPS.

Other Crops.								Hay.		POOR LAW UNIONS.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Carrots and Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Flax.	Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grasses not *Broken up in Rotation.*	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Stones (14 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	
12,552	18,869	3,965	142	7,138	47	599	3,117	7,608	38,553	GRANARD.
19,075	43,232	2,298	132	5,515	3,638	427	3,576	8,885	5,711	INISHOWEN.
6,417	13,316	1,679	35	2,591	66	16	22,110	5,546	20,050	IRVINESTOWN.
6,351	14,798	1,521	64	3,381	350	253	.	4,308	52,260	KANTURK.
6,989	18,234	3,111	169	2,321	105	16	1,901	7,218	19,411	KELLS.
2,534	1,873	683	5	2,556	28	233	.	97	11,287	KENMARE.
25,993	8,796	1,477	84	650	60	18	54,407	8,514	649	KILKEEL.
8,958	25,700	2,703	40	3,500	55	85	.	9,481	24,671	KILKENNY.
2,423	3,524	3,216	20	1,629	.	7	312	386	18,747	KILLADYSERT.
3,602	5,586	435	.	250	87	16	294	2,003	3,639	KILLALA.
7,884	7,416	1,033	79	8,086	122	263	224	4,698	37,111	KILLARNEY.
2,857	9,678	4,109	149	1,344	17	24	.	3,063	3,236	KILMACTHOMAS.
7,058	7,908	3,989	160	4,801	8	.	.	1,547	55,333	KILMALLOCK.
10,990	7,552	7,109	32	4,684	14	7	136	623	37,080	KILRUSH.
5,150	26,296	11,147	180	768	459	28	225	7,118	7,047	KINSALE.
17,039	20,801	433	40	179	199	8	23,234	16,001	32,566	LARNE.
8,043	33,039	289	16	1,219	136	.	48,378	3,516	3,817	LETTERKENNY.
26,969	86,244	332	522	485	268	80	79,280	12,603	3,842	LIMAVADY.
11,478	26,815	10,509	690	5,624	42	91	75	5,901	57,986	LIMERICK.
45,551	44,214	1,354	413	739	1,981	225	65,123	37,422	20,457	LISBURN.
5,791	16,249	4,230	361	2,501	107	.	.	6,189	2,954	LISMORE.
9,310	11,272	3,033	125	1,167	381	87	29,821	5,226	32,643	LISNASKEA.
8,763	16,892	9,115	344	7,791	108	617	175	2,596	47,229	LISTOWEL.
20,307	135,953	2,113	72	4,551	405	7	51,658	11,954	2,132	LONDONDERRY.
10,934	10,585	2,974	171	4,734	92	235	105	5,130	27,971	LONGFORD.
7,226	14,121	1,724	12	2,127	8	2,489	.	1,794	30,524	LOUGHREA.
36,156	25,703	2,755	266	1,086	1,476	37	6,029	18,954	21,148	LURGAN.
8,616	21,845	6,078	144	4,594	4,978	833	120	14,293	19 516	MACROOM.
39,630	34,090	621	61	2,324	143	189	193,641	22,366	20,708	MAGHERAFELT.
6,095	27,244	5,020	514	2,750	682	115	120	8,227	28,131	MALLOW.
6,529	3,851	1,564	.	6,469	.	.	110	670	39,370	MANORHAMILTON.
7,894	68,502	29,842	134	916	525	182	.	10,845	7,132	MIDDLETON.
14,779	23,900	482	36	3,556	340	73	25,679	4,444	4,537	MILLFORD.
2,625	9,341	498	28	1,535	1,316	280	.	2,607	11,870	MILLSTREET.
5,504	7,866	1,543	66	2,974	132	150	.	4,634	22,751	MITCHELSTOWN.
8,432	4,661	1,179	.	3,343	22	91	411	887	34,641	MOHILL.
18,589	36,239	7,201	34	613	314	78	103,256	16,259	13,429	MONAGHAN.
6,699	11,067	3,993	24	1,730	108	2,330	.	2,234	14,994	MOUNTBELLEW.
20,959	81,691	11,703	179	2,867	266	954	.	16,991	26,674	MOUNTMELLICK.
7,474	28,807	6,926	576	4,064	65	1,003	30	7,540	44,137	MULLINGAR.
8,574	46,950	7,199	463	3,952	80	514	.	17,089	38,895	NAAS.
3,632	16,741	3,177	225	1,482	65	45	.	5,256	25,314	NAVAN.
11,211	56,046	5,455	307	6,794	310	507	.	12,715	41,526	NENAGH.
7,174	13,646	3,452	231	5,102	73	425	120	1,398	54,834	NEWCASTLE.
13,600	86,824	9,759	242	5,820	323	56	.	25,680	5,521	NEW ROSS.
28,859	27,645	1,418	24	1,067	65	57	120,554	23,487	5,014	NEWRY.
32,117	76,537	5,028	613	3,322	4,403	234	123,868	29,877	5,017	NEWTOWNARDS.
9,443	17,089	1,852	161	1,926	39	42	4,749	6,746	16,502	OLDCASTLE.
27,168	56,266	626	105	2,770	48	38	131,970	18,625	23,524	OMAGH.
8,454	3,560	860	18	1,268	.	.	104	476	4,667	OUGHTERARD.
17,844	89,593	13,478	206	2,839	91	2,268	.	8,554	35,445	PARSONSTOWN.
5,389	9,788	2,700	91	810	.	1,259	.	1,707	15,290	PORTUMNA.
4,804	8,179	2,525	33	389	39	10	.	3,853	13,663	RATHDOWN.
10,416	34,955	6,448	130	2,230	19	217	.	15,862	35,674	RATHDRUM.
4,960	13,834	3,264	496	884	35	36	.	6,102	15,560	RATHKEALE.
5,991	13,205	3,399	36	2,618	48	914	.	2,380	26,005	ROSCOMMON.
9,467	51,249	8,329	204	4,226	46	309	.	7,807	22,706	ROSCREA.
3,701	7,435	2,562	44	2,217	2	.	.	1,141	18,326	SCARRIFF.
10,036	35,715	5,031	249	3,023	14	857	.	17,368	14,830	SHILLELAGH.
3,720	16,107	7,442	49	3,762	700	98	190	7,406	10,324	SKIBBEREEN.
1,825	3,380	1,586	.	749	62	17	.	1,412	5,648	SKULL.
12,121	14,939	6,017	198	6,944	36	.	.	3,012	44,269	SLIGO.
27,536	115,006	2,944	518	3,534	1,178	35	186,081	13,189	8,011	STRABANE.
7,602	21,023	718	.	2,144	21	.	48,870	4,686	9,251	STRANORLAR.
5,565	7,443	2,570	16	1,523	.	12	.	1,903	31,477	STROKESTOWN.
14,690	10,268	234	8	3,018	14	56	216	5,077	11,283	SWINEFORD.
8,065	29,707	2,820	97	2,605	104	.	.	11,045	6,587	THOMASTOWN.
12,947	50,609	3,048	121	7,534	49	248	.	13,154	28,077	THURLES.
9,818	19,492	6,066	122	7,358	14	16	.	4,298	67,552	TIPPERARY.
7,644	7,227	877	.	3,673	136	7	.	2,415	15,693	TOBERCURRY.
7,504	15,177	9,235	262	10,191	234	377	450	4,892	43,696	TRALEE.
5,631	31,483	7,470	346	2,018	116	283	.	7,720	30,682	TRIM.
15,074	33,065	4,060	83	3,813	408	5,002	.	5,604	17,272	TUAM.
3,196	8,785	4,048	209	1,994	.	21	.	2,331	14,360	TULLA.
12,680	60,105	10,898	395	2,490	247	4,082	.	11,376	22,859	TULLAMORE.
6,725	31,989	1,937	307	2,280	21	28	.	8,091	11,427	URLINGFORD.
6,731	39,549	19,643	206	3,036	166	14	.	7,021	12,431	WATERFORD.
8,999	7,423	815	.	3,507	21	100	.	973	13,200	WESTPORT.
10,184	67,727	14,400	825	4,470	234	92	1,980	20,699	21,008	WEXFORD.
3,085	20,470	5,684	346	1,387	120	7	.	3,112	4,494	YOUGHAL.
1,810,429	4,254,710	663 081	27,205	432.619	56,893	57,389	3,232,229	1,353,009	3,235,981	TOTAL.

TABLE V.—SHOWING, by COUNTIES and PROVINCES, the Total Area under POTATOES in 1890, and the Extent in Statute Acres under each description of that crop.

COUNTIES.	Total extent under Potatoes in Statute Acres.	GENERAL NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTATOES PLANTED.														
		Champions.	Flounders.	Skerry Blues.	White Rocks.	Magnum Bonums.	Kemps.	Scotch Downs.	Cruffies.	Brown Rocks.	American Roses.	Leather Coats.	American Whites.	Red Rocks.	Green Tops.	All others.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ANTRIM,	42,673	22,194	1,013	6,531	894	2,068	555	282	1,135	.	442	.	.	26	3	7,530
ARMAGH,	26,384	19,583	2,358	2,041	421	643	210	369	88	.	471	.	.	.	.	200
CARLOW,	9,615	8,604	572	21	46	12	180	143	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	31
CAVAN,	28,215	24,093	3,143	243	294	11	170	158	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	63
CLARE,	21,880	16,036	2,467	483	638	1	188	325	.	.	9	776	.	.	.	957
CORK,	60,732	54,436	4,331	145	452	.	403	328	5	.	2	.	.	.	13	617
DONEGAL,	45,437	30,698	2,776	1,810	3,112	1,153	313	589	18	1,012	154	.	305	108	.	3,389
DOWN,	48,123	28,539	2,443	5,394	850	7,167	312	574	1,313	29	412	.	.	.	.	1,090
DUBLIN,	8,240	5,177	317	33	291	144	2,056	148	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	62
FERMANAGH,	15,806	12,816	1,666	688	346	2	69	64	2	.	3	.	.	3	.	147
GALWAY,	43,262	37,912	3,440	84	739	.	120	194	.	.	3	.	.	.	79	691
KERRY,	28,104	24,337	2,141	200	652	6	168	109	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	487
KILDARE,	8,749	7,209	691	64	147	19	445	101	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	41
KILKENNY,	16,941	15,010	1,435	22	104	22	79	234	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	28
KING'S,	15,009	12,227	1,461	40	220	13	334	547	.	35	47	.	.	.	3	82
LEITRIM,	16,645	14,255	1,509	421	241	.	60	69	.	.	26	.	.	8	.	56
LIMERICK,	19,662	16,840	2,041	137	386	.	73	124	.	.	.	22	.	9	.	30
LONDONDERRY,	31,503	19,088	1,208	2,427	1,302	1,859	164	193	206	675	216	.	109	94	.	3,962
LONGFORD,	11,345	9,685	1,005	84	131	19	46	162	.	.	87	.	.	.	.	126
LOUTH and DROGHEDA, County of Town.	11,378	8,688	968	381	345	462	229	108	3	.	49	.	.	23	.	122
MAYO,	46,576	41,660	3,026	278	496	.	141	182	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	784
MEATH,	11,194	9,234	912	76	178	77	375	152	.	.	86	.	.	8	.	96
MONAGHAN,	22,460	18,266	2,336	934	195	218	112	111	.	42	38	.	49	20	.	139
QUEEN'S,	15,648	13,679	1,159	66	133	6	155	366	.	8	63	.	.	3	.	10
ROSCOMMON,	24,518	20,638	2,684	133	422	.	113	183	.	.	53	.	.	.	60	232
SLIGO,	18,417	15,670	1,749	321	301	19	92	87	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
TIPPERARY,	31,569	27,878	2,530	187	471	.	164	163	.	.	27	3	.	6	.	140
TYRONE,	42,905	29,343	3,778	3,446	1,659	366	184	235	35	615	17	.	.	123	.	3,104
WATERFORD,	14,116	12,577	1,149	23	150	2	33	165	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16
WESTMEATH,	10,354	8,325	1,231	34	217	13	164	335	.	.	8	.	.	1	8	18
WEXFORD,	22,883	19,321	1,503	81	297	11	241	780	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	122
WICKLOW,	10,458	9,182	458	39	108	18	576	40	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	22
PROVINCES.																
LEINSTER,	151,814	126,841	11,712	941	2,217	816	4,880	3,116	3	43	439	.	.	35	11	760
MUNSTER,	176,063	152,104	14,659	1,175	2,749	9	1,029	1,214	5	.	43	801	.	15	13	2,247
ULSTER,	303,506	204,620	20,721	23,514	9,073	13,487	2,089	2,575	2,797	2,373	1,793	.	463	374	3	19,624
CONNAUGHT	149,418	130,135	12,408	1,237	2,199	19	526	715	.	.	88	.	.	8	142	1,941
Total of Ireland, 1890,	780,801	613,700	59,500	26,867	16,238	14,331	8,524	7,620	2,805	2,416	2,363	801	463	432	169	24,572
Per-centage in 1890,	100·0	78·6	7·6	3·4	2·1	1·8	1·1	1·0	4·4							
Total of Ireland, 1889,	787,234	625,691	58,100	28,786	16,165	15,253	8,028	8,566	2,461	1,851	1,714	326	581	165	91	19,456
Per-centage in 1889,	100·0	79·5	7·4	3·7	2·0	1·9	1·0	1·1	3·4							

TABLE VI.—SHOWING by CONSTABULARY AND POLICE DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description

PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	Champions. Estimated percentage.			Flounders. Estimated percentage.			Skerry Blues. Estimated percentage.			White Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Magnum Bonums. Estimated percentage.			Kemps. Estimated percentage.			Scotch Downs. Estimated percentage.		
	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)
CARLOW COUNTY.																					
Bagenalstown,	50	25	25	75	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25
Carlow,	60	20	20	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN COUNTY.																					
Balbriggan,	70	16	14	100	.	.	.	.	.	59	41	.	.	.	.	60	18	22	95	3	2
Clontarf,	73	13	14	90	5	5	.	.	.	68	11	21	90	5	5	75	12	13	79	11	10
Dundrum,	66	18	16	60	20	20	40	20	40	57	15	28	80	20	.	59	16	25	40	20	40
Lucan,	48	26	26	70	11	19	80	15	5	52	27	21	40	25	35	46	20	34	57	22	21
Metropolitan Police Districts:																					
College-street,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathmines,	85	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	20	12	84	11	5
Kingstown,	75	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILDARE COUNTY.																					
Athy,	75	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	60	25	15	70	20	10	40	30	30	35	30	35	.	.	.	60	25	15	50	25	25
Naas,	56	21	23	70	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	8	8	58	23	19	80	20	.
Robertstown,	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY COUNTY.																					
Callan,	50	25	25	80	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25
Castlecomer,	55	25	20	60	30	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	35	32	80	5	15
Johnstown,	50	25	25	34	33	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	70	15	15	85	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pilltown,	53	19	28	61	16	23	80	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thomastown,	60	22	18	73	24	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	10	10	60	28	12
KING'S COUNTY.																					
Edenderry,	33	33	34	45	30	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	40	30	.	.	.
Ferbane,	62	25	13	50	30	20	40	40	20	61	25	14	.	.	.	45	30	25	55	25	20
Parsonstown,	50	25	25	50	30	20	55	25	20	50	25	25	.	.	.	50	25	25	60	20	20
Shinrone,	55	22	23	62	19	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tullamore,	64	23	13	86	10	14	69	18	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	23	11	54	30	16
LONGFORD COUNTY.																					
Ballymahon,	56	21	23	73	6	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Granard,	58	21	21	67	22	11	70	15	15	60	28	12	.	.	.	70	20	10	55	25	20
Longford,	46	20	34	49	21	30	40	10	50	50	22	28	.	.	.	52	15	33	49	16	35
LOUTH COUNTY.																					
Ardee,	84	10	6	71	11	18	85	13	2	90	5	5	85	8	7	80	20	.	.	.	.
Collon,	60	20	20	50	20	30	80	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	30	20	40	40	20
Drogheda,	82	14	4	84	14	2	85	12	3	84	12	4	.	.	.	80	17	3	80	14	6
Dundalk,	75	20	5	75	20	5	.	.	.	75	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MEATH COUNTY.																					
Athboy,	59	23	18	60	20	20	55	23	22	50	25	25	73	17	10	.	.	.	70	20	10
Dunshaughlin,	56	29	15	51	22	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	20	30	50	30	20
Kells,	62	20	18	52	18	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	30	20	70	20	10
Navan,	55	25	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slane,	65	25	10	65	10	25	50	25	25	75	10	15	90	5	5	63	20	17	70	15	15
Trim,	55	23	22	53	10	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	5	10	43	10	47	.	.	.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																					
Abbeyleix,	70	20	10	75	15	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	12	10
Ballylinan,	50	25	25	75	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryborough,	67	19	14	15	20	65	.	.	.	80	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountrath,	59	24	17	75	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	20	10
WESTMEATH CO.																					
Ballynacarrigy,	50	25	25	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25
Castlepollard,	54	24	22	43	19	38	.	.	.	49	27	24	.	.	.	48	25	27	49	25	26
Delvin,	51	27	22	47	18	35	.	.	.	65	15	20	58	23	19	55	10	35	50	24	26
Kilbeggan,	62	18	20	60	10	30	.	.	.	80	15	5	.	.	.	68	16	16	50	25	25
Moate,	55	21	24	40	21	39	70	10	20	60	20	20	.	.	.	85	5	10	50	22	28
Mullingar,	55	23	22	58	18	24	60	30	10	48	22	30	.	.	.	50	17	33	45	20	35
WEXFORD COUNTY.																					
Enniscorthy,	75	15	10	90	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	20	10	70	20	10	80	10	10
Gorey,	60	20	20	80	10	10	.	.	.	65	20	15	.	.	.	75	15	10	.	.	.
New Ross,	65	22	13	80	10	10	50	30	20	65	18	17	.	.	.	77	15	8	65	19	16
Taghmon,	90	5	5	70	15	15	70	15	15	80	10	10	.	.	.	85	10	5	90	5	5
Wexford,	65	25	10	60	25	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	25	15
WICKLOW COUNTY.																					
Arklow,	64	19	17	90	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	25	.	.	.	.
Bray,	75	25	.	75	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25	.	.	.
Dunlavin,	54	20	26	51	20	29	50	25	25	47	22	31	.	.	.	44	25	31	50	25	25
Wicklow,	66	22	12	77	15	8	75	25	.	50	25	25	100	.	.	80	12	8	75	25	.

of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE.

LEINSTER.

Cruffies. Estimated percentage.			Brown Rocks. Estimated percentage.			American Roses. Estimated percentage.			Leather Coats. Estimated percentage.			American Whites. Estimated percentage.			Red Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Green Tops. Estimated percentage.			All others. Estimated percentage.			COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.
Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	
																								CARLOW CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bagenalstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carlow.
																								DUBLIN CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Balbriggan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	10	5	Clontarf.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dundrum.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lucan.
																								Metropolitan Police Districts:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	College-street.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rathmines.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kingstown.
																								KILDARE CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	13	15	Naas.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25	Robertstown.
																								KILKENNY CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	10	10	Callan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castlecomer.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Johnstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Pilltown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	75	Thomastown.
																								KING'S CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	30	20	Edenderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ferbane.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Parsonstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Shinrone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tullamore.
																								LONGFORD CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymahon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	53	36	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	15	5	Granard.
																								Longford.
																								LOUTH CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ardee.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Collon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drogheda.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dundalk.
																								MEATH CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	20	20	Athboy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	50	10	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunshaughlin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kells.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Navan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	.	5	Slane.
.	.	.	.	.	.	75	10	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	8	34	Trim.
																								QUEEN'S CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Abbeyleix.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballylinan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Maryborough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mountrath.
																								WESTMEATH COUNTY.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballynacarrigy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	17	8	Castlepollard.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	30	40	Delvin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kilbeggan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Moate.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mullingar.
																								WEXFORD CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enniscorthy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gorey.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	New Ross.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Taghmon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	25	15	Wexford.
																								WICKLOW CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Arklow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	20	.	Bray.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunlavin.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	.	Wicklow.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description

PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	Champions. Estimated percentage			Flounders. Estimated percentage.			Skerry Blues. Estimated percentage.			White Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Magnum Bonums. Estimated percentage.			Kemps. Estimated percentage.			Scotch Downs. Estimated percentage.		
	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)
CLARE COUNTY.																					
Ballyvaghan,	40	25	35	70	20	10	75	15	10	75	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennis,	50	30	20	57	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ennistimon,	30	20	50	75	25	-	50	25	25	30	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	25	25
Kilfadysert,	60	20	20	60	20	20	50	25	25	62	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	25	25
Killaloe,	52	22	26	59	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Kilrush,	80	10	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	10	10
Sixmilecross,	55	25	20	66	20	14	-	-	-	50	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	20	20
Tulla,	75	10	15	90	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORK COUNTY, E.R.																					
Ballincollig,	40	25	35	70	20	10	-	-	-	35	30	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charleville,	37	23	40	65	27	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, North,	65	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, South,	60	28	12	83	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermoy,	66	12	22	76	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanturk,	50	22	28	50	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	20	10	-	-	-
Kinsale,	57	14	29	52	19	29	50	25	25	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mallow,	75	12	13	90	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton,	60	19	21	66	16	18	75	15	10	57	19	24	-	-	-	90	10	-	55	23	22
Mitchelstown,	51	22	27	63	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newmarket,	50	25	25	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queenstown,	74	12	14	77	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	10	5	52	26	22
Youghal,	50	20	30	60	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CORK COUNTY, W.R.																					
Bandon,	44	23	33	50	22	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bantry,	50	17	33	80	12	8	-	-	-	70	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castletown,	18	5	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonakilty,	44	25	31	38	12	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunmanway,	27	46	27	27	60	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macroom,	61	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millstreet,	33	16	51	75	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	25	-	-	-
Skibbereen,	51	16	33	63	22	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skull,	34	25	41	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KERRY COUNTY.																					
Cahersiveen,	23	21	56	23	21	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castleisland,	48	26	26	62	22	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingle,	70	20	10	17	7	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenmare,	35	25	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killarney,	50	25	25	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killorglin,	59	25	16	71	16	13	-	-	-	57	20	23	-	-	-	55	24	21	55	24	21
Listowel,	63	22	15	73	13	14	-	-	-	75	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	25
Tralee,	65	13	22	67	15	18	-	-	-	58	25	17	50	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
LIMERICK COUNTY.																					
Abbeyfeale,	40	26	34	40	30	30	50	30	20	15	35	50	-	-	-	45	35	20	50	25	25
Adare,	70	19	11	73	12	15	-	-	-	85	10	5	-	-	-	75	20	5	-	-	-
Bruff,	58	19	23	75	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilfinane,	75	12	13	75	12	13	75	12	13	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick,	46	27	27	59	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10	-
Newcastle,	70	15	15	75	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Pallas,	51	23	26	69	17	14	60	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rathkeale,	55	20	25	59	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIPPERARY COUNTY, N.R.																					
Borrisokane,	55	23	22	63	25	12	60	25	15	50	25	25	-	-	-	50	25	25	50	25	25
Nenagh,	55	25	20	74	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	20	35
Newport,	50	30	40	50	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roscrea,	52	24	24	73	27	-	-	-	-	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Templemore,	50	25	25	70	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thurles,	60	10	30	50	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TIPPERARY COUNTY, S.R.																					
Cahir,	70	20	10	75	25	-	-	-	-	75	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrick-on-Suir,	51	22	27	86	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashel,	60	10	30	75	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel,	66	18	16	84	11	5	-	-	-	62	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundrum,	50	25	25	75	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	25	-	-	-
Killenaule,	55	15	30	50	25	25	60	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tipperary,	47	21	32	70	10	20	-	-	-	25	25	50	-	-	-	20	40	40	-	-	-
WATERFORD COUNTY.																					
Cappoquin,	52	22	26	77	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungarvan,	47	23	30	64	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portlaw,	61	18	21	70	15	15	-	-	-	50	25	25	-	-	-	50	28	22	58	22	20
Waterford,	50	25	25	75	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	25	25

of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE—*con*

MUNSTER.

Cruffles. Estimated percentage.			Brown Rocks. Estimated percentage.			American Roses. Estimated percentage.			Leather Coats. Estimated percentage.			American Whites. Estimated percentage.			Red Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Green Tops. Estimated percentage.			All Others. Estimated percentage.			COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.
Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. 2	Lost by disease. 3	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	
																								CLARE CO.
																					60	25	15	Ballyvaghan.
																					.	.	.	Ennis.
																					.	.	.	Ennistimon.
																					.	.	.	Killadysert.
																					52	25	23	Killaloe.
																					.	.	.	Kilrush.
																					75	10	15	Sixmilecross.
																					.	.	.	Tulla.
																								CORK CO., E.R.
																					40	20	40	Ballincollig.
																					.	.	.	Charleville.
																					.	.	.	Cork, North.
																					72	16	12	Cork, South.
																					72	5	23	Fermoy.
																					.	.	.	Kanturk.
																					.	.	.	Kinsale.
																					.	.	.	Mallow.
																					.	.	.	Middleton.
																					.	.	.	Mitchelstown.
																					.	.	.	Newmarket.
																					.	.	.	Queenstown.
																					.	.	.	Youghal.
																								CORK CO., W.R.
																					50	25	25	Bandon.
																					.	.	.	Bantry.
																					50	25	25	Castletown.
																					.	.	.	Clonakilty.
																					.	.	.	Dunmanway.
																					.	.	.	Macroom.
																					.	.	.	Millstreet.
																					43	13	44	Skibbereen.
																					.	.	.	Skull.
																								KERRY CO.
																					25	19	56	Cahersiveen.
																					.	.	.	Castleisland.
																					20	7	73	Dingle.
																					.	.	.	Kenmare.
																					.	.	.	Killarney.
																					.	.	.	Killorglin.
									60	20	20										75	.	25	Listowel.
																					80	15	5	Tralee.
																								LIMERICK CO.
																					.	.	.	Abbeyfeale.
															90	.	10				.	.	.	Adare.
															.	.	.				72	19	9	Bruff.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	Kilfinane.
															.	.	.				70	15	15	Limerick.
															80	15	5				.	.	.	Newcastle.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	New Pallas.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	Rathkeale.
																								TIPPERARY CO., N.R.
															50	25	25				75	25	.	Borrisokane.
															.	.	.				53	30	17	Nenagh.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	Newport.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	Roscrea.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	Templemore.
															.	.	.				.	.	.	Thurles.
																								TIPPERARY CO., S.R.
																					50	30	20	Cahir.
																					.	.	.	Carrick-on-Suir.
																					.	.	.	Cashel.
																					.	.	.	Clonmel.
																					.	.	.	Dundrum.
																					.	.	.	Killenaule.
																					.	.	.	Tipperary.
																								WATERFORD CO.
																					55	23	22	Cappoquin.
																					.	.	.	Dungarvan.
																					55	25	20	Portlaw.
																					.	.	.	Waterford.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description

PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	Champions. Estimated percentage.			Flounders. Estimated percentage.			Skerry Blues. Estimated percentage.			White Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Magnum Bonums. Estimated percentage.			Kemps. Estimated percentage.			Scotch Downs. Estimated percentage.		
	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)
ANTRIM COUNTY.																					
Antrim,	79	14	7	60	20	20	.	.	.	50	25	25	87	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymena,	68	18	14	62	24	14	72	13	15	68	15	17	76	10	14	70	30	.	72	15	13
Ballymoney,	60	20	20	90	5	5	70	15	15	.	.	.	60	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast, N.	87	7	6	92	5	3	91	5	4	88	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. S.	80	20	.	98	2	.	90	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	15	.	.	.	.
Carrickfergus,	74	17	9	.	.	.	85	9	6	75	16	9	84	10	6	.	.	.	81	13	6
Lisburn,	72	18	10	85	7	8	84	6	10	83	9	8	86	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARMAGH COUNTY.																					
Armagh,	80	10	10	75	15	10	79	14	7	.	.	.	75	15	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lurgan,	90	7	3	.	.	.	90	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newry,	75	13	12	50	25	25	75	13	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portadown,	75	15	10	70	20	10	70	20	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	25	15	.	.	.
CAVAN COUNTY.																					
Bailieborough,	60	20	20	80	10	10	80	10	10	60	20	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	25	15
Ballyjamesduff,	60	25	15	57	23	20	70	15	15	55	23	22	.	.	.	40	30	30	50	25	25
Cavan,	40	30	30	70	10	20	20	30	50	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killeshandra,	50	25	25	50	30	20	68	20	12	50	18	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	30	10
Swanlinbar,	47	27	26	59	21	20	68	30	7	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL COUNTY.																					
Ardara,	45	25	30	52	25	23	52	25	23	50	18	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballyshannon,	47	23	30	62	17	21	57	18	25	55	24	21	.	.	.	60	19	21	65	16	19
Buncrana,	55	27	18	51	19	30	55	24	21	45	25	30	75	21	4	60	35	5	40	40	20
Dunfanaghy,	65	21	14	59	26	15	70	20	10	55	26	19	68	20	12	47	23	30	50	20	30
Dunglow,	50	22	28	77	13	10	.	.	.	48	23	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	70	15	15	60	15	25	55	30	15	55	15	30	70	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moville,	33	33	34	.	.	.	30	30	40	30	30	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Raphoe,	80	5	15	70	.	30	60	.	40	60	.	40	75	5	20	60	.	40	60	.	40
Rathmullan,	66	20	14	60	20	20	80	10	10	75	15	10	75	15	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
DOWN COUNTY.																					
Banbridge,	50	25	25	.	.	.	50	25	25	.	.	.	100	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Downpatrick,	64	22	14	70	20	10	65	25	10	75	10	15	89	5	6	80	20	.	80	20	.
Newtownards,	62	25	13	60	22	18	76	17	7	55	25	20	87	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathfryland,	80	15	5	65	5	30	80	15	5	90	5	5	85	10	5	.	.	.	65	10	25
FERMANAGH COUNTY.																					
Derrygonnelly,	33	30	37	45	20	35	53	27	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniskillen,	50	30	20	63	19	18	62	23	15	52	23	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kesh,	65	19	16	57	21	22	72	15	13	64	17	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lisnaskea,	50	10	40	20	30	50	50	20	30	40	15	45	.	.	.	40	10	50	.	.	.
LONDONDERRY COUNTY.																					
Coleraine,	82	12	6	76	17	7	88	7	5	89	7	4	82	10	8	70	23	7	88	9	3
Limavady,	70	16	14	82	8	10	90	4	6	80	10	10	80	8	12	40	20	40	78	9	13
Londonderry,	75	18	7	.	.	.	65	25	10	60	25	15	73	20	7	65	25	10	.	.	.
Magherafelt,	75	15	10	60	30	10	90	8	2	60	30	10	.	.	.	60	30	10	60	30	10
MONAGHAN COUNTY.																					
Carrickmacross,	60	25	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clones,	50	30	20	30	20	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	65	20	15	60	15	25	70	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TYRONE COUNTY.																					
Aughnacloy,	70	20	10	55	19	26	75	17	8	55	27	18	.	.	.	60	35	5	64	26	10
Cookstown,	65	25	10	50	25	25	88	7	5	70	20	10	.	.	.	75	15	10	.	.	.
Dungannon,	63	24	13	56	21	23	76	15	9	54	30	16	80	7	13	50	25	25	.	.	.
Newtownstewart,	78	12	10	70	16	14	83	9	8	79	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh,	73	14	13	57	27	16	70	19	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	18	12	50	25	25
Strabane,	71	19	10	60	19	21	89	4	7	69	21	10	78	13	9	.	.	.	.	.	.

of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE—*con.*

ULSTER.

Cruffies. Estimated percentage.			Brown Rocks. Estimated percentage.			American Roses. Estimated percentage.			Leather Coats. Estimated percentage.			American Whites. Estimated percentage.			Red Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Green Tops. Estimated percentage.			All others. Estimated percentage.			COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.
Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	
																								ANTRIM CO.
67	15	18	.	.	.	65	20	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	14	6	Antrim.
55	21	24	.	.	.	54	17	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	12	16	Ballymena.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	12	28	Ballymoney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Belfast, N.
85	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	10	.	Do., S.
58	24	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	11	6	Carrickfergus.
66	16	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lisburn.
																								ARMAGH CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	80	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Armagh
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lurgan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Newry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Portadown.
																								CAVAN CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Bailieborough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	25	15	Ballyjamesduff.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cavan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Killeshandra.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Swanlinbar.
																								DONEGAL CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	50	40	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	17	18	Ardara.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	18	24	Ballyshannon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	26	23	Buncrana.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	35	20	Dunfanaghy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	17	26	Dunglow.
.	.	.	.	.	.	40	15	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	18	49	Letterkenny.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	33	34	Moville.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	30	Raphoe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Rathmullan.
																								DOWN CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Banbridge.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	2	.	Downpatrick.
57	15	28	.	.	.	60	30	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	14	9	Newtownards.
.	.	.	.	.	.	75	5	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	20	20	Rathfryland.
																								FERMANAGH CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Derrygonnelly.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enniskillen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kesh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	15	50	Lisnaskea.
																								LONDONDERRY CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Coleraine.
.	.	.	52	28	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	17	11	Limavady.
.	.	.	75	20	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	25	10	.	.	.	69	19	12	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Magherafelt.
																								MONAGHAN CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Carrickmacross
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Clones.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Monaghan.
																								TYRONE CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	10	20	Aughnacloy.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cookstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	75	10	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	25	.	.	.	.	82	18	.	Dungannon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92	6	2	Newtownstewart.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	18	5	Omagh.
58	32	10	72	16	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	17	9	Strabane.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING, by CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS, the estimated percentage of the PRODUCE of each description

PROVINCE OF

COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.	Champions. Estimated percentage.			Flounders. Estimated percentage.			Skerry Blues. Estimated percentage.			White Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Magnum Bonums. Estimated percentage.			Kemps. Estimated percentage.			Scotch Downs. Estimated percentage.		
	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)
GALWAY COUNTY.																					
Athenry,	66	22	12	85	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinasloe,	54	19	27	62	14	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25
Clifden,	33	40	27	80	.	20	.	.	.	33	40	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cloonbur,	64	12	24	58	18	24	.	.	.	40	30	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunmore,	50	25	25	75	12	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	50	25	25	60	20	20	.	.	.	53	25	22	.	.	.	56	18	26	.	.	.
Gort,	61	21	18	62	20	18	80	15	5	76	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	17	8
Loughrea,	40	20	40	30	25	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Moylough,	35	33	32	33	20	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard,	50	25	25	60	15	25	.	.	.	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portumna,	56	20	24	70	20	10	.	.	.	56	20	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Roundstone,	33	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spiddle,	49	20	31	38	25	37	.	.	.	53	17	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tuam,	50	15	35	77	12	11	50	7	43	50	15	35	.	.	.	70	5	25	65	7	28
Woodford,	50	20	30	55	25	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEITRIM COUNTY.																					
Ballinamore,	46	24	30	51	27	22	54	21	25	47	23	30	80	10	10	60	18	22	50	29	21
Carrick-on-Shannon,	40	10	50	44	5	51	.	.	.	50	20	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	20	35
Drumahaire,	56	21	23	72	13	15	65	20	15	48	10	42	.	.	.	40	15	45	.	.	.
Manorhamilton,	41	24	35	52	17	31	45	19	36	40	19	41	.	.	.	49	20	31	40	15	45
Mohill,	50	25	25	60	20	20	65	25	10	50	25	25	25	25	50	55	15	30	.	.	.
MAYO COUNTY.																					
Ballaghaderreen,	50	25	25	60	20	20	.	.	.	45	30	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballina,	50	25	25	75	12	13	75	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballinrobe,	58	20	22	60	15	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	20	10	40	20	40
Belmullet,	34	33	33	50	25	25	34	33	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar,	34	33	33	34	33	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Claremorris,	68	14	18	57	15	28	.	.	.	70	15	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newport,	46	30	24	54	23	23	25	25	50	40	40	20	.	.	.	50	20	30	50	30	20
Swineford,	61	22	17	71	16	13	80	10	10	65	20	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	20	15
Westport,	50	25	25	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCOMMON COUNTY.																					
Athlone,	60	25	15	80	10	10	80	10	10	50	20	30	.	.	.	60	25	15	70	20	10
Boyle,	45	20	35	48	20	32	45	25	30	50	25	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25
Castlereagh,	50	30	20	70	20	10	.	.	.	50	30	20	60	30	10	.	.	.	55	35	10
Roscommon,	50	.	50	25	25	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strokestown,	50	18	32	50	10	40	60	20	20	37	25	38	.	.	.	30	30	40	45	23	32
SLIGO COUNTY.																					
Ballymote,	50	25	25	50	18	32	52	23	25	47	23	30	.	.	.	40	20	40	45	30	25
Collooney,	60	20	20	55	20	25	80	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Easky,	82	18	20	82	10	8	60	15	25	50	20	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25
Sligo,	46	25	29	52	25	23	46	20	34	50	23	27	.	.	.	40	20	40	40	20	40
Tobercurry,	42	28	30	52	22	26	.	.	.	42	40	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

of POTATO, planted in Ireland in 1890, which was (1) SOUND, (2) PARTIALLY DISEASED, (3) LOST BY DISEASE—*con.*

CONNAUGHT.

Cruffles. Estimated percentage.			Brown Rocks. Estimated percentage.			American Roses. Estimated percentage.			Leather Coats. Estimated percentage.			American Whites. Estimated percentage.			Red Rocks. Estimated percentage.			Green Tops. Estimated percentage.			All others. Estimated percentage.			COUNTIES AND CONSTABULARY DISTRICTS.
Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	Sound. (1)	Partially diseased. (2)	Lost by disease. (3)	
																								GALWAY CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Athenry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	10	30	.	.	.	Ballinasloe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	38	32	Clifden.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Cloonbur.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	12	13	Dunmore.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	25	55	20	25	Galway.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Gort.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Loughrea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	34	33	Moylough.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oughterard.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Portumna.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	67	Roundstone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	13	19	Spiddle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tuam.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Woodford.
																								LEITRIM CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	5	5	Ballinamore.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	10	45	Carrick-on-Shan.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Drumahaire.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Manorhamilton.
.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mohill.
																								MAYO CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballaghaderreen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballina.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballinrobe.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	33	33	Belmullet.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	33	33	Castlebar.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	19	38	Claremorris.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	23	39	Newport.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	20	13	Swineford.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Westport.
																								ROSCOMMON CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	20	20	Athlone.
.	.	.	.	.	.	63	12	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	5	50	Boyle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Castlereagh.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Roscommon.
.	.	.	.	.	.	50	10	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	10	40	Strokestown.
																								SLIGO CO.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ballymote.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	10	30	Collooney.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Easky.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sligo.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Tobercurry.

BEE-KEEPING STATISTICS FOR THE SEASON 1889.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Number of SWARMS at WORK, Number of STOCKS brought through WINTER, with the Quantity of HONEY produced, and of WAX manufactured.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Swarms at work in 1889.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1889-90.		Run Honey produced in 1889 in lbs.		Section Honey produced in 1889 in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1889, in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce or Household use.)	
	In Hives having Movable Frames.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Frames.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Frames.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Frames.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Frames.	Wax from other Hives.
LEINSTER PROVINCE.										
Carlow County,	266	224	258	194	877	1,120	3,183	239	74	23
Dublin ,,	193	66	193	57	1,657	129	2,096	225	4	5
Kildare ,,	214	271	213	219	1,018	1,451	2,762	736	111	88
Kilkenny ,,	336	1,387	313	969	2,087	9,208	5,623	5,972	210	246
King's ,,	317	776	306	693	2,136	6,812	5,396	1,291	146	251
Longford ,,	27	344	33	250	311	3,863	651	358	4	216
Louth ,,	239	321	243	289	1,319	2,443	4,910	1,236	159	151
Meath ,,	515	793	523	617	4,513	5,814	7,695	1,276	92	67
Queen's ,,	276	438	246	364	1,308	2,697	3,244	730	3	51
Westmeath ,,	312	614	301	517	2,153	3,661	4,603	1,135	111	227
Wexford ,,	347	656	311	518	2,003	6,725	4,658	1,802	23	182
Wicklow ,,	478	368	421	319	1,373	2,314	6,055	626	67	14
Total, . .	3,520	6,258	3,361	5,006	20,755	46,237	50,876	15,626	1,004	1,521
MUNSTER PROVINCE.										
Clare County,	220	490	182	348	903	4,511	1,837	1,098	64	83
Cork ,,	756	1,489	651	1,085	7,166	13,509	8,674	5,708	475	384
Kerry ,,	245	321	223	260	1,699	2,344	4,267	2,326	91	104
Limerick ,,	442	683	433	534	2,598	5,765	6,488	3,734	129	619
Tipperary ,,	565	1,147	498	885	5,358	11,121	6,102	4,781	124	374
Waterford ,,	220	563	183	411	687	6,759	3,003	1,905	80	141
Total, . . .	2,448	4,693	2,170	3,523	18,411	44,009	30,371	19,552	963	1,710
ULSTER PROVINCE.										
Antrim County,	513	629	493	515	5,125	3,233	7,559	736	90	73
Armagh ,,	304	469	261	361	2,101	3,298	3,029	1,490	60	180
Cavan ,,	196	415	187	355	1,288	1,859	2,875	537	25	182
Donegal ,,	588	875	538	670	4,182	7,472	5,366	2,018	25	401
Down ,,	704	713	645	589	4,474	4,055	9,863	2,225	101	150
Fermanagh ,,	200	910	196	729	1,619	9,425	2,278	176	49	135
Londonderry ,,	401	461	396	413	2,694	3,369	4,351	1,192	7	6
Monaghan ,,	216	496	206	362	1,697	5,119	1,444	1,645	20	65
Tyrone ,,	682	1,150	623	966	4,197	8,043	9,352	3,574	38	52
Total, . . .	3,804	6,118	3,545	4,960	27,377	45,873	46,117	13,593	415	1,244
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE.										
Galway County,	505	554	428	415	4,323	5,240	9,333	2,360	181	139
Leitrim ,,	128	218	119	189	849	2,367	1,906	722	28	37
Mayo ,,	155	171	131	138	1,293	1,453	1,356	482	22	10
Roscommon ,,	167	344	162	281	1,208	4,872	2,775	1,020	53	146
Sligo ,,	95	218	78	159	726	2,053	832	621	15	48
Total, . . .	1,050	1,505	918	1,182	8,399	15,985	16,202	5,205	299	380
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	10,822	18,574	9,994	14,671	74,942	152,104	143,566	53,976	2,681	4,855

OBSERVATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT INSPECTORS OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY AND OF THE SERGEANTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

WHO ACTED AS SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS;

IN REPLY TO A CIRCULAR DATED 29TH OCTOBER, 1890, ON THE PROBABLE CAUSE TO WHICH THE GOOD OR BAD YIELD OF THE VARIOUS CROPS IN EACH OF THEIR DISTRICTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTED.

PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

CARLOW COUNTY. *Bagnalstown D.*—As far as my personal experience goes, and I have examined the crops very carefully in every part of this district, it is generally better than was at first expected, in the good land where the seed was sown early and not *too* well manured the crop has been good, in bad wet land the crop has been bad, it is not so much that the tuber is unsound in these places but that they are so small and only of use for feeding poultry and pigs. I believe the disease to be attributable to worn out seed that is bought by many of the small farmers, instead of importing good seed. To conclude, the crop has been better than was at first anticipated. *Carlow D.*—There was no injury by insects, &c., to crops in this district. The bad yield is caused by—I. Not making the planting earlier in the season. II. By putting in old seed again and again in the same land. III. By re-planting the same crops in the same fields year after year.

DUBLIN COUNTY. *Balbriggan D.*—After careful inquiry I find that there has been no injury done to crops by insects, fungi, or weeds, injurious to farm crops in this district during the past season. *Clontarf D.*—The yield of the potato crop in this district has in comparison with other years been fairly good this year, and the probable cause of the disease may, in my opinion, be attributed to the wet season, and old seed. I believe it would be beneficial to change the seed more frequently. *College-street D.*—I beg to state that the yield of the various crops in my district for year 1890, was similar to previous years with two exceptions, viz.:—The potatoes were good except in one instance, *i.e.*, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Cabra, in that case the quarter of the crop was diseased and wholly unfit for use. In the other case the yield of beans and peas was not as good as in former years, principally owing to the wet season. *Dundrum D.*—The yield of the potato crop about Carrickmines, Cabinteely, Ballybrack, Shankill, was much better in regard to champions, white rocks, and kemps, than that in other portions of the district, the other kinds of potatoes are not grown there except flounders, for which the percentage is the same throughout. The great difference in yield is, in my opinion, very much due to the fact that comparatively little rain fell in that neighbourhood in proportion to the heavy rainfall elsewhere. There has been, so far as I can learn, no appreciable damage done to crops by insects, &c., save in one or two instances where the turnips seem to have suffered from something resembling, in one case a dry rot, and in another, by as stated, a kind of worm. The other crops generally seem good. *Kingstown D.*—From the inquiries made by the several enumerators in my district with regard to the potato crop of 1890, it appears to be upon the whole nearly up to the average of former years. There is about three-quarters of the crop sound, and the remainder, viz.:—a quarter partially diseased and small, owing principally to the wet season. *Lucan D.*—The general opinion all through this district is that the bad state of the potato crop has been caused by wet weather. I cannot find that any special injury has been caused by insects, fungi, or weeds. *Rathmines D.*—There has been a slight decrease in the produce of every kind of crop grown in this district except cabbage, which the farmers state is better than it has been for the three preceding years. The only crop in which there is a perceptible decrease is potatoes. The growers of this crop state that the only reason they can assign for this failure is that the blight came upon the potatoes this year earlier than in previous years owing to the dampness of the season. The farmers also state that they have not observed any injury to their potatoes from insects, fungi, or any other cause, except the blight.

KILDARE COUNTY. *Kildare D.*—All the crops have been interfered with by rain, especially potatoes, which are injured by blight. No special injuries to crops from insects or fungi are reported. *Naas D.*—The low average yield of potatoes is entirely owing to the wet season, and not to the ravages of noxious insects, &c.; wherever new seed was planted in reasonably dry soil the yield was good; the only kind of potatoes grown to any extent are champions, kemps, and flounders. Other root crops are excellent, the corn crops were a fair average. *Robertstown D.*—In general, about a quarter crop was bad about here, and a quarter small. A potato called "blacksmiths" was sowed in a good many small gardens, and showed a very bad yield.

KILKENNY COUNTY. *Callan D.*—The crops in this district were very good this season, with the exception of the potato crop, which was seriously injured by the blight. Potatoes set in March returned a good crop in fresh land, as they escaped the heavy rains. Potatoes set in late April and May were seriously affected by the blight. The farmers here do not consider that their crops were injured by insects or fungi to any estimated degree. *Castlecomer D.*—The probable cause of partial failure in the various crops can solely be attributed to the wet and very inclement weather during the late spring, and throughout the whole summer. This affected all general crops as well as the potato crop. With regard to insects I cannot discover that they have done more injury to crops during this year than at any previous time, or probably not so much. *Kilkenny D.*—The wetness of the middle months of summer, caused potatoes on wet low-lying and undrained land to be partially diseased and in-

ferior. A good sign at the present time, however, is that the price is slightly falling, an indication that scarcity is not apprehended. In the tabular form of percentages of disease of the potato crop, the superiority of the champion variety is not impaired by its comparison with the flounder, as the former is the main crop of the country and is not dug till the autumn, while the latter is grown to a comparatively small extent for consumption in July and August, and these were dug (except the small quantity kept for seed) before the disease appeared to any extent. *Johnstown D.*—The yield of crops in this district is as follows:—Wheat which is not sown to any great extent in district gave a bad yield owing to the wet season and land not being suitable for it. Barley also gave a poor yield which is attributed to the very wet season. Oats was a fair average crop, and farmers appear satisfied with the yield; they say the moisture in the beginning of the season is the cause—moist season being, it seems, unfavourable for wheat and barley, but favourable for oats. Mangolds and turnips are also good crops, which is attributed to the moist season. Hay has not given as good yield as previous years, the season being too dry and parched in the beginning. Potatoes, on the whole, are a two-thirds crop, and such are of a small size generally. The season being wet and generally unfavourable. I cannot offer any remark as to insects and their ravages. *Pilltown D.*—The yield of the various crops in my district this year has been good, except potatoes, which have partially failed, the crop being only about two-thirds of the average. This partial failure seems attributable to an unusually early appearance of disease before the tubers in late sown crops were properly formed; the disease spread during the cold wet weather in July and August, but subsequent seasonable weather greatly checked its progress. Champions and flounders are the description of potatoes principally grown, and they appear to have been affected by disease to about the same extent. Cereals promised very well until injured by the excessive rainfall in August; fine weather fortunately set in soon after the harvest commenced before very much damage had been done, so that after all an average crop was realized. Hay was an abundant crop, but much of it has been badly saved in consequence of unfavourable weather. The season has been favourable for turnips and mangolds, the yield of these crops being above the average. I find that no material injury has been done to the crops by insects or fungi, although in certain cases wire-worms have done a certain amount of mischief to potatoes. *Thomastown D.*—It is unnecessary to go into detail regarding the causes of potato failure. With the exception of the failure in that crop the others may be characterized as good. Oats especially so, and wheat and barley average. Turnips and mangolds never better. Hay is plentiful, but a good deal of it indifferently saved.

King's County. *Edenderry D.*—Without any apparent reason the potato crops vary tremendously. On one farm you will find hardly any disease, and on the very next farm all are diseased, and on another though not diseased, they are not larger than marbles. I would say that taking the whole district into account about one-third are sound, one-third partially diseased, and one-third quite gone. All the other crops are good. Owing to the wet season a quantity of hay was very badly saved. *Ferbane D.*—The grain and root crops in this district were very good crops. With the exception of the potato crop the yield has been considered satisfactory. Hay was good in uplands, but that grown on lowlands and old meadow lands was light. The frosts in May checked the growth of potatoes and left them no strength to resist the attack of blight which came early in August. I cannot learn that any special injury has resulted from insects, &c. The book supplied will be of great service next year in guiding the inquiries of the enumerators so that fuller information may be given to the statistical department as to such injuries. *Parsonstown D.*—The wet season, and want of heat in months of July and August of this year was to a great measure the cause of the bad yield. *Tullamore D.*—Owing to the incessant rains of the past three months, the potato crop is not up to the average, although there is a fair percentage of sound tubers, particularly in the sorts that come in early. I attribute much of the failure to want of proper cultivation, which in innumerable forms is prejudicial to a healthy good crop.

Longford County. *Ballymahon D.*—The crops in this district were generally up to the average except the potato crop, which has suffered considerably from the wet season, and I believe also from want of change of seed. There has not been any special injury to crops observed to have been done by noxious insects or fungi. Weeds generally are injurious to crops of all kinds, and have done some injury in this district, but farmers, as a rule, will not attend to their eradication. *Granard D.*—The partial failure in the potato crop is attributed to the wetness of the early part of the season. Not much damage has been done to the crops by fungi or insects, but considerable tracts are overrun with weeds. *Longford D.*—It is hardly necessary to observe that the bad yield of the potato crop is due to the "blight," and the constant wet weather. The good yield of oats is attributed to the moist spring. In our part of the district (Lanesboro'), it is stated that the cabbage crop is not good owing to the ravages of grubs.

Louth County. *Ardee D.*—The partial disease in the potato crop in this district is altogether attributed to the inclemency of the weather last summer. *Collon D.*—The potato crop here has been only fair. In every case where potatoes were planted *early*, with change of seed, and in fresh ground they withstood the blight. The planting early appears to have been the most certain preventive as the farmers say that when such a course was pursued the potato was too strong on the arrival of blight to be affected by it. In most cases however the disease, they say, arrived a fortnight or three weeks before the potato was fit to resist the attack. The Skerry blue potato appears to have been the hardiest of the lot. I find that when the individual potatoes of the crop have been small a larger percentage have been sound than when they were large, and in these cases I fancy not much manure was used which might result in the potato not being too much forced at the commencement of its growth and being consequently strong to resist disease. I cannot find that any observation of insects or fungi has been made save the attacks of the white slug on the stalks. *Drogheda D.*—Hay, oats, turnips and mangolds have been good owing to the continued moisture in the early part of the season which favoured the growth of young plants; the moisture which favoured these crops has been injurious to potatoes, particularly in low-lying or bog lands, which require a hot season. Inquiries have been made by the several enumerators in this district as to the ravages of noxious insects on crops, and they report that cabbage has slightly suffered from caterpillars, no other crop has suffered from insects. *Dundalk D.*—The good yield of the various crops in this district for present year may be attributed to good cultivation, and tolerably good weather.

Meath County. *Athboy D.*—The potato crop in this district is generally a very poor one, owing to the early appearance of disease, caused by (1) wet weather, (2) the prevailing habit of sowing the crop in worn-out soil, (3) using as seed, chiefly potatoes grown in the same land. The grain crops were much above the average, being not so much injured by wet weather. Turnips and mangold are also good for same reason, and hay was

a very abundant crop. So far as I have been able to ascertain no special damage has been done to the crops in this district by insects or fungi during this season. *Dunshaughlin D.*—The potato crop would have been very good, had it not been for the heavy frost on the 28th May which burned down the stalks, then in the latter end of July the distemper got hold on the crops before it had come to maturity. This, combined with the constant damp weather during August and part of September, is believed to be the cause of the failure, particularly in heavy land. I beg to add that as far as I can learn none of the potato crop is *entirely* lost, as the people used all that was bad for feeding their pigs, &c. *Kells D.*—The good yield of hay, oats and turnips in this district is attributed to the good season which favoured the soil, and the bad yield of the potato crop, to the early setting in of blight and disease. As far as I could ascertain, the crops in this district suffered no special injury from insects, or fungi, during past season. *Navan D.*—Potatoes are a limited crop in this locality and the only sort sown are champions, except a very inconsiderable quantity of early potatoes which were consumed before the blight appeared. The injury to the crop is attributed to the dampness of the season and the early appearance of the blight. The people have not the slightest idea of injury from insects or fungi, except that they believe a hard frosty winter does kill insects in the ground. *Slane D.*—I have not been able to obtain any information relative to special injury to crops in this district for past season from insects or fungi. *Trim D.*—The failure (partial) in the potato crop is principally due in the early sorts to prevalence of heavy frosts in May last, and in the later sorts to continuous rain. From inquiry I cannot however discover that any material damage was caused either by noxious insects or weeds.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Abbeyleix D.*—The principal crop grown in this district is champion potatoes, about 90 per cent. of the whole. With the exception of the potato crop, which has failed to the extent of about one-third, all the others have done exceedingly well, root crops especially. Hay and straw are also abundant. *Ballylinan D.*—There was a good yield of all the crops in this district, except potatoes. Owing to the wet season and poverty of some of the land, this crop has not been as good a yield as in former years. I think this bad yield may also be attributable to a want of change of seed by the farmers. *Maryborough D.*—I have not heard of any insects injuring the crops in this district, but I observe that farmers are very careless regarding the weeding of their crops. Weeds are most injurious to all kinds of crops. They absorb that which should go to nourish the roots, and thereby impoverish both present and future crops. Potatoes fail more rapidly in dirty wet land than they do in dry clean land. Some farmers have not sufficient help to enable them to keep their crop thoroughly weeded, and perhaps are unable to pay labourers; others are careless, and do not appreciate the value of such work. I fear this state of things is likely to continue, as most people like to go on as usual without any change for the better. *Mountrath D.*—Hay has been a good crop so far as yield, but quality, especially old meadow hay, is below average, owing to the very wet weather which prevailed during July last. First-crop hay in many cases was saved during comparatively dry weather. Oats is well up to average in yield, but quality is not so good as other years, which is entirely attributable to wet season, and same remark applies with greater force to barley. Turnips are an average crop. Mangolds in many cases ran to seed, owing to wet season. Failure of potato crop is attributable to the very wet season, and in many cases matters have been made worse by the bad system of cultivation adopted by many of the smaller farmers. Potatoes sown on boggy or heavy and badly drained land have naturally suffered most. Potatoes sown comparatively early on well-drained ground and assisted by the application of artificial manures, appear to have done best. The cold and wet season appears to have been adverse to the existence of insect pests and fungi, excepting, of course, potato blight.

WESTMEATH COUNTY. *Castlepollard D.*—The failure of the crop is due to the extreme wetness of the season, also to the early attack of the blight, the tubers not being sufficiently developed to withstand it. There has been no damage done by noxious insects, nor any attributable to fungi or weeds. In the hilly districts the potatoes were not so much affected by the extreme damp, and were sufficiently developed to withstand the blight. *Delvin D.*—All the crops this year were fairly good, with the exception of potatoes, which have been a partial failure (25 to 50 per cent. of entire crop being bad), owing to blight, probably being caused by the continuous wet weather in the early part of the season. *Kilbeggan D.*—Very few potatoes are grown in this district except champions and flounders. The good yield of root crops and cereals is due to the plentiful rains. These crops were, however, slightly injured by the rain at harvest time. The potato failure is due to:—(1.) Early frosts. (2.) Wet season. (3.) In a few instances growth of fungi. (4.) Growth of weeds, after the blight had set in. (5.) In a few cases late planting. (1.) Only applies to boggy land and moorland. *Moate D.*—As is well known, the potato crop has been a bad one this season, not half as good as the average. This appears due, firstly, to the early frosts which cut away the stalks, and, secondly, to the amount of weeds which smothered the growth of the young potatoes. This large amount of weeds is to a great extent no doubt due to the wet season. When the weeds are not removed they naturally harbour insects which injure the young potatoes. I am informed that the same remarks also apply to other crops, such as oats. The wet season has naturally favoured such crops as cabbages. *Mullingar D.*—The crops generally, with the exception of the potatoes, have been good in this district. The failure of the potatoes is ascribed to the early blight brought on by the wet season. As regards ravages by noxious insects, in some portions of the district the turnip crop suffered from a maggot resembling that found in sheep. It is the first time it has appeared in this district, I am informed. I presume this must be the grub of the root fly described in the "Special Report" you have been kind enough to send me. The damages to the crop, however, have not been general nor extensive. The land is pretty good generally, and that under tillage is well farmed, and there does not appear to have been any damage of sufficient extent to be noticed as caused by insects or fungi. I am not aware of what is the exact nature of the potato blight, but it seems to be caused by sudden changes of temperature, and the weakly plants succumb, their weakness having originated in rapid growth during damp weather, causing fungus on the tuber when the leaves have been destroyed by blight.

WEXFORD COUNTY. *Enniscorthy D.*—The bad yield of potatoes this year was owing to the wetness of the season. The blight set in very early and stopped the growth of the tubers before they came to maturity. The other crops were about an average in this district; quality of grain not up to average in consequence of wet season; mangolds and turnips an excellent crop. *New Ross D.*—The tubers are more or less wet and sodden when cooked. Were it not for the dry sandy nature of the soil in this district, along with careful tillage, the crop would be far worse than it is. It is unnecessary to say that the heavy rains in the early part of the season, followed by a visitation of fungus, was the cause of the partial failure of the crop. All the other crops are well up

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to the average of former years, and no special injury was caused by the ravages of insects. *Taghmon D.*—The potato crop this year is about one-half that of last year in this district, and is of inferior quality. The crop has not been much affected by disease. The blight, which set in early in July, is the cause of the small crop. *Wexford D.*—I regret I have not information which would enable me to give a useful report on insects and fungi injurious to crops. I have to acknowledge receipt of the very interesting "Special Report" on insects, fungi and weeds injurious to farm crops. If generally known and the advice given acted on, it should be of great use to the farming class, as a general rule they appear to pay no attention whatever to clearing their lands of weeds.

WICKLOW COUNTY. *Arklow D.*—The cause of the bad yield is attributed to the want of heat in June and the wet weather in subsequent months. *Bray D.*—The crops in general in this district have been good. The potatoes a fair crop, but a small proportion diseased, owing to a continuance of wet weather, just when fine, dry, warm weather was required to ripen them. No observations to make regarding insects, fungi, &c. *Dunlavin D.*—The exceptionally bad yield of the potato crop in this district this year is attributable to the wet season, all other crops are as good as they have been for years past. *Wicklow D.*—The general opinion of the farmers is that the diseased percentage of the crop was caused entirely by the very wet season, and want of new seed. Where new seed was used it was found that there was no disease. Some farmers consider that the description of manure used had something to do in producing disease on certain farms, where, for instance, heavy wet manure was put on the land. It is not considered that insects or fungi injured crops in this part of the country.

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CLARE COUNTY. *Ballyvaghan D.*—I am quite unable to give the report called for as to fungi or insects, and I have no means of getting information. The principal causes of the failure of the potato crop were the very wet weather and the fact that the produce from the same seed has been employed too often. *Ennis D.*—There is a class of potatoes which, though very little sown, yet, where sown, seems to have suffered less than other kinds. I mean the "Leather Coats." Most of this district is of light dry soil, and will account for the percentage being fairly good; in some parts the potatoes are excellent; in boggy, mountainous land the crop is the reverse. It is a matter of notoriety that excessive rain at the time when the tubers ought to be swelling caused the failure in the potato crop. At the time of ripening some fine weather just saved the oat crop, &c., of which no great quantity is sown. A fine autumn gave the farmers ample opportunity of saving and carrying excellent crops of hay. The root crops are distinctly good, the moistened land being beneficial to them. *Ennistimon D.*—The general potato crop sown in this district was the champion, which seems to be run out, as the yield was bad and the quality very inferior. The Scotch Down did best and kept best, and is altogether the best food. I, in a great measure, attribute the disease and bad yield of the potato crop to shop manures of an inferior quality, bad drainage, and worse tillage. The inattention to weeding leaves ample covering and encouragement to breed the various kinds of insects injurious to the crop, and prevents the free air from nourishing and strengthening the plant. In this district such a thing as weeding is almost unknown. *Killaloe D.*—I. The potato crop is extremely varied, both as to quality and yield. Where new seed was sown early, the quality is excellent and the return average. On the other hand, wherever the crop was sown late, the return is much below the average in quantity, and the quality ranges from indifferent to bad, according to the nature and situation of the land. In many mountainous localities, where mists prevailed even when rain was not falling, the return is practically *nil*. On the whole, the yield of sound potatoes is only about half the crop, and the quality of these is, as a general rule, much inferior to the crops of former years, the extreme and constant wet having rendered the tubers soft, wet, and soapy. II. Hay was an abundant crop, and up to the average in quality; but much difficulty was experienced in saving any but early rye-grass. III. Cereals (chiefly oats) were never better, as a rule, but they too suffered much in saving. IV. Green crops are good as a whole. I cannot trace any special injury from insects or fungi. *Kilrush D.*—As regards the potato crop, which is undoubtedly a poor one this year, the percentage of diseased potatoes is small, but the potatoes which are sound are not good; they are soft and soapy. It seems to me that the growth of the potatoes stopped and they never matured properly; they are small in size as well as deficient in yield. The deficiency in quantity was not so great as was anticipated. I estimate the average at sixty per cent. of the usual crop. Some farmers anticipate that the potatoes will not keep, and only time can prove that question. The earlier potatoes were a very good crop, being mostly ready for digging when the blight came on. In some places imported seed has produced no better crop than the champions grown from old seed, in old land; but in almost all cases new potato ground has done better than old. *Sixmilebridge D.*—The various crops in this district are fully up to the average of past years, except the potato, which is very little more than one-third an average crop. I attribute the failure of the potato crop this year to the cold wet summer which we have had, combined with the fact that the kinds of potatoes sown are too long in use in the district. *Tulla D.*—The bad wet weather coming before the potato crop was matured is the cause of the bad yield in that crop, which in many portions of the district has been very late in being sown, especially in the mountainous and poorer lands in the district. So far as can be ascertained, the disease, this year, has not been attributed to noxious insects or fungi. The yield of the several other crops has been a fair average, though a good deal of heavy oat crops have been injured by getting lodged from the heavy rains. The small percentage in the flounders of diseased potatoes is accounted for by their being dug earlier in the year for use. This description is only sown in small quantities.

CORK COUNTY, E.R. *Ballincollig D.*—The potato crop in portion of this district was a fair average one, while in other parts it was not more than a third; as a rule those which were sown early in warm sandy soils escaped the effects of the blight to a great extent, the tubers being nearly matured; while those sown late in cold clayey soils were not sufficiently advanced before the wet came on. The only insect which has, so far as is known, done any injury to the potato crop is the wire worm. The farmers here do not appear to watch with any interest the injury caused to their crops by insects, &c., and are not able to give any information of value on the subject. But if they each had a copy of your valuable book they might awaken to the importance of the subject. *Charleville*

D.—The failure of the tuber crop is due to the wet cold season which prevented the potatoes maturing before the blight came on them. The blight appeared earlier than usual by several weeks. *Cork, North, D.*—I attribute the bad yield of the potato crop to the very unfavourable weather in the early part of the season. *Cork, South, D.*—The potato crop in this district shows a fair average—(1.) The land is dry and well tilled. (2.) A good many market gardeners reside in the district and they had them dug out for the market before the disease set in. *Fermoy D.*—The bad yield of potatoes was due to the very wet weather at a time when the greater part of the crop was most liable to injury from that cause, to the greater part of the crop having been sown late, and to its having been mainly sown in "beds," rather than in drills. Potatoes sown in March and those sown in drills stood best. Potatoes grown from seed imported direct from Scotland and not got from local seedsmen (as imported seed) did well. The defective yield of grain crops was due to the wet weather preventing the ear filling properly, so that, when ground, the grain gives an unusually low return of meal, &c. There was no special injury to crops from insects or fungi. Turnips were in some cases slightly injured by wire-worm, and potatoes were injured by fungi, but I think rather less than usual. *Kanturk D.*—I attribute the potato failure in this district to the excessive rainfall during the past summer. Up to the middle of July the crop was very promising, but the continuous rain caused the blight. *Kinsale D.*—I consider the bad yield of the potato crop this year is entirely due to the excessive fall of rain in the early part of the season, and also to the lateness in putting in the seed. Wherever the crop was sown anyway early there is a fair and average crop. I also consider the seed planted should be changed oftener than it is. *Mallow D.*—I do not think that there is any reason to believe that insects, fungi, &c., have had any influence on the crop but that the bad weather had. *Middleton D.*—I cannot say that any crop in this district has during past season suffered in anyway from the effects of ravages of noxious insects, &c. *Mitchelstown D.*—But for the failure of the potato crop the harvest this year would have been an abundant one. The yield of all green crops has been particularly good, as the wet season which told so much against the potato has been in their favour; the wet summer contributing to their growth and the fairly good harvest season enabling them to come to maturity. Flounders appear to have done better than champions, but this is because the former were dug out early. The champion seems to have been too long in use and new seed seems now necessary. Those farmers who put in their seed early have had in limestone land fair crops, but the blight did great harm to crops set late and in soft boggy land. It is not considered that insects did any harm to the crop—the failure being attributed to the blight entirely. *Newmarket D.*—I find that in a few cases where the champions were planted in March the yield has been a fair average. This district being high and damp the farmers do not plant early. I have heard no complaints as to injury by insects. This may be accounted for by the use of lime in this part of the country, in addition to manure. *Queenstown D.*—As far as I have been able to ascertain from inquiry and observation the crops of this district, with exception of the potato, are good; the corn and green crops and hay, I believe, exceed the average yield. I have heard in some places that the oat crop received damage by being lodged. The hay crop is large, but in quality it has suffered from excessive rain and the low temperature of the summer, and it was considerably damaged by rain while being saved. I have read the Special Report on "insects, fungi, and weeds injurious to crops." The farmers here invariably say that their crops have not been damaged by insects, or fungi, and I believe no special damage has been caused by them, except the potato blight, which appears to be a fungus. The turnips and mangolds appear to have sustained exceptionally little damage this year from attacks of insects. I think the general causes of the inferior potato crops this year are firstly that there was little heat in early part of year, which retarded the growth of the tubers, and then the blight came early and stopped the growth of the tubers even where it did not actually reach the tubers. I find in many instances that after the blight attacked and withered the potato stalk, the farmers let the weeds grow, and consequently owing to the wetness of the season a luxuriant crop of weeds was the result, which must have caused considerable damage. The potato crop varies very much in different parts of this district, and in the more inland portion it is nearly an average crop, and of good quality, and owing to the high prices obtainable its value is, I believe, above the average. In the localities of Monkstown, Passage West and Crosshaven, the yield appears to be 50 per cent. under the average, and the tubers of inferior quality generally. Some good farmers have good crops in these localities. *Youghal D.*—The cause of the bad crop of potatoes this year is due to the blight which fell upon them unusually early, and also the wet season which rendered the crop very bad near the sea coast and in mountainous districts.

CORK COUNTY, W.R. *Bandon D.*—The cause of the bad potato crop here is believed to be in consequence of the wet season, and the blight attacking the stalks so early in the season. *Bantry D.*—The good yield of flounders (which are not a good keeping variety) is due to the fact that being an early potato, the crop was dug out before the blight began to affect the quality. Practically, the entire potato crop in this locality consists of champions. As regards injury to the crops from insects or fungi, the enumerator at Kilcrohane reports that wheat has suffered to the amount of one-fourth from insects and fungi; the enumerator at Cummer reports that fungi have in many cases caused the partial failure of mangold wurzel and turnips, and the enumerator at Kealkil reports similar loss from fungi. The failure of the potato crop this year may be attributed to the effects of excessive rain. *Castletown Bere D.*—The bad yield this year of the various crops in this district has been due entirely to the bad weather that has prevailed during the summer and autumn. *Clonakilty D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop in this district is attributed to the fogs during the months of June and July. The deterioration in grain crops is attributable to the same cause and the wetness of the summer months. This moisture was an advantage to the root crops, which were good. The farmers do not attribute the failure of the crops to insects, fungi, &c., of which they appear to have no knowledge. As a rule, the farmers are very neglectful of the growth of weeds which they allow to overrun their farms—particularly the potato fields. *Dunmanway D.*—I cannot at present give an opinion as to the probable effect on the potato crop by the ravages of any particular insect, but I have myself personally inspected some of the diseased potatoes, and I perceived that in most cases there was no smell from them as if they had been rotten, they had not at all the same smell as the diseased potato of 1880, and I believe that the blight fell on them in a different way this year than in other years, and it may not be at all unlikely that the great quantity of rain which fell in the months of June, July, and August, may have in certain soils been favourable to the growth of a certain insect which found its way to the potato. *Macroom D.*—The potatoes are small and generally up to the present sound. The people complain that the tubers never came to proper maturity, this may be attributed to the wet season we had during the early growth of the potato, and the fact that the blight set in so early, causing the stalks to decay. The weeds then

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flourished and the people, thinking that the crop was utterly lost (from the outcry made by some persons), made no effort to clear them away. I find that light, high, sandy soil, where the crops were put in early and well manured and limed, has given the best yield, but in wet heavy soil or higher mountainy farms, even though limed, the crop did not do so well as in the former case. *Millstreet D.*—In my opinion the failure—partial—of the potato is due to the bad season and to the fact of the seed not being changed. *Skibbereen D.*—With the exception of the potato crop, the crops in this district have been very fair, but are slightly below the average in most cases. As regards the potatoes they have now nearly all been dug, and the result has been about one-third of the usual crop, of these little more than one-half were sound. The failure of the crop is generally attributed in the first instance to late planting, and secondly to the unusually early appearance of the blight which set in before the growth was strong enough to resist it. The blight itself is believed here to be greatly due to the heavy sea fogs which were very prevalent in the early part of the season, and the wet weather and want of heat prevented subsequent growth. Inferior seed was also one of the causes of the failure, combined in many instances with a worn-out soil. Champions and flounders are the principal descriptions grown. The other kinds are only grown in small quantities. No special injury has been caused by insects or fungi.

KERRY COUNTY. *Cahersiveen D.*—In my opinion the failure of the potato crop this year may chiefly be attributed to the very wet season. I think it would be a great improvement if the farmers could be induced to import fresh seed every second or third year, and till fresh lands in place of tilling the same ground for several years after each other. *Castleisland D.*—The potato crop is a very bad one in this district, and this applies to all varieties sown; of course, the chief cause for this has been the unusually wet season. I am not in a position to enter into particulars regarding the injury done by insects, fungi, &c., but I can safely say, that I often wonder how potatoes grow at all here owing to the way they are treated. They are usually planted in the worst kind of land, boggy and swampy, badly manured, badly attended to during growth, and seldom or never weeded. The most hopeless state of ignorance prevails as to the cultivation of potatoes. *Dingle D.*—The loss in the potato crop consisted more of wet soapy potatoes than of those actually diseased. Those diseased suffered from the usual fungus, no others are noticeable. *Kenmare D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop is due to the blight having set in early owing to the constant wet weather. The hay is a good crop, but in some instances badly saved. The oat crop, very little of which is sown by the farmers in this district, is fair. Turnips are an average crop and doing fairly well. No complaints have been made of any injury done to the various crops in this district by noxious insects. *Killarney D.*—As far as I can ascertain insects have done no harm to crops in this district. As regards weeds, I believe that a certain amount of injury has been done by them to crops in this district, as the people are not at all careful to weed their land, and the crops become choked up with weeds. Of course the principal cause of the failure of the potato crop was the very wet season. *Killorglin D.*—The bad yield this year was occasioned by the wet season which brought on the blight early. The early sowing yielded a good crop, but the late sowing, say in April and May, yielded a bad crop. The early sowing had a good growth made before the blight made its attack. The potato crop did not suffer from worms, fungi, or any other cause in this district, but solely from the cause mentioned. *Listowel D.*—The bad yield of crops in this district may be attributed to the wetness of the season, and in the case of potatoes, to the wetness of the season, not changing the seed more frequently, and not cleaning the land of decaying potato stalks and weeds. *Tralee D.*—The bad yield in this district may be attributed to late planting, wet spring, and blight setting in before tubers had matured. The amount of weeds permitted to exist in the potato crop in this district is extremely detrimental, excluding light and air and retaining moisture. Noxious insects and fungi are not believed to have had much effect upon the bad yield this year, and certainly nothing comparatively with the causes as above stated.

LIMERICK COUNTY.—*Abbeyfeale D.*—The principal cause of the failure was the early visitation of the blight before the potatoes could come to maturity, the natural wet description of the land in this district and the continual rainy weather during the season. Champions are the only description of potatoes principally grown, all other kinds are only grown in isolated small patches and are dug out early, which accounts for the high percentage of produce, with the exception of white rocks which have done very badly. *Adare D.*—The potato crop has now been dug out in this district, and notwithstanding the bad year generally for this crop, in this district it has been quite up to the average or at least very nearly so. I chiefly attribute this to the fact that the farmers of this district, are as a rule good careful tillers, and are better off as a rule than in other districts. No special injury was noted to crops from insects or the growth of fungi. *Bruff D.*—There is not much tillage in this district. The land in general is rich and the greater portion is in grass. The oats and wheat were good crops but suffered somewhat by heavy rains. Turnips and mangolds were good crops. Potatoes yielded badly. In general they were planted late, the wet season affected them prejudicially, there was an absence of warm ripening weather, and the crop was much overgrown with weeds. When disease set in the potatoes were not fully matured to resist the effects of the disease and hence large quantities became injured. Flounders are a sort that come in early and were largely used before they could be affected. I believe some of the poor people use small potatoes as seed, which I believe is not a good thing to do. I cannot learn that injury was done by insects, but I think it is to be regretted that the people do not weed their potato crop better than they do. There is a large quantity of hay in the district, some of it not in good condition from the heavy rains. *Kilfinane D.*—I received a copy of your Special Report on insects, fungi, and weeds, which, if generally known and acted on by the farmers, would prove a great benefit to them. I cannot really state the amount of damage done by these pests, but it certainly is very considerable. *Newcastle D.*—With the exception of the potato crop all crops have turned out favourably this season. Hay and oats were fair average crops, and have on the whole been well saved. The yield of turnips and other green crops is above average. Potatoes were a smaller crop than for some years previously. In the mountain parts and wet boggy land an average of more than one-fourth were black and unfit for use. Potatoes set late in the season were soft and worthless, but the failure of the crop is not nearly so general as it is represented. The crops in this district have not been injured by insects &c., to any appreciable extent. *Limerick D.*—The champions, Scotch downs, and flounders are the principal potato crop grown in this district this year, the bad yield of which is due to the wet season and the blight coming earlier, and before the crop was sufficiently grown to resist the disease to any great extent. I find only one man in the district grew leather coats. This crop appears to have turned out fairly well. The Scotch downs is a hardy potato, and not so liable to disease as champions or flounders. I cannot find that any special injury has been done by

insects or fungi to the crops during the past season. *New Pallas D.*—Dairy business is the chief industry in this district. The crops grown here—oats, potatoes, and turnips, are cultivated to a limited extent only. Oats are up to the average in quantity, but the quality, owing to the wetness of the season, is inferior to that of other years. Potatoes have suffered from the blight, and such as have escaped are below the average in size and quality because of excessive moisture and the absence of heat. Turnips are above the average, as is also hay, but the latter has suffered in quality from the constant rain. *Rathkeale D.*—The bad yield of the various crops in this district may be attributed to the constant wet weather during the summer months, and also in a lesser extent to late planting. There has been no injury to crops by insects or fungi during the past season.

Tipperary County, N.R. *Borrisokane D.* — With the exception of potatoes, all the crops in this district were good. The bad yield in the potato crop was caused by the blight setting in so early this year. No special injury has been done to crops by insects. *Nenagh D.*—All farmers about here agree in attributing the partial failure of the potato crop to the heavy rains of July and August, and the setting in of the blight before the tubers had done growing. Some also attribute it partially to weak seed. No crops suffered this year from insects, or fungi, or weeds. Turnips, which in dry seasons suffer from the fly, escaped this year owing to the rains. *Newport D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop in this district is due to the very wet season. I have heard no complaints of injury done by insects or fungi. *Roscrea D.*—The bad year in this locality is attributed to the wet season preceded by frosts, and the fact that the present champion seed is considered worn out. No reports have been received with reference to insects and fungi from outstations. I need hardly add that there are plenty of weeds injurious to crops. *Templemore D.*—From inquiry made and observation, I attribute the bad yield of the potato crop to sowing the same seed year after year in the same soil; and the disease called blight set in early this year in consequence of the wet season. I consider the yield of the other various crops a good average, the season being favourable for them. *Thurles D.*—So far as I can learn there have been no ravages from noxious insects or fungi in this district. The wet season caused a large crop of weeds, and the moisture caused the increase in the blight.

Tipperary County, S.R. *Cahir D.*—The cause of the bad yield in the potato crop is attributed to the early blight, and wet summer. All other crops were good, and no injury was caused from insects or fungi during the past season. *Carrick-on-Suir D.*—It is believed that the principal cause of the potato blight was the wet year. The crop of flounders showed a better percentage of sound potatoes, chiefly owing to the fact that it was sown earlier. At this period it is difficult to trace what injury may have been done by insects or fungi. *Cashel D.*—The large percentage of champions lost by disease was owing to continuous rain during July and August. The flounders, being an early crop, did not suffer so much. *Clonmel D.*—Owing to the moist growing weather, with occasional gleams of sunshine, experienced early in the season, there was in the potato crop a most extraordinary growth of haulm, and little development of tuber, which in the majority of instances matured badly owing to the continued rain, and want of ripening weather, hence the crop generally was deficient in quantity and quality. In many places, however, I noticed that the luxuriant growth of weeds was allowed to remain on the drills, and these effectually prevented the crop getting any sun or air, and this negligence on the part of the farmers further militated against the crop. *Dundrum D.*—The potato crop was injured by the very wet summer. It is about two-third an average crop. In the low lands and boggy mountainous parts of the district the crop was half average, or under the other parts, good in some places. Hay well above average, most of it well saved. Corn excellent, well above average. Ear heavy grain, good quality. Stalk over six feet in many places. Turnips large and sound. All crops excellent, but potatoes. The wet followed by autumn sun saved the corn. From my present inquiries and observation, I am unable to state any special injuries resulting from insects or fungi. I shall examine the contents of the book received, and after further inquiry submit report. *Killenaule D.*—The only cause I know of for the partial failure of the potato crop is the blight, which has rendered about one-third, and more in some parts, of the crop unfit for food. Recent heavy rain also had an injurious effect on the potatoes. *Tipperary D.*—Champions form the principal crop of potatoes planted. White rocks and flounders have not been grown generally, but in small patches near dwelling houses. This is not an agricultural country—it is more adapted for pasture. The potato crop has, in part, failed here in consequence of the damp summer, and the moist nature of the land.

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Waterford County. *Cappoquin D.*—The bad yield of potatoes is attributable solely to the cold wet season. The yield of all other crops is good, as there was not too much rain—corn, though good, has not as much weight as other years, owing to the cold. *Dungarvan D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop is due to the blight, and an unusually wet summer. There was a very fair return of all other crops. There was some slight injury done to the oat crop by the wire worm, which appears to be the only damage done by insects in this district. *Portlaw D.*—The bad yield of the late potatoes was due to the wetness of the summer and autumn. Those kinds which were planted and dug early were a better crop, as the spring and early summer were more favourable. *Waterford D.*—Owing to the wet weather at the end of summer, there has been a great amount of disease this season. The flounders were all dug out early, hence the smaller percentage of loss.

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Antrim County. *Antrim D.*—There has been a very fair yield of crops except potatoes in this district, and there was no special injury caused by insects or fungi. *Ballymena D.*—So far as this district is concerned, the potato crop may be considered a fair yield, but owing to continuous wet weather, fully one-third of the crop has suffered from disease, and this has especially been the case where the crop occupied low-lying ground. Hay was an abundant crop, but considerable difficulty was experienced in saving it, and much of it has been injured owing to rain. Oats was a very good crop, with a very fair yield of straw. It would have been much better, but like every other crop, suffered much for want of warm ripening weather, and about the time it was being cut, the weather cleared up for a short time only to break again as the corn was in stooks. Fortunately this crop suffered little from high winds. Turnips and other root crops are fully up to the average. Flax was an excellent crop, and suffered little from the wet weather, besides the yield being much over the average. Little wheat is sown in this district. I have not

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heard of any harm done by insects or fungi during the past season. In common with many parts of Ireland, sufficient trouble is not taken to eradicate weeds. *Ballymoney D.*—It would appear that on an average more than one-half of the crop is sound. The "Flounders" were dug out early, which is the cause of their having suffered so little. The failure of the crop generally is due here to the wet season, and also largely to the want of fresh seed. I do not think that insects or fungi have caused any appreciable damage. *Belfast, North, D.*—I have endeavoured to ascertain from reliable sources the probable cause why the produce of crops this season is less than last year. The farmers in this district attribute the failure to a continuously wet and unusually cold summer, and the early appearance of blight; and believe that no injury was traceable either to noxious insects or fungi. *Belfast, South, D.*—The yield in this district is good, above the average, as a moist season is best suited to the soil. No special injury from insects or fungi. *Carrickfergus D.*—There is an abundant harvest of corn and hay in this district—which extends forty-five miles along the coast, from Belfast to Garron Tower, beyond Glenarm—and about ten miles inland to Ballyclose, &c. Green crops (turnips and mangolds) promise well. As regards potatoes, the early sorts, cruffles and flounders, suffered from the cold and damp of spring and summer, and from the use of old seed. The dry weather in autumn checked the progress of fungoid evils, and saved the general crop, which is an average in quantity and quality. The more enlightened farmers have for some years been burning the decayed potato stalks and weeds with advantage, and they find that money spent in drainage and change of seed pays well. Farmers do not fully appreciate their friends, the birds of the air, which battle the destructive insects. Among the most useful air scavengers is the swallow—owing to the cold spring, his visit was limited in time and numbers—the latter was very apparent, particularly at his roll-call parade on telegraph wires, &c., before leaving for winter quarters. *Lisburn D.*—The only information I can afford regarding the disease to the various kinds of potatoes is attributable to the exceedingly bad weather which the county experienced during the spring and summer of this year. I have not heard of any particular complaints regarding insects or fungi. The other crops were all satisfactory.

ARMAGH COUNTY. *Armagh D.*—The yield of the various kinds of potatoes was about the same; the losses from disease were almost altogether confined to the southern portion of this district. The blight was due to the wet season and heavy character of the soil. I have received your book on the subject of insects, fungi, and weeds. There has been no injury to crops from fungi or weeds. In one portion of the district about five per cent. of the turnip crop was injured by the blue fly, and in the same locality about a similar percentage of the cabbage crop was damaged by the caterpillar. In another part of this district the oat crop was slightly injured by an insect locally known as the grub. *Lurgan D.*—The cause of the good yield of potatoes in this locality may be attributed to the frequent change of seed, a considerable quantity being imported from Scotland. *Newry D.*—In this district of the county Armagh the yield (average) of all kinds of potatoes was fair this season, but so much rain in the autumn caused much more of the potatoes to decay than otherwise would have been the case had the season been dry up to digging. In some cases heavy manuring caused early potatoes to decay to a heavy extent, but in that respect there seems little difference from former seasons. *Portadown D.*—The reason that the potatoes in this district have been so good is, the land is generally dry and hilly, and the potatoes are planted early, and, in addition, the people allow no weeds to grow in the drills or ridges. Seed is frequently changed, and the people pay the greatest attention to them during their growth. At present the best champions in Portadown market are sold from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per cwt., Skerries are somewhat dearer. The potatoes are very dry and mealy; I have never seen better. The crop of potatoes has not been so good in this part of the country for many years. We have had a dry season here. Last year we had floods very early in the harvest, but this year the weather has been here delightful.

CAVAN COUNTY. *Bailieborough D.*—Every crop this season has been reported fair, save the potato, the failure of which is attributed to the wet season, and partly to the early frost which came in spring. The blight was much more serious in its effects wherever the old native seed was used. On patches where the seed imported from Scotland was planted the crop is good and not much diseased. The hay and oat crop was very heavy, but somewhat damaged in the saving, owing to the rains. Flax was a heavy crop, but fetched low prices. Turnips have not come up to the yield which was expected, but they are fair. *Ballyjamesduff D.*—Oats a very good crop, but owing to wet weather about one-fourth was more or less damaged. Wheat very little sown in district, any that was was good. Hay plentiful and pretty well saved. Some late meadows were injured by the rain, but not to any great extent. Turf scarce and not well saved, owing to wet weather. Turnips and mangolds good crop everywhere. No insects or weeds interfered with the crops in this district, as far as I can find out. The failure in the potato crop is entirely owing to wet weather and early appearance of the blight this season. Early sown potatoes did very well, but in those sown late the tubers were scarcely formed when the blight set in. *Cavan D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop this year is due to blight, caused by the constant rains. Large quantities of the tuber have been destroyed by worms. This too is attributed to the wetness of the season. So far as can be ascertained, no injury has been done to the crop by insects. *Killeshandra D.*—The only crop in my district which was a partial failure, owing to the constant wet weather, was the potato crop. The remainder show a fair average yield. No special injury has been done to crops in my district by insects or fungi. *Swanlinbar D.*—The potato crop in this district has been much below the average, in fact, in parts of the district it may almost be said to be a total failure. The principal causes which have produced this are as follows:—I. Late planting, followed by a wet season. The blight took hold of the stalks of tubers before they were matured. II. A bad system of tillage and seeding; planting in old ground with same seed; generally the smallest potatoes are reserved for seed. III. Insects and weeds. These, however, only to a minor extent. Wheat has been a very fair crop, but is little sown here. Oats have been fully up to average. Hay has been a fair crop. Turnips a very fair crop. These may be said to be the only crops grown in the district.

DONEGAL COUNTY. *Ballyshannon D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop is due to the wet season experienced inducing blight. Hay crop is abundant, but badly saved. The wet weather also affected grain crops and prevented them being over the average, though there was a splendid promise at one time. All green crops are very good and flax average. The farmers do not complain of ravages by insects or fungi. *Buncrana D.*—There has been no special injury to the crops in this district from insects, fungi, or weeds. The bad yield of the potato crop is attributed to the appearance of frost shortly after the potatoes were planted, which had the effect of checking the growth of the tubers. The continued wet weather is looked upon as having been the cause of the disease. *Dunfanaghy D.*—I think it should be taken into consideration that in nearly all cases the tubers in size

are much below the average. *Dunglow D.*—The only crops grown to any extent are potatoes, oats, rye, and turnips. With regard to the potato crop, the cause of the bad yield this year is due to the disease known as "Potato blight," while I cannot give any opinion as to the direct cause of this disease, I believe it was favoured in its ravages in this district this year by want of change of seed. The crop not having been planted early enough. The soil in which it was planted being in most cases too long under tillage, and lastly, exposure to the sea. The oat crop seems to be good or bad according to the season and the ground in which grown. Same remarks apply to rye and turnips as to oats. With regard to the ravages of insects, fungi, and weeds, I think that the people are not sufficiently educated to know much about the first two named, but there is no doubt that weeds have in this locality been a great cause of injury to the potato crop. *Letterkenny D.*—The principal cause to which the failure of the potato crop is to be attributed in this district is the too frequent cropping of the same kind of seed, without changing, which so weakens it as to cause the crop to be in course of time deficient both in quantity and quality. To the foregoing may be added a wet, and therefore, unfavourable season, when the seed for reason already given is an easy victim to blight. The other crops grown in the district are fairly good crops, and as such require no remarks at present. *Moville D.*—I beg to state the early crop of potatoes were somewhat affected by the blight, but to no great extent in comparison with other districts. The continued wet weather was in a great measure the cause of the bad yield in this district. All through the district the ground is either a high mountainous or very low-lying wet region, the poor soil in the mountainous portion, and the wet in low-lying, tended to reduce the yield. *Raphoe D.*—I beg to observe that the principal crops in this district are hay, oats, flax, potatoes, and turnips; all these principal crops are good in this neighbourhood. There was considerable difficulty in getting the oat crop saved owing to the wet season. Potatoes are a fair good crop, except in some part of the mountain lands where the sowing was late they did not come to maturity. Turnips appear an excellent crop. Cabbage and other green crops are also good. Farming is generally carefully attended to in this district, and the crops have suffered in no exceptional way except from the wet season. *Rathmullan D.*—The bad yield of the potatoes in the present year is, of course, mainly attributable to the blight which set in early; also, it is said, to the frequent continuation of old seed, instead of changing it occasionally. The constant rains of the autumn were also very unfavourable after the blight had set in. I have not heard of any ravages by insects in this locality. Likely too near sea-coast for such.

DOWN COUNTY. *Downpatrick D.*—I beg to inform you that the potato crop in this district is nearly up to usual average. The cause of any failure is owing to the blight. Kemps, Scotch downs and flounders, being early sorts, were scarcely affected. Generals and magnums were not affected. With regard to champions—in light land, winter manured, the crop was light and very slightly diseased. In heavy land, lightly manured, the crop was beyond the average and not much affected; while in same sort of land, well manured, the crop was very large but badly affected. *Newtownards D.*—In general, the potato crop is an average one. The blight existing is attributed to a wet season, use of small seed, not sufficiently frequently changed, and use of manure not sufficiently decomposed. Champions are regarded as "run out," magnum bonums, a comparatively new potato, give very good returns. Skerry blues give a very good return. The generals and Bruces raised from seedlings (crabs) a few years ago by Mr. James Watson, steward to General Nugent, of Portaferry, are looked on with great favour, yielding ten to twelve tons per acre. Cruffles—unless planted very early, are delicate, and don't resist disease well. All other crops are excellent. No special loss due to insects or fungi is reported. *Rathfryland D.*—The weather is accountable for the variations in average yield of the various crops—modified in certain cases by special circumstances, such as nature of ground and systems of cultivation. No complaints as to insects have reached me from any quarter.

FERMANAGH COUNTY. *Derrygonnelly D.*—This district is mainly a grazing one. The only crops grown, and these in small quantities, are potatoes, turnips, corn and wheat. The three latter crops have been of average excellence, and require no particular comment. The potato crop has been a comparative failure. The causes were, in my opinion, heavy rains in June and July, the practice of planting potatoes for several consecutive years in the same ground, and using the same seed year after year. I am not in a position to offer any observations as to any special injury done to the crops in this district by insects or fungi. *Enniskillen D.*—To some extent Skerry blue potatoes have been injured by insects, and to a less extent "flounders" and "white rocks." Champions or other sorts have not, so far as I can find, been injured by insects, and whether the injury reported has been by any special insect has not been ascertained. *Kesh D.*—From information received from various sources, I find, as regards this district, the grain crops, viz., wheat, oats, barley and rye, yield a good supply, as do also turnips, mangolds, and flax. This is attributed to their having been sown in dry weather and the almost constant wet season which ensued benefited, rather than retarded, these different kinds, the country being somewhat hilly. The failure of the potato crop is, on the other hand, owing to the same cause, added to the blight having set in early in July before the stalks had come to maturity. This sort of crop is not sown here until April and even beginning of May, the soil being of a cold heavy nature. *Lisnaskea D.*—I am not aware that noxious insects had anything to do with the failure of the potato crop.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY. *Coleraine D.*—The yield of all crops in this locality has been good, which is attributed to the season being favourable. However, the wet weather affected the potatoes considerably. *Limavady D.*—The potato crop in this district has been up to a fair average, about one-third of the crop being lost. In this district potatoes are planted early, and the land is exceptionally good throughout the greater part of it. Skerry blues have been marvellously successful, and next to them come flounders, Irish whites, white rocks, and magnum bonums. Turnips and mangolds have been a splendid crop this year, and do not appear to have suffered from the ravages of insects or from fungi. Cereals have also been good, but the hay crop was a little short owing to the dry, hard weather in May. On the whole, the year's yield for all crops has been good. *Londonderry D.*—The sole causes of the potatoes being injured or destroyed in this district, are the heavy rains in June and July, and the blight having set in before the tubers had matured. *Magherafelt D.*—The grain crop in this extensive district has been up to, if not above, the average. Flax has been up to average, and in many cases farmers have told me that they very seldom have had so abundant a crop. Green crops are as good as heretofore. Hay was also a good crop this season. The potatoes have done better, when being stored, than the farmers anticipated. A very curious circumstance is that "Skerries," or, as some call them, "Irish Reds," have almost entirely escaped the disease. All round, where fresh seed was used, and in new gravelly land, the potato crop in this

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district is fairly good. However, this district cannot be taken as even an average in comparison with other parts of Ireland—the soil is rich and farmers very cute.

MONAGHAN COUNTY. *Carrickmacross D.*—So far as I have been able to ascertain, the bad yield of potatoes this year is attributed to the blight appearing so early in the season, before the potatoes were sufficiently matured. *Clones D.*—I can assign no cause for the bad yield of the potato crop. *Monaghan D.*—The yield of the potato crop in this district for the present year falls short of the produce of last year, this is the case especially in low-lying lands, where the disease has done most injury, on account of the humidity of the season. Although the wet season was injurious to the potato crop, it was beneficial to other crops, namely, oats, hay and flax, particularly on uplands, where these crops are much above the average. No special injury has been done to crops in this district by insects or fungi.

TYRONE COUNTY. *Aughnacloy D.*—In this district there are two widely separated classes of farmers, viz., those on the mountain slopes, where the land is light and the people poor, and in these localities potatoes suffered from late planting, and disease consequent on climatic conditions. In the greater part of the district good land and high farming prevail, and the potato crop resisted the ravages of the disease wonderfully. In the neighbourhood of Caledon the farmers say that the sound potatoes are an average crop. As to cereals and grass, as well as other root crops, the season was favourable, and yield good. Many years ago it was suggested to me that the blackberry nursed the disease from year to year though it did not suffer from it. I have noticed that *red* spots on the leaves are more prevalent in years of potato disease. Microscopists might investigate these red spots profitably. As the disease appears equally on freshly-broken old meadow, where the seeds has been carefully selected, I am inclined to think it is mainly carried in the atmosphere. *Cookstown D.*—The potato crop in this district is on the whole a fair one. Skerry blues are the best yield. The cause of the failure of the crop is the wet season, and bad land in some districts. *Dungannon D.*—The cereal crops in this district are up to the average of former years. The partial failure of the potato crop is due to the continued wet season combined in many instances with defective drainage and bad cultivation. All the other root crops are up to the average of former years. No damage has been done by insects or fungi in this district during the past season, so far as can be ascertained. *Newtownstewart D.*—The only cause which I can ascertain accounting for the bad yield of the potato crop in this district, is the continuous wet weather. *Omagh D.*—1st. The cause attributed to the good yield of oats and turnips this year is the moderate rain and continuous dampness during the summer, which had the effect of keeping the oat crop, &c., growing all the time, and made it grow a heavy good crop on high-lying land, which otherwise would not have been the case. 2nd. The cause attributed to the bad yield of the potato crop was the rain and continuous dampness during the summer, which had the effect of keeping the crop growing to tops at the time the tubers should be maturing, and then the blight commencing on them before the tubers had come to maturity and therefore stopped the growth. *Strabane D.*—Champions are decidedly the best class of potato, the others which show a higher percentage have been grown in much smaller quantities, and on specially prepared ground. The crop as a whole was good in the dry lands, but in low-lying wet land one-third were damaged, the wet season being considered the cause.

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GALWAY COUNTY. *Athenry D.*—The bad yield of the potato crop is attributed to the excessive moisture of last summer. The yield would have been far worse were it not that the soil in the greater portion of this district is very favourable to the growth of potatoes. It is in general a light gravelly soil, resting on limestone. *Ballinasloe D.*—The general bad yield of the various crops in this district may be attributed, especially in the case of the potato crop, to the dampness of the past season, and to the fact of the blight having made its appearance three or four weeks earlier than in former seasons and before the potato crop had time to come to maturity. It is estimated to be about one-half what a favourable year would yield of potatoes. Turnips are light in yield, which is also attributed to the dampness. The farmers are satisfied with the yield of hay and oats, and say it is as good if not better than last year. There has been very little, if any, injury done to crops in this district from insects or fungi during the past season. *Clifden D.*—The principal cause of the failure of the potato crop in this district is owing to late sowing, early blight this year, continuous wet, and failing to change the seed. *Cloonbur D.*—The cause of the comparative failure of the potato crop in this district this year, is due, primarily, to the very wet season. I have heard of no complaints as to the action of noxious insects, &c., on the crop, but, doubtless they too had something to do with the failure. *Dunmore D.*—As regards the "Railways," they are a very late crop, and they escaped the blight, but they are not fit for human food, being little removed from the turnip, and are only used here for cattle. *Galway D.*—It may now be safely stated that nearly one-half the potato crop will be unfit for food in this district. Ravages from fungi, or insects, &c., have not been observed in this district during the past season. The bad yield of the potato crop may be attributed, generally, to the wet season, late sowing, and early blight. The want of change of seed has also contributed to the cause of the bad yield. Where the crop has been good it may be attributed to good, dry uplands, and early sowing. All grain crops are up to the average of former years. Wheat and oats have suffered to some extent from the continual wet weather, and the yield, in some instances, is not up to the average. Hay has also suffered slightly from the wet weather. Turnips, mangold wurzel, and other green crops are up to the average of past years. *Gort D.*—It appears to be the general opinion of farmers in this locality that the peculiarly wet summer and spring has been the cause alike of the good yield in such crops as are good, and of the bad yield in such as are not up to the average. The damage done by noxious insects and fungi appears to have been small about here. *Moylough D.*—Fungi were very injurious to the potato crop in this district during the past season. *Loughrea D.*—I believe the bad yield of the potato in this district is chiefly attributable to late sowing, the bulbs being unable to come to maturity before being affected with the blight. The undrained state of the land in the mountain districts also materially affects the crops, as by the presence of stagnant water the plants are unable to have a healthy growth. *Portumna D.*—With reference to the failure of potato crop

this season, I believe the cause is attributable to the use of the same seed for years in succession. *Roundstone D.*—The chief cause to which the bad yield of crops all round may be attributed is the long continued rains of the summer months from which everything suffered more or less. I have not heard any complaints regarding the ravages of noxious insects, &c., this season. *Spiddle D.*—The cause of the bad yield in the potato crop this year was due to the late sowing, as well as the continual rain in the summer months, the blight attacking them very early. It is believed, too, that the champions are dying out, having been used now over ten years in the same land. *Tuam D.*—The bad yield of potatoes this year may be attributed to the blight having set in so early. Champions being of a soft nature, suffered severely; and this seed is getting worn out. Early potatoes, such as flounders and kemps, were nearly ripe before the blight set in, and consequently did not suffer so severely. Green crops, turnips, mangolds, &c., were very good, the moist weather favouring them. Hay was a fair crop, but as wet weather prevailed during the time it was being saved, a considerable portion of it was damaged. Oats very fair; but for the excessive rain it would have been a much heavier crop. *Woodford D.*—With the exception of the potato crop all crops are good in this locality. The hay crop is somewhat lighter than last year, which is probably due to the cold spring and summer. The wet was very favourable to the turnip crop, and the oat crop was also very good. Potatoes in wet boggy soil suffered greatly from frost in May. There is a good deal of the ordinary potato disease, but in some fields the crop is nearly as good as usual. Potatoes set in drills have decidedly come off best. I have heard no complaints as to ravages made by insects, &c.

Leitrim County. *Ballinamore D.*—I believe the continual rain is the main cause of the blight. Mr. Lawder, J.P., D.L., informs me that it is also due to not changing the seed often enough. He has imported the Reading Heroes which are doing well. *Carrick-on-Shannon D.*—I consider the bad yield in the potato crop due to the wet season, and the disease setting in so early this year. I believe the potatoes should be set earlier than the months of April and May, and that the people should not set all in low-lying land, and they should frequently change the seed. *Drumahaire D.*—The diminution in the crop this year is due to the incessant rains and the subsequent blight, which set in before the potatoes had arrived at maturity. *Manorhamilton D.*—The bad yield in the various crops in this district is attributed to the very wet season, and the nature of the soil being wet and boggy. The crop is not put in in time, owing to the farms being too wet for the want of draining. This applies to all kind of crops. This year the crop was late, and a frost in the latter end of May injured the potato crop to a very great extent. I saw, myself, several fields of potatoes that looked well, and promised to be a good crop, all blackened, the leaves all withered, and the stalks lying. This put back the growth considerably, and I have been informed that the disease then setting in before the tubers were matured left the crop worth very little indeed. The oat crop is bad, owing to the wet season, and the corn is very inferior, all musted, and not fit for feeding purposes. I cannot procure any good oats. The hay is a fair crop, but badly saved, from the same cause—the wet season. I have received no reports as to the ravages of noxious insects. The farmers permit weeds of all kinds to grow with the crops which smothers and destroys the crop which was most remarkable this year; and when asked the cause, the reply was usually given, "The crop was not worth cleaning." *Mohill D.*—The wet season is chiefly the cause of the bad yield, together with late frost. I hope the "Special Report on Insects, Fungi, and Weeds injurious to Farm Crops," will be interesting, but I have no observations to offer on the subject.

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Mayo County. *Ballaghaderreen D.*—So far as I can learn the potato crop in this district is far below the average of an ordinary successful year, and no special reason can be attributed for this by local farmers beyond a general statement of the existence of a "blight" in the early part of the year, the ill effects of which were subsequently increased by lack of heat and excessive moisture. Champions are chiefly grown in this district. *Ballina D.*—Except potatoes, the general yield of crops in this district has been up to a fair average. The potato crop is considerably below that of former years, owing in a great measure to a severe frost in latter end of June, the unusually cold wet season we have had this year, and the early appearance of the blight which was more severe than for some time past. Bad cultivation and neglect to remove weeds, &c., no doubt added to the unsatisfactory state of things in this respect. Champions are the principal crop grown in this district, the others being only to a small extent. *Ballinrobe D.*—The potato crop was injured by the wet weather and the blight, which appeared before the tubers had come to maturity, and consequently caused more damage. The seed used was unfit for the purpose, no fresh seed having been provided, and the smallest potatoes were planted or pieces cut from large ones were used instead. All the corn crops very good, as the wet weather suited the dry limestone land in which these crops were principally planted, with the exception of the wheat crop. The wet weather prevented the grain from growing to the usual size. Very little damage was done to any crops by insects, and I cannot name any particular insect that caused any injury. I noticed that the people were very dilatory in cutting down their crops. I saw many fields of perfectly ripe wheat, oats, &c., remaining uncut for a fortnight or three weeks. Although the weather on several days was fine the work was not done, and storms and rain during the time the corn remained unsaved must have done great harm. The wet weather caused a great growth of weeds which injured the potato crop to some extent. *Belmullet D.*—The people of this district attribute the bad yield of potatoes to frost in June, followed by the blight. There was no appearance of insects or fungi during the past season. The other crops yielded a fair average return. *Castlebar D.*—The partial failure of the potato crop only calls for any remark. The yield in other crops is a fair average. There were frosts in May and early in June, which burned the young potato stalks, which put back the growth very much. A good warm harvest would have made up for this, but instead, the season was cold and wet, and the tubers were not nearly matured when the blight set in with great severity. No injury was observed from insects or fungi, but small worms, in the clay, have damaged, in some places, the portion of the crop which is safe. *Claremorris D.*—Champions and flounders are chiefly grown; tolers not extensively, and white rocks very little. It does not appear that any injury has been caused by insects or fungi, but in many fields weeds are allowed to grow unchecked. In my opinion the chief causes of the poor yield are, poorness of the soil, susceptibility to disease of worn out seed, and the wet weather bringing on disease when the potatoes were far from maturity. Even those which escaped disease are stunted and small. *Swineford D.*—I believe the failure of the potato crop this year is mainly due to the want of fresh seed, constant wet season, and sowing the same crop so often on the same land. I have heard of no complaints of any insect attacking the crop. *Westport D.*—The only cereals grown in this district—oats, and very small quantities of wheat and rye—yielded an average crop this year. Turnips and mangel wurzel have also yielded a good average, but the potato crop is much below that of

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former years, and about half are unfit for human food. This is attributed to a frost which set in early in June, when the stalks were young and tender; an almost continuous wet season, and the blight having made its appearance before the tubers were fully matured. There was no special injury caused to any of the crops by insects or fungi.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY. *Athlone D.*—I am of opinion that the potato crop of this district and indeed of the country generally is very much injured each season by the almost unchecked growth of weeds. *Boyle D.*—The only cause for the failure of the potato crop in this district is the blight which set in very early in the season. *Roscommon D.*—Late frosts, when the main crop of potatoes were just over ground, and a wet summer made them a very bad crop At same time the wet gave good meadows and plenty of straw and brought on green crops. There was very favourable weather for harvesting white crops, which are quite up to average; that same weather however put a stop to growth of green crops which will not be as heavy as expected. *Strokestown D.*—The principal crops grown in this district are hay, oats, turnips, and potatoes—all are average except turnips and potatoes. The turnip was a good crop, the damp season being favourable to it. The potato was a bad crop, owing to the frost in the early part of the year, and the appearance of the blight unusually early in the harvest. In the early part of this year insects did some injury to turnips and the caterpillars to cabbages, but not to such an extent as in previous years.

SLIGO COUNTY. *Ballymote D.*—The wheat crop in this district was up to the average of the former years. The oat crop is good in yield and quality, and is also up to the average of the past few years, and in some localities the yield is better this year. This is accounted for by the damp weather in July last, supplying more than sufficient moisture, the ground being then warm, causing an abundant growth. This damp weather, while causing hay and oats to improve, had quite an opposite effect on the potato crop, bringing on the blight before the crop was ripe. On good dry soil, where the seed was sown early, the potato crop is fair, but in low lying and badly tilled land the crop is hardly worth digging. The potato crop was injured in this district by worms, but this was confined to a very small area, and I believe the presence of these worms may be attributed to the particular kind of soil in the locality. *Collooney D.*—The potato crop has been a partial failure in this district this season, owing partly to May frosts, and partly to the early appearance of the blight, due to wetness of the season. All other crops have been up to average, turnips and mangold being particularly good. There are no complaints of the ravages of insects. *Easky D.*—All the crops cultivated in this district this year are, generally speaking, a good average crop, except the potato—viz.:—oats, wheat, barley, rye, turnips, mangolds, hay, &c. In the greater portion of the district the land is good and bordering the sea, hence the wet season had not as injurious effect as in other places. The potato crop too has been good in some parts of the district. The description of potato cultivated is generally "champions" and "flounders." There are very little of any other kind. I find there are but few complaints as regards insects. I have circulated the "Special report on insects, &c." to the several stations, and doubtless it will do much good. *Sligo D.*—There has been no special injury to crops in my district by insects or fungi during the past season. The falling off in yield of the various crops can be attributed to no cause, save the "early blight" and "wet season." *Tobercurry D.*—The early seed appears to have done best. The potato crop was checked in growth by frost in May, after which there was a considerable growth of stalk owing to rain in June and July. A great growth of weeds was also caused, but little development of the tubers until the blight came, hence the poor yield. The ground covered by weeds retained the wet and prevented the ripeness of the tuber, as the heat, so necessary to the potato, was unable to reach it. Generally, the cultivation of the potato crop is very late here; the ground is not sufficiently prepared or cleaned of weeds; and the champion is too late in reaching maturity, being thereby open to blight attack later in the season than any other seed. The other crops have been fairly good. Oats, the principal grain crop, suffered a little in bogland from smut. There have been no complaints of insects or fungi, nor have I observed any injury to crops by them myself this year. I have looked through Mr. Matheson's report, and I am of opinion that every farmer should have a copy of it.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

23rd December, 1890.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Tables showing the extent in statute acres and the Produce of the Crops for the year 1890.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House, Rutland-square.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND.

1890.

REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,

SHOWING THE NUMBER WHO LEFT THE SEVERAL PORTS FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st AUGUST, 1890; THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME; THEIR RELATIVE PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION; THEIR SOCIAL POSITION WHEN AT HOME AS MEASURED BY THE EXTENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS, IF ANY; THEIR DESTINATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1890.

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IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS,

1890.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Agricultural Labourers who habitually seek employment at a distance from their own homes, especially in England and Scotland. These Tables are in continuation of those presented annually since the year 1880, and are comparable with the statistics on this subject published in the Report on the Census of Ireland for 1841.

The Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway has, with his usual kindness, furnished the statistics of "harvestmen" travelling over that Company's lines. The returns from the various ports have been collected by the emigration enumerators, and the information obtained at the homes of the migratory labourers has been procured by the enumerators of agricultural statistics. The results are set forth in the following statements :—

RETURN showing the Number of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1890, to the 31st August, 1890, for temporary employment in England or Scotland.

PORTS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total to the end of August.
Ballina,	6	6	9	23	20	81	11	36	192
Belfast,	341	260	287	259	747	328	314	341	2,877
Coleraine,	18	26	14	23	25	30	30	30	196
Cork,	.	.	3	28	37	25	9	.	102
Drogheda,	13	14	17	.	27	12	17	13	113
Dundalk,	25	.	15	21	21	36	13	13	144
Galway,	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	8
Greenore,	33	27	37	49	80	158	69	41	494
Larne,	88	75	76	84	82	71	75	126	677
Limerick,	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	5
Londonderry,	384	300	390	475	640	655	744	600	4,188
Newry,	56	30	21	40	57	27	22	31	284
Portrush,	13	.	.	.	.	1	1	20	35
Sligo,	.	16	38	66	124	360	53	44	701
Warrenpoint,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	.	1	2	3	1	1	3	2	13
Westport,	.	.	.	.	60	15	.	9	84
Wexford,	4	4	6	8	15	9	16	6	68
Total,	984	759	916	1,084	1,936	1,811	1,378	1,313	10,181

The following information has been obtained from the Midland Great Western Railway Company :—

NUMBER of HARVESTMEN conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY SYSTEM from the undermentioned STATIONS during the Season of 1890.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Athlone,	27	Athlone,	Westmeath.
Ballinasloe,	162	Ballinasloe,	Galway.
Woodlawn,	318	Do.	Do.
Athenry,	414	Loughrea,	Do.
Dunamon,	311	Roscommon,	Do.
Edgeworthstown,	2	Granard,	Longford.
Longford,	40	Longford,	Do.
Drumod,	21	Mohill,	Leitrim.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	211	Carrick-on-Shannon,	Do.
Boyle,	91	Boyle,	Roscommon.
Ballymote,	2,327	Sligo,	Sligo.
Sligo,	48	Do.	Do.
Ballysadare,	102	Do.	Do.
Edmondstown,	38	Castlereagh,	Mayo.
Ballaghaderreen,	3,498	Do.	Do.
Roscommon,	344	Roscommon,	Roscommon.
Ballymoe,	197	Glennamaddy,	Galway.
Castlereagh,	527	Castlereagh,	Roscommon.
Ballinlough,	1,148	Do.	Do.
Ballyhaunis,	3,503	Claremorris,	Mayo.
Claremorris,	1,484	Do.	Do.
Balla,	1,243	Castlebar,	Do.
Manulla,	61	Do.	Do.
Castlebar,	1,355	Do.	Do.
Westport,	1,851	Westport,	Do.
Foxford,	3,534	Swineford,	Do.
Ballina,	1,063	Ballina,	Do.
Collooney,	211	Sligo,	Sligo.
Kilfree,	392	Boyle,	Do.
Arva Road,	12	Cavan,	Cavan.
Total,	24,535		

From the returns obtained by the enumerators of agricultural statistics it appears that there were in June of this year 14,081 persons who had either left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as agricultural labourers elsewhere : of these, 2,715 had not left their homes at the time of the enumeration. The corresponding number for 1889 was 12,028, showing an increase of 2,053, or 17·1 per cent. in the present year.

From the returns collected by the enumerators of emigrants at Irish ports, together with the information furnished by the authorities of the Midland Great Western Railway, it would appear that 34,716 agricultural labourers travelled as Passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes. Comparing these figures with those for 1889, it appears there is an increase of 3,685.

In the Midland Great Western Railway returns a considerable increase is observed, for in 1889 the number of harvestmen carried by the Company was 22,435, whereas in 1890 the number was 24,535, or 2,100 more than in the previous year. The number of harvestmen who travelled over this line in 1888 was 22,800, in 1887 it was 21,355, in 1886 it was 21,698, in 1885 it was 22,610, in 1884 it was 22,500, in 1883 it was 22,111, in 1882 it was 21,422, in 1881 it was 26,367, in 1880 it was 27,659, in 1879 it was 22,679, in 1878 it was 23,880, and in 1877 the number was 23,266.

A discrepancy similar to that observed in previous years between the results obtained by the two methods is also observable in the statistics for 1890.

It has been ascertained that a considerable number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to England pay two visits. This is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Great Western Railway I have been informed that, "about 2,000 go twice each year," and that, "a large number remain in the counties near Dublin."

The numbers returned by the agricultural enumerators apparently (as mentioned in the Reports for previous years), represent those who habitually pursue the avocation of migratory agricultural labourers.

A review of the returns furnished by the agricultural enumerators shows that the total number of those in Ireland who pursued this particular kind of employment

was, in the year 1890, 14,081, or at the rate of 2·7 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1881.

As in previous Reports, the chief points of interest with regard to migratory agricultural labourers may be dealt with under the following heads :—

I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.
II. Their relative proportion to the population :—
  (*a.*) To the total population ;
  (*b.*) To the adult male population.
III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.
IV. Their destination.

I.—*The distribution of agricultural labourers in Ireland when at home.*—This is shown in the following statement :—

TABLE I.—Showing for each County and Province the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual residence is situated therein ; with the proportion of such Labourers to every 1,000 of the population, for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890, respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 of the Population according to the Census of 1881.			
		Number in 1887.	Number in 1888.	Number in 1889.	Number in 1890.	in 1887.	in 1888.	in 1889.	in 1890.
LEINSTER PROVINCE :									
Carlow County,	46,568	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	0·1
Dublin „	418,910	9	9	—	14	—	—	—	—
Kildare „	75,804	4	13	2	11	0·1	0·2	—	0·1
Kilkenny „	99,531	9	6	4	6	0·1	0·1	—	0·1
King's „	72,852	34	1	—	—	0·5	—	—	—
Longford „	61,009	27	45	24	48	0·4	0·7	0·4	0·8
Louth „	77,684	89	95	70	82	1·1	1·2	0·9	1·1
Meath „	87,469	2	6	2	2	—	0·1	—	—
Queen's „	73,124	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	0·1
Westmeath „	71,798	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Wexford „	123,854	1	2	2	9	—	—	—	0·1
Wicklow „	70,386	7	—	9	2	0·1	—	0·1	—
MUNSTER PROVINCE :									
Clare County,	141,457	22	13	10	—	0·2	0·1	0·1	—
Cork „	495,607	66	87	65	61	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1
Kerry „	201,039	115	88	138	145	0·6	0·4	0·7	0·7
Limerick „	180,632	2	10	7	—	—	0·1	—	—
Tipperary „	199,612	4	9	—	28	—	—	—	0·1
Waterford „	112,768	1	4	2	4	—	—	—	—
ULSTER PROVINCE :									
Antrim County,	421,943	7	9	18	32	—	—	—	0·1
Armagh „	163,177	336	325	260	331	2·1	2·0	1·6	2·0
Cavan „	129,476	97	65	26	26	0·7	0·5	0·2	0·2
Donegal „	206,035	1,228	831	954	1,075	6·0	4·0	4·6	5·2
Down „	272,107	67	45	70	23	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1
Fermanagh „	84,879	17	2	6	4	0·2	—	0·1	—
Londonderry „	164,991	53	21	16	40	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·2
Monaghan „	102,748	24	44	46	37	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·4
Tyrone „	197,719	54	52	26	54	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·3
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE :									
Galway County,	242,005	1,077	1,247	1,416	1,376	4·5	5·2	5·8	5·7
Leitrim „	90,372	283	262	205	269	3·1	2·9	2·3	3·0
Mayo „	245,212	7,442	7,087	7,291	8,490	30·3	28·9	29·7	34·6
Roscommon „	132,490	904	787	754	1,109	6·8	5·9	5·7	8·4
Sligo „	111,578	442	558	605	790	4·0	5·0	5·4	7·1
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province,	1,278,989	182	177	113	187	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Munster „	1,331,115	210	211	222	238	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·2
Ulster „	1,743,075	1,883	1,394	1,422	1,622	1·1	0·8	0·8	0·9
Connaught „	821,657	10,148	9,941	10,271	12,034	12·4	12·1	12·5	14·6
Total of Ireland,	5,174,836	12,423	11,723	12,028	14,081	2·4	2·3	2·3	2·7

More than five-sixths of the entire number, namely, 12,034, are natives of the Province of Connaught. Of these, 8,490 come from the county of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers. The railway returns point to a similar conclusion, as the persons who travelled on "harvestmen's tickets" from the Railway stations situated in that county amount to 17,630, or more than one-half of the number returned by the railway authorities and emigration enumerators combined. In 1841 also, Mayo, as pointed out in the Report for 1880, was the principal source of these migratory labourers. It must not be forgotten that many who start from Mayo stations on the Midland Great Western Railway are natives of Sligo or Galway. The 8,490 returned on "Form M," Agricultural Statistics, were distributed among the various Poor Law Unions in Mayo; the principal being Swineford, 3,795; Claremorris, 1,290; Westport, 1,262; Castlebar, 1,063; the numbers being much smaller for the other unions (see Table II. and Table in Appendix). The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught are:—Galway, 1,376; Roscommon, 1,109; Sligo, 790; Leitrim, 269.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished by Ulster is 1,622: of these, 1,075 (or 66·3 per cent.) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county include—Glenties, 333; Dunfanaghy, 283; Millford, 270; Inishowen, 81, the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 972, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal and more than half of all from Ulster are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 331, of whom 149 are natives of Newry, 115 of Armagh, and 41 of Castleblayney union. The county of Tyrone furnishes 54; Derry, 40; Monaghan, 37; Antrim, 32; Cavan, 26; Down, 23; and Fermanagh, 4.

The province of Leinster furnishes only 187 migratory labourers. These are principally natives of the counties of Louth and Longford, which respectively furnish 82 and 48, or more than two-thirds of the whole number from this province. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Leinster are very small, ranging from 14 in Dublin, to 1 in Westmeath. There are this year no migratory labourers from King's Co.

The province of Munster furnishes 238. They are distributed as follows among the various counties:—Kerry, 145; Cork, 61; Tipperary, 28; and Waterford, 4. There are no migratory labourers from Clare or Limerick.

Comparing the foregoing analysis with the corresponding returns for the year 1889, it will be observed that the total number of migratory labourers has increased by 2,053. In the province of Leinster the numbers show an increase of 74, or 65·5 per cent.; and in Munster an increase of 16, or 7·2 per cent. In these two provinces the numbers were so small in 1889 and 1890 that they could not have any appreciable effect on the social condition of the labouring classes or on the labour market. In Ulster the number in 1889 was 1,422, while in 1890 it is 1,622, being an increase of 200, or 14·1 per cent. An increase of 121 occurred in Donegal, which county is the chief residence of the migratory labourers of Ulster. On referring to the figures for Connaught, it is found that the number rose from 9,877 in 1886 to 10,148 in 1887; it fell to 9,941 in 1888, rose to 10,271 in 1889, and to 12,034 in 1890, the last number showing an increase of 1,763, or 17·2 per cent., when compared with that for 1889. These figures show that a large number of the inhabitants of Connaught still pursue the avocation of migratory labourers. Mayo still heads the list with the largest number, and shows an increase of 1,199 compared with the previous year.

II.—*The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come* is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area. In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population in 1881 is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 2·7 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is 14·6 per 1,000, in Ulster it is 0·9, in Munster, 0·2, and in Leinster, 0·1.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the large number of 34·6 per 1,000; in Roscommon it was 8·4; in Sligo, 7·1; in Galway, 5·7; and in Leitrim, 3·0.

In Ulster, the proportion reached 5·2 in Donegal, and 2·0 in Armagh, but in all other counties it was under 1·0 per 1,000.

In Leinster the highest rate per 1,000 is 1·1 in Louth.

In all the counties of Munster the numbers were so small that they were not likely to have any important general effect.

The following are, therefore, the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt :—

Mayo,	34·6 per 1,000.	Sligo,	7·1 per 1,000.
Roscommon,	8·4 per 1,000.	Galway,	5·7 per 1,000.

In the following counties the number appears to be sufficiently large to produce appreciable effects :—

Donegal,	5·2 per 1,000.	Leitrim,	3·0 per 1,000.

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (in 1890) whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	21,769	7	0·3	Clones,	Fermanagh and Monaghan,	20,698	4	0·2
Antrim,	Antrim,	32,734	1	–	Clonmel,	Tipperary and Waterford,	23,009	–	–
Ardee,	Louth and Meath,	19,786	3	0·2	Coleraine,	Antrim and Londonderry,	36,152	16	0·4
Armagh,	Armagh and Tyrone,	63,855	115	1·8	Cookstown,	Tyrone,	30,930	13	0·4
Athlone,	Westmeath & Roscommon,	32,527	18	0·6	Cootehill,	Cavan and Monaghan,	30,334	1	–
Athy,	Kildare and Queen's,	27,961	–	–					
Bailieborough,	Cavan,	19,876	12	0·6	Cork,	Cork,	145,216	–	–
Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	30,720	607	19·8	Corrofin,	Clare,	6,620	–	–
Ballinasloe,	Galway and Roscommon,	22,839	4	0·2	Croom,	Limerick,	15,369	–	–
Ballinrobe,	Galway and Mayo,	28,130	96	3·4	Delvin,	Westmeath,	10,742	–	–
					Dingle,	Kerry,	20,142	–	–
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	16,735	8	0·5					
Ballymahon,	Longford and Westmeath,	17,166	–	–	Donegal,	Donegal,	25,813	16	0·6
Ballymena,	Antrim,	67,794	2	–	Downpatrick,	Down,	49,139	1	–
Ballymoney,	Antrim and Londonderry,	36,045	17	0·5	Drogheda,	Louth and Meath,	31,630	3	0·1
Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh and Leitrim,	26,513	6	0·2	Dromore, West,	Sligo,	17,349	19	1·1
					Dublin, North,	Dublin,	142,981	–	–
Ballyvaghan,	Clare,	5,554	–	–	Dublin, South,	Dublin,	202,264	–	–
Balrothery,	Dublin,	19,067	14	0·7	Dundalk,	Armagh, Louth, and Monaghan,	43,193	81	1·9
Baltinglass,	Carlow, Kildare & Wicklow,	18,466	–	–					
Banbridge,	Armagh and Down,	55,862	1	–					
Bandon,	Cork,	23,702	–	–	Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	16,721	288	17·2
					Dungannon,	Tyrone,	41,316	3	0·1
Bantry,	Cork,	16,229	30	1·8	Dungarvan,	Waterford,	20,190	–	–
Bawnboy,	Cavan and Leitrim,	23,181	23	1·0	Dunmanway,	Cork,	17,428	–	–
Belfast,	Antrim and Down,	239,283	–	–	Dunshaughlin,	Dublin and Meath,	10,561	–	–
Belmullet,	Mayo,	16,451	153	9·3	Edenderry,	Kildare, King's, and Meath,	18,774	–	–
Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	10,553	–	–	Ennis,	Clare,	24,835	–	–
Boyle,	Roscommon and Sligo,	41,215	264	6·4	Enniscorthy,	Carlow and Wexford,	37,138	1	–
Cahersiveen,	Kerry,	26,190	66	2·5					
Callan,	Kilkenny and Tipperary,	18,433	–	–	Enniskillen,	Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone,	40,752	6	0·1
Carlow,	Carlow and Queen's,	41,120	5	0·1	Ennistimon,	Clare,	22,786	–	–
Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	19,477	14	0·7	Fermoy,	Cork,	28,884	–	–
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Leitrim and Roscommon,	26,051	104	4·0	Galway,	Galway,	43,101	12	0·3
Carrick-on-Suir,	Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Waterford,	23,612	6	0·3	Glennamaddy,	Galway,	19,97	523	26·2
					Glenties,	Donegal,	37,551	333	8·9
Cashel,	Tipperary,	26,222	23	0·9	Glin,	Kerry and Limerick,	15,162	–	–
Castlebar,	Mayo,	32,272	1,063	32·9					
Castleblayney,	Armagh and Monaghan,	35,652	54	1·5	Gorey,	Wexford,	20,604	–	–
Castlecomer,	Kilkenny	13,011	–	–	Gort,	Galway,	16,612	–	–
Castlederg,	Tyrone,	15,385	5	0·3	Granard,	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath,	31,373	3	0·1
Castlereagh,	Mayo and Roscommon,	43,442	1,098	25·3					
Castletown,	Cork,	13,634	4	0·3	Inishowen,	Donegal,	33,404	81	2·4
Cavan,	Cavan,	48,789	–	–	Irvinestown,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	17,563	2	0·1
					Kanturk,	Cork,	30,034	–	–
Celbridge,	Dublin, Kildare, & Meath,	16,108	4	0·2					
Claremorris,	Mayo,	31,926	1,290	40·4	Kells,	Cavan and Meath,	19,663	–	–
Clifden,	Galway,	24,259	113	4·7	Kenmare,	Kerry,	18,790	–	–
Clogheen,	Tipperary,	20,182	3	0·1	Kilkeel,	Down,	19,877	6	0·3
Clogher,	Monaghan and Tyrone,	22,369	4	0·2	Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	28,733	2	0·1
Clonakilty,	Cork,	25,649	22	0·9	Killadysert,	Clare,	11,839	–	–

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the Number of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, &c.—*continued.*

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1881.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Killala,	Mayo,	10,156	2	0·2	Oldcastle,	Cavan and Meath,	20,182	3	0·1
Killarney,	Kerry,	44,958	67	1·5	Omagh,	Tyrone,	51,350	30	0·6
Kilmacthomas,	Waterford,	10,798	–	–	Oughterard,	Galway,	20,705	15	0·7
Kilmallock,	Cork and Limerick,	32,610	–	–	Parsonstown,	King's and Tipperary,	30,883	–	–
Kilrush,	Clare,	35,095	–	–	Portumna,	Galway,	12,210	14	1·1
Kinsale,	Cork,	21,980	–	–	Rathdown,	Dublin and Wicklow,	57,913	–	–
Larne,	Antrim,	36,256	–	–	Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	32,403	2	0·1
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	15,571	19	1·2	Rathkeale,	Limerick,	16,124	–	–
Limavady,	Londonderry,	26,231	16	0·6					
Limerick,	Clare and Limerick,	75,051	–	–	Roscommon,	Galway and Roscommon,	20,402	28	1·4
					Roscrea,	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary,	21,796	–	–
Lisburn,	Antrim and Down,	55,618	–	–	Scarriff,	Clare and Galway,	13,294	–	–
Lismore,	Waterford,	17,254	–	–	Shillelagh,	Carlow, Wexford, & Wicklow,	15,988	–	–
Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	20,844	–	–					
Listowel,	Kerry,	35,405	–	–	Skibbereen,	Cork,	32,280	1	–
Londonderry,	Donegal and Londonderry,	59,611	31	0·5	Skull,	Cork,	12,369	4	0·3
Longford,	Longford,	28,514	45	1·6	Sligo,	Sligo,	46,063	49	1·1
Loughrea,	Galway,	25,237	2	0·1	Strabane,	Donegal and Tyrone,	44,002	1	–
Lurgan,	Antrim, Armagh, & Down,	62,982	23	0·4	Stranorlar,	Donegal,	17,449	39	2·2
Macroom,	Cork,	29,452	–	–	Strokestown,	Roscommon,	21,734	63	2·9
Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	52,620	9	0·2					
Mallow,	Cork,	27,717	–	–	Swineford,	Mayo,	53,714	3,795	70·7
Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	29,135	141	4·8	Thomastown,	Kilkenny,	16,373	–	–
Middleton,	Cork,	27,333	–	–	Thurles,	Tipperary,	28,867	–	–
Millford,	Donegal,	23,921	270	11·3	Tipperary,	Limerick and Tipperary,	41,035	–	–
Millstreet,	Cork,	13,811	–	–	Tobercurry,	Sligo,	25,721	540	21·0
Mitchelstown,	Cork and Limerick,	18,764	–	–	Tralee,	Kerry,	50,578	12	0·2
Mohill,	Leitrim,	26,008	43	1·7	Trim,	Meath,	18,254	–	–
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	35,847	7	0·2	Tuam,	Galway,	39,832	341	8·6
Mountbellew,	Galway,	17,915	351	19·6	Tulla,	Clare,	13,261	–	–
Mountmellick,	King's and Queen's,	34,606	–	–	Tullamore,	King's and Westmeath,	27,609	–	–
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	33,423	–	–	Urlingford,	Kilkenny, Queen's, and Tipperary,	11,866	–	–
Naas,	Kildare and Wicklow,	39,905	7	0·2	Waterford,	Kilkenny and Waterford,	55,189	4	0·1
Navan,	Meath,	17,581	–	–	Westport,	Mayo,	40,974	1,262	30·8
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	30,990	–	–	Wexford,	Wexford,	38,745	1	–
Newcastle,	Limerick,	30,233	–	–	Youghal,	Cork and Waterford,	20,011	–	–
New Ross,	Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford,	37,338	7	0·2					
Newry,	Armagh and Down,	67,722	159	2·3					
Newtownards,	Down,	42,921	5	0·1		Total,	5,174,836	14,081	2·7

The following statement shows the proportion of Migratory Labourers in all those Poor Law Unions where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.	PLAW UNIONS.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.
Swineford,	Mayo,	70·7	Tobercurry,	Sligo,	21·0
Claremorris,	Do.,	40·4	Ballina,	Mayo and Sligo,	19·8
Castlebar,	Do.,	32·9	Mountbellew,	Galway,	19·6
Westport,	Do.,	30·8	Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	17·2
Glennamaddy,	Galway,	26·2	Millford,	Do.,	11·3
Castlereagh,	Mayo and Roscommon.	25·3			

The proportion of migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III., and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light for it is found that no less than 15·3 per cent. of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 4 per cent.

In Roscommon the proportion is 3·3 per cent.; in Sligo, 2·9; in Galway, 2·3; in Donegal, 2·0; in Leitrim, 1·2; in no other county does it reach 1 per cent.

TABLE III.—Showing for each County and Province the Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Total Number of Males Twenty years of age and upwards, according to the Census of 1881, and the proportion of Migratory Labourers to the latter number.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.		PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	
		Number.	Rate per cent.			Number.	Rate per cent.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:				ULSTER PROVINCE:			
Carlow County, .	12,761	5	—	Antrim County, .	101,139	32	—
Dublin ,, .	114,365	14	—	Armagh ,, .	40,750	331	0·8
Kildare ,, .	24,202	11	—	Cavan ,, .	33,767	26	0·1
Kilkenny ,, .	27,478	6	—	Donegal ,, .	52,566	1,075	2·0
King's ,, .	20,949	—	—	Down ,, .	67,763	23	—
Longford ,, .	16,458	48	0·3	Fermanagh ,, .	23,047	4	—
Louth ,, .	20,470	82	0·4	Londonderry ,, .	42,393	40	0·1
Meath ,, .	25,288	2	—	Monaghan ,, .	26,836	37	0·1
Queen's ,, .	20,700	7	—	Tyrone ,, .	52,444	54	0·1
Westmeath ,, .	20,530	1	—				
Wexford ,, .	34,566	9	—	CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:			
Wicklow ,, .	19,284	2	—	Galway County, .	60,758	1,376	2·3
				Leitrim ,, .	22,209	269	1·2
				Mayo ,, .	55,463	8,490	15·3
				Roscommon ,, .	33,144	1,109	3·3
MUNSTER PROVINCE:				Sligo ,, .	26,934	790	2·9
Clare County, .	36,483	—	—				
Cork ,, .	127,516	61	—	SUMMARY.			
Kerry ,, .	48,070	145	0·3	Leinster Province, .	357,051	187	0·1
Limerick ,, .	45,953	—	—	Munster ,, .	341,252	238	0·1
Tipperary ,, .	53,851	28	0·1	Ulster ,, .	440,705	1,622	0·4
Waterford ,, .	29,379	4	—	Connaught ,, .	198,508	12,034	6·1
				TOTAL OF IRELAND, .	1,337,516	14,081	1·1

III.—*The social position of the Irish Migratory Labourer at home* is best estimated by the fact of his being or not being a landholder, and, if a landholder, by the extent of his holding. Table IV. contains the required information, from which it appears that of the 14,081 Irish migratory labourers 9,428 or 67·0 per cent. are not landholders. The per-centage for each of the four provinces of migratory labourers who are not landholders is as follows:—

Connaught, ...	65·7
Ulster, ...	72·0
Leinster, ...	73·8
Munster, ...	92·0

Thus the landholding migratory labourers are proportionally more numerous in Connaught than elsewhere. Again, the average amount of land held by those who are landholders is greater in Connaught than elsewhere. The number of landholders; the number having over five acres; the number with holdings not exceeding five acres; and the per-centage of holdings not exceeding five acres are as follow:—

	Number of Migratory Labourers who are Landholders.	Holders of over five acres.	Not exceeding five acres.	Per-centage not exceeding five acres.
Connaught, . . .	4,131	3,648	483	11·7
Ulster, . . .	454	313	141	31·1
Munster, . . .	19	11	8	42·1
Leinster, . . .	49	28	21	42·9

A further reference to Table IV. will show that it is only in Connaught that any considerable number of migratory labourers hold farms exceeding an area of fifteen acres. In considering this point the low value of the land in many parts of Connaught must be borne in mind.

It will be found on analysis by counties and unions that the condition of the migratory labourers in relation to the land bears pretty much the same ratio as when considered by provinces: the proportions no doubt vary within small limits, as will be seen by inspection of the Table in the Appendix. It will be observed that of the 8,490 natives of Mayo, 3,011, or 35·5 per cent., are landholders, and of these 3,011 only 326, or 10·8 per cent., occupied holdings not exceeding five acres.

TABLE IV.—Showing, by Provinces, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, not Landholders; also the number having Land, and the Area of their Holdings.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	Provinces.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders, .	138	219	1,168	7,903	9,428
No. having :—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre, .	6	6	7	14	33
Do. above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres, .	6	2	16	61	85
Do. „ 2 „ 3 „ .	6	—	31	67	104
Do. „ 3 „ 4 „ .	2	—	46	128	176
Do. „ 4 „ 5 „ .	1	—	41	213	255
Total No. not exceeding 5 acres,	21	8	141	483	653
Holdings above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres,	15	1	159	1,410	1,585
Do. „ 10 „ 15 „ .	8	—	77	1,081	1,166
Do. „ 15 „ 20 „ .	4	3	35	692	734
Do. „ 20 „ 25 „ .	—	—	11	186	197
Do. „ 25 „ 30 „ .	—	—	8	124	132
Do. „ 30 „ 40 „ .	—	2	8	91	101
Do. above 40 acres, . .	1	5	15	64	85
Gross Total, . . .	187	238	1,622	12,034	14,081

IV.—*The destination of the migratory labourers* is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the Migratory Labourers from each Province :—

Provinces.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster, . .	62	107	18
Munster, . .	177	61	—
Ulster, . . .	138	287	1,197
Connaught, . .	107	11,424	503
Total, .	484	11,879	1,718

It appears that 84·4 per cent. sought work in England, 12·2 per cent. in Scotland, and 3·4 per cent. in Ireland.

A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 187 labourers, 125 sought employment in Great Britain, and 62, or 33·2 per cent., in Ireland.

In Munster, of the 238 labourers, 61 sought work in Great Britain, and 177, or 74·4 per cent., merely migrated to other parts of Ireland.

In Ulster, of the 1,622 labourers, 1,484 sought work in Great Britain (287 in England, and 1,197 in Scotland), while 138, or 8·5 per cent., sought employment in Ireland.

In Connaught, of the 12,034, 11,927 sought work in Great Britain (only 503 of these in Scotland), and but 107, or 0·9 per cent. in Ireland.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOS. W. GRIMSHAW,

Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE, DUBLIN,
19th September, 1890.

APPENDIX.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, whose usual Residence is situated therein; the Area of their Holdings in Statute Acres; the place in which they sought or intended to seek Employment; and the Number who had not left their Homes at the time (month of June, 1890) the Enumerators took the Returns.

Province of Leinster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Carlow County.																			
BALTINGLASS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, „	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	3	2
ENNISCORTHY, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW ROSS, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	3	2
Dublin County.																			
BALROTHERY,	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14	14
CELBRIDGE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, NORTH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUBLIN, SOUTH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDOWN, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14	14
Kildare County.																			
ATHY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALTINGLASS, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CELBRIDGE, „	.	1	2	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.
EDENDERRY, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAAS, „	1	3	1	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	7	4
TOTAL,	1	4	3	3	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	11	4
Kilkenny County.																			
CALLAN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, „	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	1
CASTLECOMER,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILKENNY,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
NEW ROSS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
THOMASTOWN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	2	1
King's County.																			
EDENDERRY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOUNTMELLICK, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARSONSTOWN, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TULLAMORE, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford County.																			
BALLYMAHON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRANARD, „	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	3
LONGFORD, „	33	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	3	2	.	.	.	1	45	12	12	21	12
TOTAL,	36	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	3	2	.	.	.	(a) 1	48	12	12	24	15
Louth County.																			
ARDEE, part of	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.
DROGHEDA, „	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
DUNDALK, „	57	.	2	2	1	1	6	8	5	2	.	.	.	.	78	74	4	.	5
TOTAL,	60	1	2	2	1	1	7	8	5	2	.	.	.	.	82	75	4	3	6

(a) 48 acres.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, includ-
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Meath County.																			
ARDEE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CELBRIDGE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DROGHEDA, ,,	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
DUNSHAUGHLIN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EDENDERRY, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KELLS, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAVAN, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLDCASTLE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TRIM, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
Queen's County.																			
ABBEYLEIX, . .	5	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	2	1	.
ATHY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARLOW, ,, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MOUNTMELLICK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, . .	5	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	2	1	.
Westmeath Co.																			
ATHLONE, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
BALLYMAHON, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DELVIN, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GRANARD, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MULLINGAR, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TULLAMORE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Wexford County.																			
ENNISCORTHY, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
GOREY, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW ROSS, part of,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEXFORD, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
TOTAL, . . .	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	1	.
Wicklow County.																			
BALTINGLASS, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NAAS, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDOWN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHDRUM, . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
SHILLELAGH, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, . .	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.

Province of Munster.

Clare County.																			
BALLYVAGHAN, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORROFIN, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNIS, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ENNISTIMON, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILLADYSERT, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILRUSH, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCARRIFF, ,, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TULLA, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County, E.R.																			
BANDON, part of, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORK, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FERMOY, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANTURK, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KINSALE, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MACROOM, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MALLOW, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLETON, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MILLSTREET, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
YOUGHAL, ,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Cork County, W.R.																			
BANDON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BANTRY,	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	2	5	30	30	.	.	.
CASTLETOWN,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	1	3
CLONAKILTY,	21	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	22	.	.	3
DUNMANWAY,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KINSALE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MACROOM, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MILLSTREET, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SKIBBEREEN,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
SKULL,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	1	.
TOTAL,	49	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	.	.	2	(*a*) 5	61	59	.	2	6
Kerry County.																			
CAHERSIVEEN,	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	.	.	66	13
DINGLE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLIN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENMARE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILLARNEY,	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	.	67	5
LISTOWEL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TRALEE,	11	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	11	2
TOTAL,	144	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	145	1	.	144	20
Limerick County.																			
CROOM,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLIN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILMALLOCK, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LIMERICK, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MITCHELSTOWN, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEWCASTLE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RATHKEALE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary Co., N.R.																			
BORRISOKANE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NENAGH,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PARSONSTOWN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ROSCREA, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
THURLES,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary Co., S.R.																			
CALLAN, pt. of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, „	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.
CASHEL,	18	3	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	22	8
CLOGHEEN,	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	2
CLONMEL, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TIPPERARY, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
URLINGFORD, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	22	4	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	.	27	10
Waterford County.																			
CARRICK-ON-SUIR, pt. of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLONMEL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNGARVAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KILMACTHOMAS,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISMORE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WATERFORD, part of,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	3
YOUGHAL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	3

(*a*) Comprising 1 each of 74 and 100 acres; and 3 of 71 acres each.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued*.

Province of Ulster.

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Antrim County.																			
ANTRIM,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
BALLYCASTLE,	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	8
BALLYMENA,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2
BALLYMONEY, part of,	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	15	2	3
BELFAST, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE, "	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.
LARNE,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISBURN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LURGAN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	31	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	30	2	14
Armagh County.																			
ARMAGH, part of,	73	1	4	2	5	1	13	13	6	10	.	.	.	.	115	21	88	6	12
BANBRIDGE, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASTLEBLAYNEY, "	23	1	2	6	3	5	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	29	8	4	1
DUNDALK, "	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.
LURGAN, "	10	.	2	3	6	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	16	2	5
NEWRY, "	80	5	5	12	15	9	46	22	1	.	.	.	.	.	149	120	23	6	23
TOTAL,	187	7	13	23	30	15	88	39	7	10	.	.	.	.	331	178	135	18	41
Cavan County.																			
BAILIEBOROUGH,	9	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	2	5	4
BAWNBOY, part of,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	1
CAVAN,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COOTEHILL, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
ENNISKILLEN, "	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	3	3
GRANARD, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KELLS, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OLDCASTLE, "	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	3
TOTAL,	22	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	26	11	7	8	11
Donegal County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DONEGAL,	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	16	.	15	1	7
DUNFANAGHY,	182	.	.	2	2	5	9	43	32	6	3	6	2	5	288	7	270	11	33
GLENTIES,	274	.	.	2	8	4	14	15	5	7	5	.	4	9	333	1	303	29	70
INISHOWEN,	69	.	1	.	1	5	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	7	73	1	39
LETTERKENNY,	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2	9	8	3
LONDONDERRY, part of,	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	3	10	15	.
MILLFORD,	185	.	1	1	2	5	9	40	21	10	3	1	.	1	270	18	241	11	95
STRABANE, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
STRANORLAR,	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	39	3	26	10	9
TOTAL,	810	.	2	5	13	19	39	103	60	23	11	8	6	(a) 15	1,075	41	948	86	256
Down County.																			
BANBRIDGE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
BELFAST, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DOWNPATRICK,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
KILKEEL,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	3	.
LISBURN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LURGAN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEWRY "	3	.	.	1	1	2	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	2	.	.
NEWTOWNARDS,	3	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	3	.
TOTAL,	13	.	.	2	1	3	6	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	23	8	9	6	2
Fermanagh County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CLONES, "	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.
ENNISKILLEN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IRVINESTOWN, "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LISNASKEA,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	3	.
Londonderry Co.																			
BALLYMONEY, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COLERAINE, "	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	7	4	.
LIMAVADY,	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	14	.	2
LONDONDERRY, part of,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	1
MAGHERAFELT,	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	2	7	.	6
TOTAL,	33	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	40	4	32	4	9

(a) Comprising 1 each of 46, 56, 60, 80, and 89 acres; 2 each of 50 and 62 acres; and 3 each of 41 and 55 acres.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Monaghan County.																			
CARRICKMACROSS,	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	9	3	2	5
CASTLEBLAYNEY, part of,	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	7	.	4
CLOGHER, „	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.
CLONES, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
COOTEHILL, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DUNDALK, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONAGHAN,	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	3	1
TOTAL,	28	.	.	.	1	.	1	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	37	17	15	5	10
Tyrone County.																			
ARMAGH, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CASTLEDERG,	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	2	.	1
CLOGHER, part of,	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
COOKSTOWN,	6	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	13	5	7	1	3
DUNGANNON,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.	.
ENNISKILLEN, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IRVINESTOWN, part of,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.
OMAGH,	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	16	9	5	7
STRABANE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL,	41	.	.	.	1	2	3	4	3	1	.	.	2	.	54	28	20	6	11

Province of Connaught.

Galway County.																			
BALLINASLOE, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BALLINROBE, „	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	2	3	.	.
CLIFDEN,	73	.	.	2	4	4	10	13	9	3	2	1	1	1	113	32	81	.	17
GALWAY,	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	12	3	1	8	1
GLENNAMADDY,	406	3	.	2	1	4	10	39	33	23	4	6	1	1	523	523	.	.	63
GORT,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUGHREA,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.
MOUNTBELLEW,	233	4	7	7	4	8	30	66	10	5	6	.	.	1	351	334	.	17	62
OUGHTERARD,	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	4	15	15	.	.	.
PORTUMNA,	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	14	11
ROSCOMMON, part of,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SCARRIFF, „	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TUAM,	170	3	4	3	3	8	21	59	57	29	1	3	.	1	341	338	1	2	65
TOTAL,	916	10	12	14	12	24	72	181	111	62	14	10	2	(a) 8	1,376	1,243	87	41	219
Leitrim County.																			
BALLYSHANNON, part of,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	5	1	.
BAWNBOY, „	11	.	1	.	1	.	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	19	13	5	1	3
CARRICK-ON-SHAN., „	40	.	1	.	.	1	2	6	9	3	.	.	.	.	60	34	25	1	9
MANORHAMILTON,	108	.	.	.	.	1	1	8	8	10	2	2	.	2	141	31	86	24	34
MOHILL,	35	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	43	29	5	9	3
TOTAL,	200	.	2	.	1	4	7	21	20	15	2	2	.	(b) 2	269	107	126	36	54
Mayo County.																			
BALLINA, part of,	387	.	2	6	4	4	16	67	51	31	10	6	4	2	574	496	76	2	33
BALLINROBE, „	65	.	.	.	2	2	4	9	3	3	1	4	2	.	91	90	1	.	5
BELMULLET,	90	.	1	.	2	6	9	19	4	9	7	3	2	10	153	112	41	.	6
CASTLEBAR,	731	1	2	3	11	15	32	121	80	56	15	8	11	9	1,063	1,058	3	2	158
CASTLEREAGH, part of,	215	.	.	.	.	2	2	10	17	9	3	2	2	.	260	260	.	.	17
CLAREMORRIS,	883	.	5	11	10	13	39	112	125	75	21	15	19	1	1,290	1,290	.	.	180
KILLALA,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
SWINEFORD,	2,257	1	15	6	17	49	88	518	455	318	76	46	29	8	3,795	3,795	.	.	602
WESTPORT,	849	1	12	15	51	57	136	144	45	40	9	10	11	18	1,262	1,262	59	1	524
TOTAL,	5,479	3	37	41	97	148	326	1,000	780	541	142	94	80	(c) 48	8,490	8,305	180	5	1,525
Roscommon Co.																			
ATHLONE, part of,	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	17	17	.	.	.
BALLINASLOE, „	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	4
BOYLE, „	96	.	.	.	1	.	1	5	7	5	.	.	1	.	115	63	52	.	21
CARRICK-ON-SHAN., „	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	2	1	.	.	.	44	19	8	17	22
CASTLEREAGH, „	552	.	4	7	6	11	28	111	87	32	15	8	5	.	838	830	4	4	62
ROSCOMMON, „	16	.	1	.	.	1	2	3	4	3	.	.	.	.	28	26	1	1	4
STROKESTOWN,	40	.	1	.	1	2	4	8	7	3	.	1	.	.	63	59	3	1	11
TOTAL,	747	.	6	7	8	14	35	135	112	47	17	10	6	.	1,109	1,018	68	23	124

(a) Comprising 1 each of 43, 50, 60 and 91 acres; and 2 each of 45 and 90 acres. (b) Comprising 1 each of 41 and 55 acres.
(c) Comprising 1 each of 41, 51, 52, 53, 55, 65, 66, 68, 70, 78, 82, 111, 139, 135, 137, 151, 164, 310, 354, and 1,003 acres; 2 each of 44, 45, 54, 60 and 80 acres; 3 each of 42, 43 and 49 acres; 4 of 46 acres each; and 5 of 50 acres each.

TABLE showing, by Counties and Poor Law Unions, the number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.													Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres.	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
Sligo County.																			
BALLINA, part of,	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	33	.	.	
BOYLE, ,,	130	.	1	1	.	1	3	5	8	3	.	.	.	.	149	145	4	.	21
DROMORE WEST,	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	19	19	.	.	3
SLIGO,	33	.	.	2	.	8	10	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	49	12	35	2	13
TOBERCURRY,	351	1	3	2	10	14	30	63	47	22	11	8	2	6	540	537	3	.	216
TOTAL,	561	1	4	5	10	23	43	73	58	27	11	8	3	(a) 6	790	746	42	2	353

SUMMARY BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.																		
LEINSTER,	138	6	6	6	2	1	21	15	8	4	.	.	.	1	187	107	18	62	47
MUNSTER,	219	6	2	.	.	.	8	1	.	3	.	.	2	5	238	61	.	177	39
ULSTER,	1,168	7	16	31	46	41	141	159	77	35	11	8	8	15	1,622	287	1,197	138	354
CONNAUGHT,	7,903	14	61	67	128	213	483	1,410	1,081	692	186	124	91	64	12,034	11,424	503	107	2,275
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	9,428	33	85	104	176	255	653	1,585	1,166	734	197	132	101	85	14,081	11,879	1,718	484	2,715

(a) Comprising 1 each of 44, 50, 55, and 93 acres, and 2 of 45 acres each.

Dublin Castle,

7th October, 1890.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 4th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to Migratory Agricultural Labourers (Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1890).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. RIDGEWAY.

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House,
Rutland-square.

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BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[DECEMBER, 1889.]

STATISTICS OF DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS; DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS; INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT AND INDIA STOCKS; AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN IRELAND, DECEMBER, 1889; AND WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF IRISH RAILWAYS FOR THE YEARS 1888–9.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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BANKING AND RAILWAY STATISTICS, IRELAND, (DECEMBER), 1889.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE DUNDAS, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Tables and remarks relative to Banking, and to investments in Government and India Stocks upon which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, together with information concerning the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways for the years 1888–9, and an abstract of the principal railway statistics of Ireland for the ten years 1879–88. The Tables on these subjects are in continuation of those previously issued by this Department.

The information comprised in the tables relating to Banking and Investment Statistics consists of the total of the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks of Ireland on the 31st of December, 1889, and

on the corresponding date in each preceding year since the year 1871 inclusive, compiled from confidential returns kindly furnished by the authorities of the various banks; the balance of deposits remaining in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks on the 31st of December of each year since the year 1871 inclusive, derived from official sources; together with the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of December since 1880, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette.*

In addition to the tables here mentioned, I have inserted others affording half-yearly comparisons for the past ten years under each of the heads referred to; these half-yearly comparisons tend to correct any false impression which might be caused by information collected at a period of the year when the Christmas trade produces an increased and unusual movement of money.

1. *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks, in December, 1889, as shown in Table I., stood at £32,968,000 as compared with £30,979,000 at the same period in the year 1888, thus showing an increase of £1,989,000, following an increase of £1,208,000 at the close of 1888, as compared with the amount for December, 1887, which was £401,000 less than the amount for December, 1886. In Table I. (A) the amounts of deposits and cash balances are compared by half-years: it shows that the increase in December as compared with June occurred as usual; the increase was £1,763,000, as compared with an increase of £669,000 for the corresponding period of 1888.

TABLE I.—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, on 31st December, 1871–89, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 31st December,	27,348,000	2,982,000	–
1872, „	28,732,000	1,384,000	–
1873, „	29,210,000	478,000	–
1874, „	31,734,000	2,524,000	–
1875, „	33,519,000	1,785,000	–
1876, „	34,240,000	721,000	–
1877, „	33,050,000	–	1,190,000
1878, „	31,534,000	–	1,516,000
1879, „	30,541,000	–	993,000
1880, „	29,746,000	–	795,000
1881, „	30,161,000	415,000	–
1882, „	32,746,000	2,585,000	–
1883, „	31,340,000	–	1,406,000
1884, „	30,627,000	–	713,000
1885, „	29,370,000	–	1,257,000
1886, „	30,172,000	802,000	–
1887, „	29,771,000	–	401,000
1888, „	30,979,000	1,208,000	–
1889, „	32,968,000	1,989,000	–

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A.), are as follows:—

Name.	Established.	Name.	Established.
Bank of Ireland, . . .	1783.	National Bank, . .	1835.
Northern Banking Company,	1824.	Ulster Bank, . .	1836.
Hibernian Bank, . .	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland, .	1836.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, .	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank,	1885.
Belfast Banking Company, .	1827.		

A concise account of the conditions under which these various Banks were established will be found in Dillon's "History and Development of BANKING IN IRELAND." *Dublin, Alexander Thom & Co.; London, Elfington, Wilson, & Co., and Blades, East, & Blades;* 1889.

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, in the months of June and December, in the years 1880-89, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 30th June, .	29,350,000	–	1,191,000
„ 31stDecember,	29,746,000	396,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	28,289,000	–	1,457,000
„ 31st December,	30,161,000	1,872,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	30,667,000	506,000	–
„ 31st December,	32,746,000	2,079,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	31,725,000	–	1,021,000
„ 31st December,	31,340,000	–	385,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,072,000	–	1,268,000
„ 31st December,	30,627,000	555,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	29,240,000	–	1,387,000
„ 31st December,	29,370,000	130,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	29,223,000	–	147,000
„ 31st December,	30,172,000	949,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	29,339,000	–	833,000
„ 31st December,	29,771,000	432,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	30,310,000	539,000	–
„ 31st December,	30,979,000	669,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	31,205,000	226,000	–
„ 31st December,	32,968,000	1,763,000	–

2. *Savings Banks.*

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks which are set out in Table II. and those in Trustee Savings Banks, shown in Table III. It will be observed from Table II. that the steady increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks which had been observed at the termination of each previous year still continued at the end of 1889.

In December of that year, the amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £3,462,000, as compared with £3,239,000, for the corresponding period of 1888, being an increase of £223,000.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 31st December,	745,000	112,000	–
1872, „	826,000	81,000	–
1873, „	846,000	20,000	–
1874, „	914,000	68,000	–
1875, „	1,003,000	89,000	–
1876, „	1,124,000	121,000	–
1877, „	1,257,000	133,000	–
1878, „	1,326,000	69,000	–
1879, „	1,417,000	91,000	–
1880, „	1,556,000	139,000	–
1881, „	1,723,000	167,000	–
1882, „	1,925,000	202,000	–
1883, „	2,052,000	127,000	–
1884, „	2,224,000	172,000	–
1885, „	2,438,000	214,000	–
1886, „	2,703,000	265,000	–
1887, „	2,932,000	229,000	–
1888, „	3,239,000	307,000	–
1889, „	3,462,000	223,000	–

Table II. (A.) shows by half years, since the beginning of 1880, the steady increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. From this Table it appears that there has been an increase of £90,000 in December, 1889, as compared with June of the same year, being £21,000 less than the increase between June and December of 1888.

TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balance, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 30th June, .	1,481,000	64,000	–
,, 31st December,	1,556,000	75,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	1,645,000	89,000	–
,, 31st December,	1,723,000	78,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	1,832,000	109,000	–
,, 31st December,	1,926,000	94,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	2,002,000	76,000	–
,, 31st December,	2,052,000	50,000	–
1884, 30th June, .	2,150,000	98,000	–
,, 31st December,	2,224,000	74,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	2,325,000	101,000	–
,, 31st December,	2,438,000	113,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	2,592,000	154,000	–
,, 31st December,	2,703,000	111,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	2,802,000	99,000	–
,, 31st December,	2,932,000	130,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	3,128,000	196,000	–
,, 31st December,	3,239,000	111,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	3,372,000	133,000	–
,, 31st December,	3,462,000	90,000	–

Table III. shows the amount of deposits at the end of each year in Trustee Savings Banks.

In December, 1888, these deposits amounted to £2,029,000, and in 1889 to £2,042,000, being an increase of £13,000 or 0·6 per cent.

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 31st December,	2,208,000	153,000	–
1872, „	1,964,000	–	244,000
1873, „	2,075,000	111,000	–
1874, „	2,092,000	17,000	–
1875, „	2,044,000	–	48,000
1876, „	2,153,000	109,000	–
1877, „	2,220,000	67,000	–
1878, „	2,160,000	–	60,000
1879, „	2,098,000	–	62,000
1880, „	2,079,000	–	19,000
1881, „	2,042,000	–	37,000
1882, „	2,078,000	36,000	–
1883, „	2,060,000	–	18,000
1884, „	2,097,000	37,000	–
1885, „	1,981,000	–	116,000
1886, „	2,007,000	26,000	–
1887, „	2,043,000	36,000	–
1888, „	2,029,000	–	14,000
1889, „	2,042,000	13,000	–

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years from 1880 to 1889 for the Trustee Savings Banks. It will be observed that there has been an increase of £14,000 in the half-year ended December, 1889, following a decrease of £1,000 in the preceding half-year, and an increase of £17,000 for the second half of the year 1888.

TABLE III. (A)—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 30th June, .	2,063,000	–	35,000
„ 31st December,	2,079,000	16,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	1,980,000	–	99,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	62,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	2,038,000	–	4,000
„ 31st December,	2,078,000	40,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	2,064,000	–	14,000
„ 31st December,	2,060,000	–	4,000
1884, 30th June, .	2,072,000	12,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,097,000	25,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	2,022,000	–	75,000
„ 31st December,	1,981,000	–	41,000
1886, 30th June, .	1,994,000	13,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,007,000	13,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	2,030,000	23,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,043,000	13,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	2,012,000	–	31,000
„ 31st December,	2,029,000	17,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	2,028,000	–	1,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	14,000	–

The progress of the accumulation of small savings in Post Office and Trustee Banks in Ireland, is shown in Tables IV. and IV. (A.) From Table IV. it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in savings,

the total amount in the Savings Banks in Ireland being £5,504,000 in December, 1889, as compared with £5,268,000 for the corresponding period of the year 1888. This is an increase of £236,000, or 4·5 per cent. following an increase of £293,000 in December, 1888, over December, 1887. The increase shown for December, 1888, is the largest recorded in the period covered by the Table.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 31st December,	2,953,000	265,000	–
1872, „	2,790,000	–	163,000
1873, „	2,921,000	131,000	–
1874, „	3,006,000	85,000	–
1875, „	3,047,000	41,000	–
1876, „	3,277,000	230,000	–
1877, „	3,477,000	200,000	–
1878, „	3,486,000	9,000	–
1879, „	3,515,000	29,000	–
1880, „	3,635,000	120,000	–
1881, „	3,765,000	130,000	–
1882, „	4,003,000	238,000	–
1883, „	4,112,000	109,000	–
1884, „	4,321,000	209,000	–
1885, „	4,419,000	98,000	–
1886, „	4,710,000	291,000	–
1887, „	4,975,000	265,000	–
1888, „	5,268,000	293,000	–
1889, „	5,504,000	236,000	–

Table IV. (A.) shows the amount of small savings, by half years, for the past ten years, and demonstrates that during that period, except in the half-year ending 30th June, 1881, when there was a slight decrease, the deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland continuously increased.

TABLE IV. (A.)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A.) and III. (A.)

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 30th June, .	3,544,000	29,000	–
„ 31st December,	3,635,000	91,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	3,625,000	–	10,000
„ 31st December,	3,765,000	140,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	3,870,000	105,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,004,000	134,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	4,066,000	62,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,112,000	46,000	–
1884, 30th June, .	4,222,000	110,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,321,000	99,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	4,347,000	26,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,419,000	72,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	4,586,000	167,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,710,000	124,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	4,832,000	122,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,975,000	143,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	5,140,000	165,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,268,000	128,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	5,400,000	132,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,504,000	104,000	–

3. *Investments in Government and India Stocks.*

As shown in Table V., the Capital invested in Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland exhibits a decrease when the amount of such investments in December, 1889, is compared with that for December, 1888, the total amount of Stock for December, 1889, being £27,898,000, as compared with £28,669,000 in December, 1888, showing a decrease of £771,000, or 2·7 per cent.

TABLE V.—Showing the Totals of Government and India Stocks held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 31st December,	37,089,000	540,000	–
1872, „	35,839,000	–	1,250,000
1873, „	34,850,000	–	989,000
1874, „	34,555,000	–	295,000
1875, „	33,729,000	–	826,000
1876, „	33,264,000	–	465,000
1877, „	32,561,000	–	703,000
1878, „	31,837,000	–	724,000
1879, „	32,440,000	603,000	–
1880, „	32,395,000	–	45,000
1881, „	31,611,000	–	784,000
1882, „	31,804,000	193,000	–
1883, „	30,942,000	–	862,000
1884, „	30,537,000	–	405,000
1885, „	29,689,000	–	848,000
1886, „	30,080,000	391,000	–
1887, „	29,839,000	–	241,000
1888, „	28,669,000*	–	1,170,000*
1889, „	27,898,000†	–	771,000†

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows that there has been a decrease amounting to £321,000 in December, 1889, as compared with the close of the previous half-year.

* India 4 per cent. Stock ceased to bear interest on the 5th October, 1888, and was paid off.

† Reduced 3 per cent. Stock and 3 per cent. Consols ceased to bear interest on the 5th July, 1889.

£11,058 Reduced 3 per cent. and £333,744 12*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. Consols were paid off.

£6,473 16*s.* 2*d.* Reduced 3 per cent. and £189,343 8*s.* 6*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which were unredeemed on the 1st of October, 1889, were converted into 2¾ per cent. Consolidated Stock.

[TABLE V. (A.)

TABLE V. (A)—Showing the Totals of Government and India Stocks held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 30th June, .	33,113,000	673,000	–
„ 31st December,	32,395,000	–	718,000
1881, 30th June, .	32,439,000	44,000	–
„ 31st December,	31,611,000	–	828,000
1882, 30th June, .	31,772,000	161,000	–
„ 31st December,	31,804,000	32,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	31,532,000	–	272,000
„ 31st December,	30,942,000	–	590,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,859,000	–	83,000
„ 31st December,	30,537,000	–	322,000
1885, 30th June, .	30,900,000	363,000	–
„ 31st December,	29,689,000	–	1,211,000
1886, 30th June, .	30,484,000	795,000	–
„ 31st December,	30,080,000	–	404,000
1887, 30th June, .	30,779,000	699,000	–
„ 31st December,	29,839,000	–	940,000
1888, 30th June, .	28,856,000	–	983,000
„ 31st December,	28,669,000*	–	187,000*
1889, 30th June, .	28,219,000	–	450,000
„ 31st December,	27,898,000†	–	321,000†

4. *Bank Note Circulation.*

Dealing with the Bank Note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances, it will be seen by Table VI. that there has been an increase of £381,000 in the circulation as compared with the year 1888, the value having risen from £6,709,000 in December, 1888, to £7,090,000 at the corresponding period of 1889, or at the rate of 5·7 per cent.

* See * and † notes on page 15.

[TABLE VI.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in December; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease
	£	£	£
1880, December, .	7,048,000	764,000	–
1881, „ .	7,476,000	428,000	–
1882, „ .	8,334,000	858,000	–
1883, „ .	7,235,000	–	1,099,000
1884, „ .	6,748,000	–	487,000
1885, „ .	6,484,000	–	264,000
1886, „ .	6,359,000	–	125,000
1887, „ .	5,964,000	–	395,000
1888, „ .	6,709,000	745,000	–
1889, „ .	7,090,000	381,000	–

If Table VI. (A.) be examined it will be observed that the usual increase of note circulation in December, as compared with June, took place in the year 1889, the increase on this occasion amounting to £575,000.

* There are six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494. Their average issue for the ten years ending with 1883 (according to tables accompanying Lochrane's Banker's and Merchant's Map of Ireland), was £6,891,866, and the average amount of gold and silver held by them was £2,957,830.

TABLE VI. (A.)—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, in the months of June and December of the years 1880–89; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, June, .	5,932,000	–	352,000
„ December, .	7,048,000	1,116,000	–
1881, June, .	6,445,000	–	603,000
„ December, .	7,476,000	1,031,000	–
1882, June, .	7,097,000	–	379,000
„ December, .	8,334,000	1,237,000	–
1883, June, .	6,746,000	–	1,588,000
„ December, .	7,235,000	489,000	–
1884, June, .	6,240,000	–	995,000
„ December, .	6,748,000	508,000	–
1885, June, .	5,710,000	–	1,038,000
„ December, .	6,484,000	774,000	–
1886, June, .	5,726,000	–	758,000
„ December, .	6,359,000	633,000	–
1887, June, .	5,681,000	–	678,000
„ December, .	5,964,000	283,000	–
1888, June, .	5,758,000	–	206,000
„ December, .	6,709,000	951,000	–
1889, June, .	6,515,000	–	194,000
„ December, .	7,090,000	575,000	–

* See note, p. 17.

The results of the analysis of the foregoing tables are :—

1st. That in December, 1889, there was an increase of Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks as compared with the corresponding period in 1888, amounting to £1,989,000, or 6·4 per cent.

2nd. That there was an increase of £1,763,000 in Deposits and Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks in December, 1889, as compared with June, 1889.

3rd. That there was a net increase in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in December, 1889, as compared with the same period of

1888, amounting to £236,000, or 4·5 per cent., there having been an increase of £223,000 in the sum in the Post Office Savings Banks, and an increase of £13,000 in the amount in the Trustee Banks.

4th. That there was an increase of £104,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in December, 1889, as compared with the amount for June in that year.

5th. That there was a decrease in the amount of Government and India Stocks,* on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, of £771,000, in December, 1889, as compared with the same period of 1888.

6th. That in December, 1889, there was a diminution of £321,000 in the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with June of the same year.

7th. That in December, 1889, there was an increase of £381,000 in the amount of Bank Note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888.

8th. That there was an increase of Bank Note circulation to the amount of £575,000 in December, 1889, as compared with June of the same year.

Railway Statistics.

Table VII., compiled from Returns furnished by the authorities of the several Companies, gives the receipts of Irish Railways week by week for the year 1889, compared with those for 1888.

A review of the weekly traffic returns shows that, with but seven exceptions, the receipts for each week exceeded those for the corresponding week of the year

* See notes on page 15.

1888, and that in the only instance in which the decrease was considerable, namely, the fourteenth week (ended April 5th), the falling off is due to the week coming into comparison with the Easter week of 1888. The receipts for Easter week, 1889, were much in excess of those for Easter week in the preceding year. The total receipts for the year 1889 amounted to £2,978,651, as compared with £2,847,377 for 1888, and forming the highest annual amount on record for the Railways of Ireland.

Table VIII. gives some of the principal statistics for Irish Railways during the ten years 1879–88, for comparison with the aggregate figures at foot of Table VII. for 1888–9.

The figures in Table VIII. show the revised amounts as given in the reports of the Board of Trade. The unrevised receipts compiled from the weekly returns furnished to me by the Railway Companies are slightly in excess of the revised amounts, apparently owing to their including some miscellaneous items which do not properly come within the term, "traffic receipts"; the difference, however, is small in proportion to the total amount.

As already stated, the aggregate receipts for the year 1889, according to the unrevised numbers, amounted to £2,978,651; this sum probably exceeds the revised amount by some £20,000, but after making this allowance and comparing the reduced amount with the figures in Table VIII., it shows an excess over all previous years.

[*Continued on p.* 22.

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEEKLY RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN IRELAND FOR THE YEARS 1888-9.

No. of Week in Annual Series	Date. Week ending (1889).	Receipts for Week. Total. 1888.	Total. 1889.	Increase in 1889 as compared with 1888. Total.	Increase. Per Cent.	Decrease in 1889 as compared with 1888. Total.	Decrease. Per Cent.	Miles open. 1888.	Miles open. 1889.	Receipts per Mile. 1888.	Receipts per Mile. 1889.	Aggregate Receipts to Date from beginning of Year. Total. 1888.	Total. 1889.	Increase in 1889 as compared with 1888. Total.	Increase. Per cent.	Decrease in 1889 as compared with 1888. Total.	Decrease. Per cent.
	Friday.	£	£	£		£				£	£	£	£	£		£	
1*	January 4,	43,406†	44,588†	1,182†	2·7†	—	—	2,529†	2,529†	17·2†	17·6†	43,406†	44,588†	1,182†	2·7†	—	—
2	„ 11,	48,301‡	48,866§	565	1·2	—	—	2,672	2,672	18·1‡	18·3§	91,707	93,454	1,747	1·9	—	—
3	„ 18,	45,205	44,564	—	—	641	1·4	„	„	16·9	16·7	136,912	138,018	1,106	0·8	—	—
4	„ 25,	44,705	47,000	2,295	5·1	—	—	„	„	16·7	17·6	181,617	185,018	3,401	1·9	—	—
5	February 1,	46,812	48,677	1,865	4·0	—	—	„	„	17·5	18·2	228,429	233,695	5,266	2·3	—	—
6	„ 8,	45,323	46,428	1,105	2·4	—	—	„	„	17·0	17·4	273,752	280,123	6,371	2·3	—	—
7	„ 15,	42,733	45,403	2,670	6·2	—	—	„	„	16·0	17·0	316,485	325,526	9,041	2·9	—	—
8	„ 22,	43,380	47,378	3,998	9·2	—	—	„	„	16·2	17·7	359,865	372,904	13,039	3·6	—	—
9	March 1,	46,581	49,490	2,909	6·2	—	—	„	„	17·4	18·5	406,446	422,394	15,948	3·9	—	—
10	„ 8,	47,653	49,823	2,170	4·6	—	—	„	„	17·8	18·6	454,099	472,217	18,118	4·0	—	—
11	„ 15,	46,933	50,868	3,935	8·4	—	—	„	„	17·6	19·0	501,032	523,085	22,053	4·4	—	—
12	„ 22,	48,257	51,243	2,986	6·2	—	—	„	„	18·1	19·2	549,289	574,328	25,039	4·6	—	—
13	„ 29,	47,643	50,210	2,567	5·4	—	—	„	„	17·8	18·8	596,932	624,538	27,606	4·6	—	—
14	April 5,	58,151‖	56,759	—	—	1,392	2·4	„	„	21·8	21·2	655,083	681,297	26,214	4·0	—	—
15	„ 12,	53,433	53,040	—	—	393	0·7	„	„	20·0	19·9	708,516	734,337	25,821	3·6	—	—
16	„ 19,	50,899	52,521	1,622	3·2	—	—	„	„	19·0	19·7	759,415	786,858	27,443	3·6	—	—
17	„ 26,	55,525	62,752‖	7,227	13·0	—	—	„	„	20·8	23·5	814,940	849,610	34,670	4·3	—	—
18	May 3,	56,212	58,826	2,614	4·7	—	—	„	„	21·0	22·0	871,152	908,436	37,284	4·3	—	—
19	„ 10,	56,264	59,657	3,393	6·0	—	—	„	„	21·1	22·3	927,416	968,093	40,677	4·4	—	—
20	„ 17,	55,375	57,853	2,478	4·5	—	—	„	„	20·7	21·7	982,791	1,025,946	43,155	4·4	—	—
21	„ 24,	54,798¶	54,644	—	—	154	0·3	„	„	20·5	20·5	1,037,589	1,080,590	43,001	4·1	—	—
22	„ 31,	55,828	60,106	4,278	7·7	—	—	„	„	20·9	22·5	1,093,417	1,140,696	47,279	4·3	—	—
23	June 7,	54,578	60,772	6,194	11·3	—	—	„	„	20·4	22·7	1,147,995	1,201,468	53,473	4·7	—	—
24	„ 14,	54,817	66,278¶	11,461	20·9	—	—	„	„	20·5	24·8	1,202,812	1,267,746	64,934	5·4	—	—
25	„ 21,	61,562	63,146	1,584	2·6	—	—	„	„	23·0	23·6	1,264,374	1,330,892	66,518	5·3	—	—
26*	„ 28,	63,653	67,938	4,285	6·7	—	—	„	„	23·8	25·4	1,328,027	1,398,830	70,803	5·3	—	—
27*	July 5,	59,214	63,324	4,110	6·9	—	—	2,663	2,663	22·2	23·8	1,387,241	1,462,154	74,913	5·4	—	—
28	„ 12,	61,819	62,904	1,085	1·8	—	—	„	„	23·2	23·6	1,449,060	1,525,058	75,998	5·2	—	—
29	„ 19,	59,246	62,999	3,753	6·3	—	—	„	„	22·2	23·7	1,508,306	1,588,057	79,751	5·3	—	—
30	„ 26,	56,678	59,105	2,427	4·3	—	—	„	„	21·3	22·2	1,564,984	1,647,162	82,178	5·3	—	—
31	August 2,	61,666	65,234	3,568	5·8	—	—	„	„	23·2	24·5	1,626,650	1,712,396	85,746	5·3	—	—
32	„ 9,	60,402	64,031	3,629	6·0	—	—	„	„	22·7	24·0	1,687,052	1,776,427	89,375	5·3	—	—
33	„ 16,	62,369	65,724	3,355	5·4	—	—	„	„	23·4	24·7	1,749,421	1,842,151	92,730	5·3	—	—
34	„ 23,	60,700	62,610	1,910	3·1	—	—	„	„	22·8	23·5	1,810,121	1,904,761	94,640	5·2	—	—
35	„ 30,	66,815	66,789	—	—	26	0·0	„	„	25·1	25·1	1,876,936	1,971,550	94,614	5·0	—	—
36	September 6,	63,684	67,191	3,507	5·5	—	—	„	„	23·9	25·2	1,940,620	2,038,741	98,121	5·1	—	—
37	„ 13,	61,726	63,908	2,182	3·5	—	—	„	„	23·2	24·0	2,002,346	2,102,649	100,303	5·0	—	—
38	„ 20,	59,774	63,088	3,314	5·5	—	—	„	„	22·4	23·7	2,062,120	2,165,737	103,617	5·0	—	—
39	„ 27,	57,414	60,898	3,484	6·1	—	—	„	„	21·6	22·9	2,119,534	2,226,635	107,101	5·1	—	—
40	October 4,	65,009	67,989	2,980	4·6	—	—	„	„	24·4	25·5	2,184,543	2,294,624	110,081	5·0	—	—
41	„ 11,	60,743	61,617	874	1·4	—	—	„	„	22·8	23·1	2,245,286	2,356,241	110,955	4·9	—	—
42	„ 18,	58,733	60,746	2,013	3·4	—	—	„	„	22·1	22·8	2,304,019	2,416,987	112,968	4·9	—	—
43	„ 25,	58,279	58,061	—	—	218	0·4	„	„	21·9	21·8	2,362,298	2,475,048	112,750	4·8	—	—
44	November 1,	57,534	60,680	3,146	5·5	—	—	„	2,667	21·6	22·8	2,419,832	2,535,728	115,896	4·8	—	—
45	„ 8,	54,464	56,736	2,272	4·2	—	—	„	„	20·5	21·3	2,474,296	2,592,464	118,168	4·8	—	—
46	„ 15,	54,365	56,226	1,861	3·4	—	—	„	„	20·4	21·1	2,528,661	2,648,690	120,029	4·7	—	—
47	„ 22,	52,523	55,107	2,584	4·9	—	—	„	„	19·7	20·7	2,581,184	2,703,797	122,613	4·8	—	—
48	„ 29,	52,773	53,029	256	0·5	—	—	„	„	19·8	19·9	2,633,957	2,756,826	122,869	4·7	—	—
49	December 6,	53,970	57,130	3,160	5·9	—	—	„	„	20·3	21·4	2,687,927	2,813,956	126,029	4·7	—	—
50	„ 13,	53,473	53,272	—	—	201	0·4	„	„	20·1	20·0	2,741,400	2,867,228	125,828	4·6	—	—
51	„ 20,	56,076	57,131	1,055	1·9	—	—	„	„	21·1	21·4	2,797,476	2,924,359	126,883	4·5	—	—
52*	„ 27,	49,901	54,292	4,391	8·8	—	—	„	„	18·7	20·4	2,847,377	2,978,651	131,274	4·6	—	—

* Owing to the closing of Accounts at the end of the Calendar half-year, the amounts returned for the 1st, 26th, 27th, and 52nd weeks, respectively, by some of the Railways do not in all cases represent the receipts for *seven* days.

† Exclusive of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.

‡ Including the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway receipts for 13 days.

§ Including the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway receipts for 11 days.

‖ Easter Week.

¶ Whit Week.

TABLE VIII.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC STATISTICS, IRELAND, 1879–88.

Years.	Length of Lines open.	Number of Passengers.	RECEIPTS.					
			Passenger Traffic and Mails.	Goods Traffic.	Total.	Annual Increase.	Annual Decrease.	Average per Mile.
			£	£	£	£	£	£
1879	2,285	16,424,000	1,360,000	1,213,000	2,573,000	–	194,000	1,126
1880	2,370	17,281,000	1,442,000	1,221,000	2,663,000	90,000	–	1,124
1881	2,441	17,665,000	1,425,000	1,176,000	2,601,000	–	62,000	1,066
1882	2,465	18,747,000	1,488,000	1,285,000	2,773,000	172,000	–	1,125
1883	2,502	19,308,000	1,519,000	1,297,000	2,816,000	43,000	–	1,125
1884	2,525	19,577,000	1,514,000	1,272,000	2,786,000	–	30,000	1,103
1885	2,572	19,123,000	1,510,000	1,249,000	2,759,000	–	27,000	1,073
1886	2,615	18,640,000	1,481,000	1,270,000	2,751,000	–	8,000	1,052
1887	2,620	19,252,000	1,501,000	1,279,000	2,780,000	29,000	–	1,061
1888	2,620	19,382,000	1,532,000	1,298,000	2,830,000	50,000	–	1,080

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of these statistics for your Excellency.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,
Dublin, 1st February, 1890.

Dublin Castle,

12th February, 1890.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the Report on the Banking and Railway Statistics for the half year ended 31st December last.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

West Ridgeway

The Registrar-General,
Charlemont House,
Rutland-square,

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BANKING, RAILWAY, & SHIPPING STATISTICS, IRELAND.

[JUNE, 1890.]

STATISTICS OF DEPOSITS AND CASH BALANCES IN JOINT STOCK BANKS; DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS; INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT AND INDIA STOCKS; AND BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN IRELAND, JUNE, 1890; WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS OF IRISH RAILWAYS FOR THE FIRST TWENTY-SIX WEEKS OF THE YEARS 1889–90, AND THE AGGREGATE RECEIPTS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1886–90; ALSO NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN THE PORTS OF IRELAND DURING THE YEARS 1879–89.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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TABLE showing for each Province and County in Ireland the Population in 1881; the Average Valuation of the Land, &c., per Statute Acre; the Amount Standing to the Credit of Accounts of Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st December in each year from 1873 to 1889; and the Average Amount of such Balance per 1,000 of the Population in 1877, 1882, and 1887, respectively.

BANKING, RAILWAY, AND SHIPPING STATISTICS, IRELAND,

(JUNE, 1890).

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Tables and remarks relative to Banking, and to investments in Government and India Stocks upon which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, together with information concerning the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways during the half year ended 30th June, 1890; and an abstract of the principal railway statistics of Ireland for the first half of each of the five years 1886-90. The Tables on these subjects are in continuation of those previously issued by this Department.

In addition to these I have, for the first time, included Tables with reference to the tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared at each of the Irish Ports.

The information comprised in the first series of Tables consists of the total of the deposits and cash balances in the Joint Stock Banks of Ireland on the 30th of June, 1890, and on the corresponding date in each preceding year since the year 1871 inclusive, compiled from confidential returns furnished by the authorities of the various banks, with their usual courtesy; the balance of deposits

remaining in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks on the 30th of June of each year since the year 1871 inclusive, derived from official sources; together with the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, kindly supplied by the Governor of the Bank; and the average bank note circulation of the six banks of issue in Ireland in the month of June since 1881, compiled from the *Dublin Gazette*. Tables are also inserted affording half-yearly comparisons for the past ten years under each of the heads referred to above.

The Tables comprising the returns of the weekly traffic receipts of the Irish Railways have been compiled from data for which I am indebted to the authorities of the various Railway Companies.

The Tables with reference to the tonnage of Ships entered and cleared at Irish Ports have been kindly furnished by the Board of Customs, and were specially prepared for the purposes of this Report by the Statistical Department of that Board.

1. *Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks.*

The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks, which in June, 1886, stood at £29,223,000, having shown a decrease of £17,000, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, rose to £29,339,000 in June of the year 1887, showing an increase of £116,000, or 0·4 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1886; in 1888 they rose by £971,000, or 3·3 per cent., to £30,310,000; in June of 1889 they amounted to £31,205,000, showing an increase of £895,000, or 3·0 per cent. more. In June of this year they stood at £33,061,000, the largest amount on record, showing an increase of £1,856,000, or 5·9 per cent. as compared with June of 1889.

TABLE I.—Showing Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.*

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 30th June,	26,049,000	1,683,000	–
1872, „	27,214,000	1,165,000	–
1873, „	28,194,000	980,000	–
1874, „	29,859,000	1,665,000	–
1875, „	31,815,000	1,956,000	–
1876, „	32,815,000	1,000,000	–
1877, „	32,746,000	–	69,000
1878, „	31,745,000	–	1,001,000
1879, „	30,191,000	–	1,554,000
1880, „	29,350,000	–	841,000
1881, „	28,289,000	–	1,061,000
1882, „	30,667,000	2,378,000	–
1883, „	31,725,000	1,058,000	–
1884, „	30,072,000	–	1,653,000
1885, „	29,240,000	–	832,000
1886, „	29,223,000	–	17,000
1887, „	29,339,000	116,000	–
1888, „	30,310,000	971,000	–
1889, „	31,205,000	895,000	–
1890, „	33,061,000	1,856,000	–

* The names and the dates of foundation of the Banks, the combined statistics of which are included in Tables I. and I. (A.), are as follows:—

Name.	Established.	Name.	Established.
Bank of Ireland, . .	1783.	National Bank, . .	1835.
Northern Banking Company,	1824.	Ulster Bank, . .	1836.
Hibernian Bank, . .	1825.	Royal Bank of Ireland, .	1836.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, .	1825.	Munster & Leinster Bank,	1885.
Belfast Banking Company, .	1827.		

A concise account of the conditions under which these various Banks were established will be found in Dillon's "History and Development of BANKING IN IRELAND." *Dublin, Alexander Thom & Co.; London, Elfington, Wilson, & Co., and Blades, East, & Blades;* 1889

TABLE I. (A), made out by half years shows the fluctuations which have taken place half yearly during the past ten years. This table shows that the continuous increase, which commenced in December, 1887, has been maintained.

TABLE I. (A)—Showing amount of Deposits and Cash Balances in Joint Stock Banks, at the undermentioned dates, compiled from Returns furnished by the several Joint Stock Banks in Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 31st December,	29,746,000	396,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	28,289,000	–	1,457,000
„ 31st December,	30,161,000	1,872,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	30,667,000	506,000	–
„ 31st December,	32,746,000	2,079,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	31,725,000	–	1,021,000
„ 31st December,	31,340,000	–	385,000
1884, 30th June, .	30,072,000	–	1,268,000
„ 31st December,	30,627,000	555,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	29,240,000	–	1,387,000
„ 31st December,	29,370,000	130,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	29,223,000	–	147,000
„ 31st December,	30,172,000	949,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	29,339,000	–	833,000
„ 31st December,	29,771,000	432,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	30,310,000	539,000	–
„ 31st December,	30,979,000	669,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	31,205,000	226,000	–
„ 31st December,	32,968,000	1,763,000	–
1890, 30th June, .	33,061,000	93,000	–

2. *Savings Banks.*

The balances of deposits in Savings Banks consist of two groups—those in the Post Office Savings Banks, which are set out in Table II. and Table II. (A), and those in Trustee Savings Banks, shown in Table III. and Table III. (A). It will be observed from Table II. that the steady increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks which had been observed for several years, still continues.

At the end of June of this year, the estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland stood at £3,585,000, as compared with £3,372,000, for the corresponding period of 1889, showing an increase of £213,000, or 6·3 per cent., and being higher than the balance at any previous period since the foundation of these Banks.

TABLE II.—Showing Estimated Balances, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 30th June,	698,000	89,000	–
1872, „	789,000	91,000	–
1873, „	824,000	35,000	–
1874, „	875,000	51,000	–
1875, „	951,000	76,000	–
1876, „	1,066,000	115,000	–
1877, „	1,211,000	145,000	–
1878, „	1,296,000	85,000	–
1879, „	1,374,000	78,000	–
1880, „	1,481,000	107,000	–
1881, „	1,645,000	164,000	–
1882, „	1,832,000	187,000	–
1883, „	2,002,000	170,000	–
1884, „	2,150,000	148,000	–
1885, „	2,325,000	175,000	–
1886, „	2,592,000	267,000	–
1887, „	2,802,000	210,000	–
1888, „	3,128,000	326,000	–
1889, „	3,372,000	244,000	–
1890, „	3,585,000	213,000	–

Table II. (A.) shows by half years, during the past ten years, the steady increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks. The increase in June, 1890, as compared with the estimated balance in December, 1889, was £123,000.

In connection with the subject of the Balance of Deposits remaining in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland, a Table is given in the Appendix, showing for each Province and County in Ireland the amount (inclusive of interest), standing to the credit of accounts of Depositors on the 31st December in each year, from 1873 to 1889 (both inclusive); and the average amount of such balances per 1,000 of the Population in 1877, 1882, and 1887, respectively. From this Table it will be seen that in 1889 the balance amounted to £3,475,021; viz.:—in the Province of Leinster to £1,193,389; in Munster to £705,977; in Ulster to £1,245,207, and in Connaught to £330,448.

In 1873 (the first year given in this Table), the amount for the whole of Ireland was £845,550; in 1877 the amount was £1,256,724, or £243 per 1,000 of the population; in 1882, £1,925,460, or £372 per 1,000; in 1887, £2,933,032 or £567 per 1,000 of the population; and in 1889, £3,475,021.

In 1887 the amount of such balances in the Province of Leinster was £1,053,878, or £824 per 1,000 of the population; in Munster, £600,365, or £451 per 1,000; in Ulster, £996,935, or £572 per 1,000; and in Connaught, £281,854, or £343 per 1,000 of the population.

Analysing the Table by Counties, it is found that in Dublin the amount in 1887 exceeded £1,000 per 1,000 of the population, the average for that county being £1,398; in the Counties of Louth and Antrim the amount was between £900 and £1,000 per 1,000 of the population; in Kildare, Westmeath, Wicklow, and

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TABLE II. (A)—Showing Estimated Balance, at the undermentioned dates, in Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland; compiled from Returns furnished by the Controller, Post Office Savings Bank Department.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 31st December,	1,556,000	75,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	1,645,000	89,000	–
„ 31st December,	1,723,000	78,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	1,832,000	109,000	–
„ 31st December,	1,926,000	94,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	2,002,000	76,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,052,000	50,000	–
1884, 30th June, .	2,150,000	98,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,224,000	74,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	2,325,000	101,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,438,000	113,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	2,592,000	154,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,703,000	111,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	2,802,000	99,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,932,000	130,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	3,128,000	196,000	–
„ 31st December,	3,239,000	111,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	3,372,000	133,000	–
„ 31st December,	3,462,000	90,000	–
1890, 30th June, .	3,585,000	123,000	–

Down it was between £600 and £700; in Carlow, Cork, Tipperary, and Tyrone, between £500 and £600; in Kilkenny, King's, Queen's, Wexford, Limerick, Armagh, Londonderry, and Sligo, between £400 and £500; in Longford, Meath, Waterford, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Galway, and Mayo, between £300 and £400; and in Clare, Kerry, Leitrim, and Roscommon, between £200 and £300. The figures for 1889 show that there has been an increase in each of the counties.

Table III. shows the amount of deposits on the 30th June, 1871–90, in Trustee Savings Banks, from which it appears that an increase of £7,000 has taken place in June, 1890, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889.

TABLE III.—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 30th June,	2,151,000	96,000	–
1872, „	2,250,000	99,000	–
1873, „	2,131,000	–	119,000
1874, „	1,976,000	–	155,000
1875, „	2,005,000	29,000	–
1876, „	2,108,000	103,000	–
1877, „	2,225,000	117,000	–
1878, „	2,208,000	–	17,000
1879, „	2,116,000	–	92,000
1880, „	2,063,000	–	53,000
1881, „	1,980,000	–	83,000
1882, „	2,038,000	58,000	–
1883, „	2,064,000	26,000	–
1884, „	2,072,000	8,000	–
1885, „	2,022,000	–	50,000
1886, „	1,994,000	–	28,000
1887, „	2,030,000	36,000	–
1888, „	2,012,000	–	18,000
1889, „	2,028,000	16,000	–
1890, „	2,035,000	7,000	–

Table III. (A) gives information by half-years for the Trustee Savings Banks, and shows that there was a decrease of £7,000 in June, 1890, as compared with December, 1889.

TABLE III. (A)—Showing the Balances due to Trustees of Savings Banks in Ireland by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Comptroller-General, National Debt Office, London.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 31st December,	2,079,000	16,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	1,980,000	–	99,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	62,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	2,038,000	–	4,000
„ 31st December,	2,078,000	40,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	2,064,000	–	14,000
„ 31st December,	2,060,000	–	4,000
1884, 30th June, .	2,072,000	12,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,097,000	25,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	2,022,000	–	75,000
„ 31st December,	1,981,000	–	41,000
1886, 30th June, .	1,994,000	13,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,007,000	13,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	2,030,000	23,000	–
„ 31st December,	2,043,000	13,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	2,012,000	–	31,000
„ 31st December,	2,029,000	17,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	2,028,000	–	1,000
„ 31st December,	2,042,000	14,000	–
1890, 30th June, .	2,035,000	–	7,000

In order to show in a combined form the progress of the accumulation of small savings in Banks in Ireland, Tables IV. and IV. (A.) have been constructed. Table IV. shows a considerable increase in savings, the total amount in the Savings Banks in Ireland being £5,620,000 in June, 1890, as compared with £5,400,000 for the corresponding period of the year 1889. This is an increase of £220,000, or 4·1 per cent.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. and III.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 30th June,	2,849,000	185,000	–
1872, „	3,039,000	190,000	–
1873, „	2,955,000	–	84,000
1874, „	2,851,000	–	104,000
1875, „	2,956,000	105,000	–
1876, „	3,174,000	218,000	–
1877, „	3,436,000	262,000	–
1878, „	3,504,000	68,000	–
1879, „	3,490,000	–	14,000
1880, „	3,544,000	54,000	–
1881, „	3,625,000	81,000	–
1882, „	3,870,000	245,000	–
1883, „	4,066,000	196,000	–
1884, „	4,222,000	156,000	–
1885, „	4,347,000	125,000	–
1886, „	4,586,000	239,000	–
1887, „	4,832,000	246,000	–
1888, „	5,140,000	308,000	–
1889, „	5,400,000	260,000	–
1890, „	5,620,000	220,000	–

Table IV. (A.) shows the amount of small savings, by half years, for the past ten years, and demonstrates that except in the case of a small decrease between 31st December, 1880, and 30th June, 1881, the deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland increased steadily and continuously.

TABLE IV. (A.)—Showing the Totals of the Balances in Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks, given separately in Tables II. (A.) and III. (A.)

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 31st December,	3,635,000	91,000	–
1881, 30th June, .	3,625,000	–	10,000
„ 31st December,	3,765,000	140,000	–
1882, 30th June, .	3,870,000	105,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,004,000	134,000	–
1883, 30th June, .	4,066,000	62,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,112,000	46,000	–
1884, 30th June, .	4,222,000	110,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,321,000	99,000	–
1885, 30th June, .	4,347,000	26,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,419,000	72,000	–
1886, 30th June, .	4,586,000	167,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,710,000	124,000	–
1887, 30th June, .	4,832,000	122,000	–
„ 31st December,	4,975,000	143,000	–
1888, 30th June, .	5,140,000	165,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,268,000	128,000	–
1889, 30th June, .	5,400,000	132,000	–
„ 31st December,	5,504,000	104,000	–
1890, 30th June, .	5,620,000	116,000	–

3. *Investments in Government and India Stocks.*

From Table V. it is seen that the amount of Government and India Stocks on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was, in June, 1890, £27,517,000, compared with £28,219,000 in June, 1889, being a decrease of £702,000, or 2·5 per cent., following a decrease of £637,000 in the year ended 30th June, 1889.

Table V. (A), made up by half-years, shows that there has been a decrease amounting to £381,000, or 1·4 per cent. in June 1890, as compared with the termination of the previous half-year.

TABLE V.—Showing the Totals of Government and India Stocks held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1871, 30th June,	36,927,000	378,000	–
1872, „	36,756,000	–	171,000
1873, „	34,953,000	–	1,803,000
1874, „	34,739,000	–	214,000
1875, „	33,640,000	–	1,099,000
1876, „	33,424,000	–	216,000
1877, „	32,613,000	–	811,000
1878, „	31,809,000	–	804,000
1879, „	33,037,000	1,228,000	–
1880, „	33,113,000	76,000	–
1881, „	32,439,000	–	674,000
1882, „	31,772,000	–	667,000
1883, „	31,532,000	–	240,000
1884, „	30,859,000	–	673,000
1885, „	30,900,000	41,000	–
1886, „	30,484,000	–	416,000
1887, „	30,779,000	295,000	–
1888, „	28,856,000	–	1,923,000
1889, „	28,219,000	–	637,000
1890, „	27,517,000	–	702,000

TABLE V. (A)—Showing the Totals of Government and India Stocks held in Ireland at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Returns furnished by the Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

DATE.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, 31st December,	32,395,000	–	718,000
1881, 30th June,	32,439,000	44,000	–
„ 31st December,	31,611,000	–	828,000
1882, 30th June,	31,772,000	161,000	–
„ 31st December,	31,804,000	32,000	–
1883, 30th June,	31,532,000	–	272,000
„ 31st December,	30,942,000	–	590,000
1884, 30th June,	30,859,000	–	83,000
„ 31st December,	30,537,000	–	322,000
1885, 30th June,	30,900,000	363,000	–
„ 31st December,	29,689,000	–	1,211,000
1886, 30th June,	30,484,000	795,000	–
„ 31st December,	30,080,000	–	404,000
1887, 30th June,	30,779,000	699,000	–
„ 31st December,	29,839,000	–	940,000
1888, 30th June,	28,856,000	–	983,000
„ 31st December,	28,669,000	–	187,000
1889, 30th June,	28,219,000	–	450,000
„ 31st December,	27,898,000	–	321,000
1890, 30th June,	27,517,000	–	381,000

4. *Bank Note Circulation.*

Dealing with the Bank Note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances, it will be seen by Table VI. that there has been an increase of £119,000 in the circulation as compared with the year 1889, the value having risen from £6,515,000 in June, 1889, to £6,634,000 at the corresponding period of 1890, or at the rate of 1·8 per cent.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland in June; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Yearly Increase.	Yearly Decrease.
	£	£	£
1881, June, .	6,445,000	513,000	–
1882, „ .	7,097,000	652,000	–
1883, „ .	6,746,000	–	351,000
1884, „ .	6,240,000	–	506,000
1885, „ .	5,710,000	–	530,000
1886, „ .	5,726,000	16,000	–
1887, „ .	5,681,000	–	45,000
1888, „ .	5,758,000	77,000	–
1889, „ .	6,515,000	757,000	–
1890, „ .	6,634,000	119,000	–

The following Statement shows, by half-years, the amount of Bank Note circulation in Ireland.

* There are Six Banks in Ireland authorized to issue Notes, the statistics of which are included in this table. The total authorized issue of Notes for these Banks is £6,354,494. Their average issue for the ten years ending with 1883 (according to tables accompanying Lochrane's Banker's and Merchant's Map of Ireland), was £6,891,866, and the average amount of gold and silver held by them was £2,957,830.

erest) standing to the credit of accounts of Depositors in the Post Office
ulation in 1877, 1882, and 1887, respectively.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1887. Amount per 1,000 of Population.	1888.	1889.	Provinces and Counties.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
47	2,438,172	2,703,075	2,933,032	567	3,233,722	3,475,021	**Ireland.**
							PROVINCES.
05	903,394	991,495	1,053,878	824	1,128,542	1,193,389	Leinster.
75	481,039	546,832	600,365	451	654,686	705,977	Munster.
34	816,105	905,422	996,935	572	1,145,596	1,245,207	Ulster.
33	237,634	259,326	281,854	343	304,898	330,448	Connaught.
							Leinster.
16	22,106	24,494	27,235	585	28,569	30,326	Carlow.
96	509,963	556,176	585,563	1,398	623,807	652,957	Dublin.
22	44,307	48,889	52,710	695	55,723	58,412	Kildare.
83	36,055	39,234	42,558	428	46,027	49,718	Kilkenny.
74	30,986	33,795	35,791	491	38,659	42,676	King's.
66	14,795	17,315	18,969	311	22,237	25,929	Longford.
38	65,543	72,063	75,153	967	78,787	82,051	Louth.
23	24,497	26,935	29,672	339	32,184	33,650	Meath.
64	26,362	29,742	32,209	440	36,083	39,906	Queen's.
64	35,376	40,566	43,661	608	49,481	53,856	Westmeath.
58	51,342	56,659	61,543	497	64,679	68,342	Wexford.
01	42,062	45,627	48,814	694	52,306	55,566	Wicklow.
							Munster.
86	29,684	34,772	38,890	275	44,657	48,811	Clare.
25	216,818	246,590	271,448	548	292,846	314,682	Cork.
45	38,089	44,034	49,405	246	54,770	62,794	Kerry.
40	64,175	75,583	84,135	466	95,306	101,507	Limerick.
31	96,681	106,882	114,210	572	121,038	128,614	Tipperary.
48	35,592	38,971	42,277	375	46,069	49,569	Waterford.
							Ulster.
57	330,278	363,704	404,117	958	445,231	486,325	Antrim.
18	52,212	59,521	66,449	407	76,202	84,571	Armagh.
11	34,715	40,344	43,949	339	48,438	52,699	Cavan.
92	60,352	64,560	64,880	315	72,200	79,539	Donegal.
80	144,020	160,381	176,764	650	231,432	243,440	Down.
08	22,612	25,510	28,014	330	31,654	34,342	Fermanagh.
31	54,194	61,646	73,057	443	81,288	87,007	Londonderry.
03	29,443	32,724	35,610	347	40,697	45,242	Monaghan.
34	88,279	97,032	104,095	526	118,454	132,042	Tyrone.
							Connaught.
54	80,367	86,247	93,401	386	98,677	108,080	Galway.
87	20,569	22,784	25,098	278	26,701	29,127	Leitrim.
57	65,983	71,162	78,332	319	86,687	95,065	Mayo.
19	31,203	34,474	37,611	284	41,137	43,503	Roscommon.
16	39,512	44,659	47,412	425	51,696	54,673	Sligo.

TABLE VI. (A.)—Showing the Average Bank Note Circulation of the Six Banks of Issue in Ireland, at the undermentioned dates; compiled from Accounts published by the Registrar of Bank Returns, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 37.*

PERIODS.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
1880, December, .	7,048,000	1,116,000	–
1881, June, .	6,445,000	–	603,000
,, December, .	7,476,000	1,031,000	–
1882, June, .	7,097,000	–	379,000
,, December, .	8,334,000	1,237,000	–
1883, June, .	6,746,000	–	1,588,000
,, December, .	7,235,000	489,000	–
1884, June, .	6,240,000	–	995,000
,, December, .	6,748,000	508,000	–
1885, June, .	5,710,000	–	1,038,000
,, December, .	6,484,000	774,000	–
1886, June, .	5,726,000	–	758,000
,, December, .	6,359,000	633,000	–
1887, June, .	5,681,000	–	678,000
,, December, .	5,964,000	283,000	–
1888, June, .	5,758,000	–	206,000
,, December, .	6,709,000	951,000	–
1889, June, .	6,515,000	–	194,000
,, December, .	7,090,000	575,000	–
1890, June, .	6,634,000	–	456,000

* See note, p. 16.

The results of the analysis of the foregoing tables are :—

1st. That in June, 1890, as compared with the corresponding period in 1889, there was an increase of Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks amounting to £1,856,000.

2nd. That there was an increase of £93,000 in Cash Balances in the Irish Joint Stock Banks in June, 1890, as compared with December, 1889.

3rd. That there was an increase in the Deposits in Savings Banks in Ireland in June, 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889, amounting to £220,000.

4th. That there was a net increase of £116,000 in the Deposits in Savings Banks in June, 1890, as compared with December, 1889.

5th. That there was a decrease in the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, of £702,000, in June, 1890, as compared with the same period of 1889.

6th. That in June, 1890, there was a decrease of £381,000 in the amount of Government and India Stocks, on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland, as compared with December, 1889.

7th. That in June, 1890, there was an increase of £119,000 in the amount of Bank Note circulation, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889.

8th. That there was a diminution of Bank Note circulation to the amount of £456,000 in June, 1890, as compared with December of the previous year.

5. *Railway Statistics.*

Table VII. gives the receipts of Irish Railways, week by week, for the first half of the year 1890, compared with those for 1889.

A review of the weekly traffic returns shows that during the first half of this year the receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1889. During the first twenty-six weeks of the year there were ten weeks

in which the receipts fell below the amounts for the corresponding weeks of the year 1889, and, of these, one, the seventeenth week (ended April 25th), was the week corresponding in date to Easter week in 1889, and another, the twenty-fourth week (ended June 13th), was the week corresponding with Whit week in 1889. The receipts for Easter week in this year were in excess of those for Easter week of 1889; those for Whit week were less than the receipts in Whit week of last year. All the remaining weeks (16) of the first half year showed increases, the total receipts for the first twenty-six weeks showing a net increase of £21,375, or 1·5 per cent. as compared with corresponding period of the year 1889.

Table VIII. gives some of the principal statistics for Irish Railways during the first half of each of the five years 1886–90, for comparison with the aggregate figures at foot of Table VII. for 1889–90.

TABLE VIII.—Railway Traffic Statistics, Ireland, for the first Twenty-six Weeks of each of the Years 1886–90.

Years.	Length of Lines open.	RECEIPTS.			
		Total.	Increase or Decrease as compared with corresponding period in preceding year.		Average Receipts per Mile.
			Increase.	Decrease.	
	Miles.	£	£	£	£
1886	2,617	1,294,136	–	–	495
1887	2,630	1,339,534	45,398	–	509
1888	2,672	1,328,027	–	11,507	497
1889	2,672	1,398,908	70,881	–	524
1890	2,667	1,420,283	21,375	–	533

6. *Shipping Returns.*

It appears from the following Table IX. that the yearly average tonnage of vessels in foreign trade, which were *entered* in the Ports of Ireland during the ten years 1879–88 was 895,659; the highest was 1,117,777 in 1879, and the lowest in 1886, when the tonnage entered was only 771,574; in 1889 the tonnage entered was 913,239, or 17,580 above the average for the preceding ten years. The average tonnage of vessels, in the coasting trade, entered in the Ports of Ireland during the decade 1879–88 was 5,249,906—but little variation occurring between any of those years; the tonnage entered, in 1889, was 5,114,786, or 135,120 less than the yearly average for the ten years 1879–88.

The average tonnage of vessels, in the foreign trade, *cleared* during the ten years 1879–88 was 439,735; the tonnage cleared in 1879 was 724,750, in 1889 it was only 357,633. The average tonnage of vessels, in the coasting trade, cleared during the ten years 1879–88 was 3,956,218; that cleared in 1879 was 4,260,458, which has diminished to 3,785,400 in 1889, or 170,818 less than the average for the decade 1879–88.

A supplement to Table IX. showing, for each of the Ports in Ireland, the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the year 1889 is given on page 22.

Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics, Ireland (June, 1890).

TABLE VII.—COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEEKLY RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN IRELAND FOR FIRST TWENTY-SIX WEEKS OF THE YEARS 1889-90.

No. of Week in Annual Series	Date. Week ending (1890).	Receipts for Week. Total. 1889.	Total. 1890.	Increase in 1890 as compared with 1889. Total.	Increase Per Cent.	Decrease in 1890 as compared with 1889. Total.	Decrease Per Cent.	Miles open. 1889.	Miles open. 1890	Receipts per Mile. 1889.	Receipts per Mile. 1890.	Aggregate Receipts to Date from beginning of Year. Total. 1889.	Total. 1890.	Increase in 1890 as compared with 1889. Total.	Increase Per cent.	Decrease in 1890 as compared with 1889. Total.	Decrease Per cent.
	Friday.	£	£	£		£				£	£	£	£	£		£	
1*	January 3,	44,689†	44,891†	202†	0·5†	—	—	2,477†	2,481†	18·0†	18·1†	44,689†	44,891†	202†	0·5†	—	—
2	„ 10,	49,011§	49,786‡	775	1·6	—	—	2,663	2,667	18·4‡	18·7§	93,700	94,677	977	1·0	—	—
3	„ 17,	44,538	45,339	801	1·8	—	—	„	„	16·7	17·0	138,238	140,016	1,778	1·3	—	—
4	„ 24,	47,011	43,206	—	—	3,805	8·1	„	„	17·7	16·2	185,249	183,222	—	—	2,027	1·1
5	„ 31,	48,562	46,059	—	—	2,503	5·2	„	„	18·2	17·3	233,811	229,281	—	—	4,530	1·9
6	February 7,	46,408	47,277	869	1·9	—	—	„	„	17·4	17·7	280,219	276,558	—	—	3,661	1·3
7	„ 14,	45,416	46,744	1,328	2·9	—	—	„	„	17·1	17·5	325,635	323,302	—	—	2,333	0·7
8	„ 21,	47,328	45,051	—	—	2,277	4·8	„	„	17·8	16·9	372,963	368,353	—	—	4,610	1·2
9	„ 28,	49,523	49,044	—	—	479	1·0	„	„	18·6	18·4	422,486	417,397	—	—	5,089	1·2
10	March 7,	49,801	50,139	338	0·7	—	—	„	„	18·7	18·8	472,287	467,536	—	—	4,751	1·0
11	„ 14,	50,889	50,117	—	—	772	1·5	„	„	19·1	18·8	523,176	517,653	—	—	5,523	1·1
12	„ 21,	51,281	53,551	2,270	4·4	—	—	„	„	19·3	20·1	574,457	571,204	—	—	3,253	0·6
13	„ 28,	50,152	52,987	2,835	5·7	—	—	„	„	18·8	19·9	624,609	624,191	—	—	418	0·1
14	April 4,	56,649	57,804	1,155	2·0	—	—	„	„	21·3	21·7	681,258	681,995	737	0·1	—	—
15	„ 11,	53,186	64,090‖	10,904	20·5	—	—	„	„	20·0	24·0	734,444	746,085	11,641	1·6	—	—
16	„ 18,	52,548	58,894	6,346	12·1	—	—	„	„	19·7	22·1	786,992	804,979	17,987	2·3	—	—
17	„ 25,	62,751‖	58,827	—	—	3,924	6·3	„	„	23·6	22·1	849,743	863,806	14,063	1·7	—	—
18	May 2,	58,702	52,493	—	—	6,209	10·6	„	„	22·0	19·7	908,445	916,299	7,854	0·9	—	—
19	„ 9,	59,802	64,347	4,545	7·6	—	—	„	„	22·5	24·1	968,247	980,646	12,399	1·3	—	—
20	„ 16,	57,765	63,905	6,140	10·6	—	—	„	„	21·7	24·0	1,026,012	1,004,551	18,539	1·8	—	—
21	„ 23,	54,650	57,972	3,322	6·1	—	—	„	„	20·5	21·7	1,080,662	1,102,523	21,861	2·0	—	—
22	„ 30,	60,078	64,249¶	4,171	6·9	—	—	„	„	22·6	24·1	1,140,740	1,166,772	26,032	2·3	—	—
23	June 6,	60,753	62,918	2,165	3·6	—	—	„	„	22·8	23·6	1,201,493	1,229,690	28,197	2·3	—	—
24	„ 13,	66,408¶	62,746	—	—	3,662	5·5	„	„	24·9	23·5	1,267,901	1,292,436	24,535	1·9	—	—
25	„ 20,	63,279	61,686	—	—	1,593	2·5	„	„	23·8	23·1	1,331,180	1,354,122	22,942	1·7	—	—
26*	„ 27,	67,728	66,161	—	—	1,567	2·3	„	„	25·4	24·8	1,398,908	1,420,283	21,375	1·5	—	—

* Owing to the closing of Accounts at the end of the Calendar half-year, the amounts returned for the 1st, 26th, 27th, and 52nd weeks, respectively, by some of the Railways do not in all cases represent the receipts for *seven* days.

† Exclusive of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.

‡ Including the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway receipts for 13 days.

§ Including the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway receipts for 11 days.

‖ Easter Week.

¶ Whit Week.

TABLE IX.—Showing for each of the Years 1879–89, the Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared in the Ports of Ireland; and the Averages for the Ten Years 1879–88.

YEARS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Foreign Trade (with Cargoes).			Coasting Trade (with Cargoes).			Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).*			Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).		
	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.	Tonnage.	Increase.	Decrease.
1879, . . .	1,117,777	–	–	5,472,642	–	–	724,750	–	–	4,260,458	–	–
1880, . . .	990,869	–	126,908	5,421,931	–	50,711	602,846	–	121,904	4,032,966	–	227,492
1881, . . .	869,204	–	121,665	5,221,020	–	200,911	538,739	–	64,107	4,057,078	24,112	–
1882, . . .	829,457	–	39,747	5,261,572	40,552	–	347,380	–	191,359	4,019,599	–	37,479
1883, . . .	952,051	122,594	–	5,239,849	–	21,723	390,023	42,643	–	3,924,501	–	95,098
1884, . . .	799,863	–	152,188	5,289,466	49,617	–	337,293	–	52,730	3,964,466	39,965	–
1885, . . .	933,001	133,138	–	5,176,940	–	112,526	316,108	–	21,185	3,832,774	–	131,692
1886, . . .	771,574	–	161,427	5,144,769	–	32,171	367,055	50,947	–	3,854,069	21,295	–
1887, . . .	881,115	109,541	–	5,205,173	60,404	–	401,272	34,217	–	3,819,989	–	34,080
1888, . . .	811,677	–	69,438	5,065,699	–	139,474	371,887	–	29,385	3,796,279	–	23,710
Average, 1879–88, .	895,659	–	–	5,249,906	–	–	439,735	–	–	3,956,218	–	–
		Increase compared with Average,				Decrease compared with Average,			Decrease compared with Average,			Decrease compared with Average,
1889, . . .	913,239	17,580	–	5,114,786	–	135,120	357,633	–	82,102	3,785,400	–	170,818

* Vessels, in foreign trade, leaving the Ports of Ireland, in *ballast* (unless bonded stores have been taken on board) for any other Port in the United Kingdom, are not *cleared*.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE IX.—Showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared in each of the Ports in Ireland during the Year 1889.

NAME OF PORT.	NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS Entered and Cleared in the Ports in Ireland for the Year ended 31st December, 1889.							
	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Foreign Trade (with Cargoes).		Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).		Foreign Trade (with Cargoes and in Ballast).		Coasting Trade (with Cargoes only).	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belfast,	382	273,467	8,790	1,522,329	177	174,030	5,631	1,156,414
Coleraine,	5	1,435	465	45,313	3	897	325	32,575
Cork,	205	115,992	2,462	567,449	90	43,418	1,599	430,289
Skibbereen,	13	3,491	305	31,355	10	2,904	85	9,641
Tralee,	23	16,369	334	49,548	13	5,008	196	18,633
Dublin,	416	257,665	6,673	1,347,347	139	70,889	3,911	916,619
Drogheda,	6	1,386	580	117,630	3	846	450	111,910
Galway,	23	16,900	213	19,261	9	5,339	100	16,599
Limerick,	80	66,738	448	91,814	35	15,106	300	72,097
Londonderry,	58	43,559	1,771	311,279	21	13,931	1,106	241,282
Newry,	31	16,233	1,774	242,884	17	7,891	952	170,853
Dundalk,	14	5,254	731	113,648	5	1,754	394	78,261
Sligo,	38	25,969	518	60,515	12	3,687	450	43,725
Waterford,	71	53,002	2,182	496,275	37	10,187	1,560	423,562
Wexford,	14	2,670	800	77,019	8	1,427	324	42,091
Westport,	13	13,109	226	21,120	2	319	381	20,869
Total, 1889,	1,392*	913,239*	28,272	5,114,786	581*	357,633*	17,764	3,785,400

* Of the vessels entered inwards (in 1889) from foreign with cargoes, 243, with a tonnage of 127,463, discharged only part of their cargoes; and of the vessels outwards with cargoes for foreign, 90, with a tonnage of 139,464, were only partially loaded.

In conclusion, I have to return my thanks to the Authorities of the various Joint Stock Banks of Ireland, and of the Post Office Savings Bank Department; the Comptroller-General of the National Debt Office; the Governor of the Bank of Ireland, the Chairmen and Directors of the several Railway Companies, and the Statistical Department of the Board of Customs, for the valuable information which they so promptly afforded in connexion with the compilation of these statistics for your Excellency.

I have the honour to remain,
Your Excellency's faithful servant,

THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
CHARLEMONT HOUSE,
Dublin, 31*st July*, 1890.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

8th August, 1890.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, your Report on the Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics, Ireland, 1890.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. KAYE.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 March 1890;—*for*,

COPY

OF

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

FROM AND INTO THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN THE YEAR 1889,

AND

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE THEREON.

Board of Trade, 21 March 1890.

HENRY G. CALCRAFT.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 21 *March* 1890.

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REPORT.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the usual Tables relating to emigration and immigration for the year 1889, with comparative Tables for previous years. These Tables, it may again be repeated, relate only to the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places out of Europe, excluding also all Mediterranean ports, being based on passenger lists obtained in the administration of the Passengers Acts, though some of the lists are from vessels not under the Acts, and the lists in these cases are obtained for the sake of completing the record. In addition to these Tables, a Memorandum is now appended, for the first time, with reference to the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and European ports, continuing and supplementing to some extent the information on this subject laid before the recent Committee on the Emigration and Immigration of Foreigners. The present Report deals with the extra-European movement only, as the former Reports have done, but the Memorandum now appended may be referred to as bringing into one view the statistics available on the other branch of the subject for which the same data are not available, in the shape of statutory passenger lists, as the Board of Trade possess with regard to the extra-European movement.

The most general remark to be made on the Emigration and Immigration of 1889, to and from extra-European places, as thus defined, is that the experience fully confirms what has often been suggested in these Reports, as to the tendency for emigration, after a short period of increase, to decline, along with a simultaneous increase of immigration, so that the decline in what is called "net" emigration, that is, the excess of emigrants over immigrants is even greater than the decline in gross emigration. The experience, so far, is again in correspondence with what has often been observed here as to the course of emigration,—first, a rise from a period of low emigration, coupled with a stationary or nearly stationary figure of immigration, so that the balance of net emigration is large; second, a continuance of the increase in the volume of emigration along with an increase in the volume of immigration, so that the balance of net emigration is either rather less or not much greater than in the earlier period when the gross emigration begins to increase, the change marking a turn of the tide in the emigration itself; third, a decline in the gross emigration, accompanied by a large and increasing return current of immigrants, so that the balance of net emigration becomes comparatively small; and, finally, a diminution of the figures of both emigration and immigration, leaving, however, a small balance of net emigration. The year 1889 belongs distinctly to the third stage. The volume of gross emigration reached a maximum point in 1887, which was also a year of maximum net emigration, owing to the comparatively small amount of immigration. In 1888, though gross emigration continued large, the net emigration was not so large as in the previous year,

 owing

owing to an increase of immigrants. Now, in 1889, gross emigration has farther declined, though it is still large, but the balance of net emigration is smaller owing to the large increase of immigration. According to the usual rules, a period of minimum emigration and immigration, with a small balance of net emigration, must again be approaching.

The figures as to emigration itself in 1889, as compared with the previous two years, are shown in the following short Table :—

Emigration in 1887, 1888, *and* 1889.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
Number of emigrants in 1889 - - - - - -	342,641	253,795
„ „ 1888 - - - - - -	398,494	279,928
„ „ 1887 - - - - - -	396,494	281,487

The decline from 1888 in the total emigration, foreigners included, is from 398,000 to 342,000, or 56,000 in all, a very considerable decline, and the decline in the gross emigration of British and Irish origin only is from 280,000 to 254,000, or 26,000, which is not quite so great either in amount or in proportion, as when the larger figures, including foreigners, are dealt with, but is also a considerable decline. It has also to be considered that the real change in the movement of foreigners is not completely shown in these returns, the amount of Continental emigration to distant places passing through the United Kingdom, apparently changing from year to year from various causes, without any close correspondence with the total amount of that emigration itself, which may reach its destination by more direct routes. In any case the decline in British and Irish emigration with which we are here directly concerned is considerable.

It is thus true, as above stated, that the second stage in the cycle of emigration as above described, as far as gross emigration is concerned, has been passed. The third stage has been reached, in which the figures from being stationary or nearly so, at a high level, have begun to decline.

In proportion to population the emigration thus recorded is still high, being 0·67 per cent. as compared with 0·63 in 1886, 0·76 in 1887, and 0·75 in 1888, and with an average of 0·73 in 1881–85. Since 1881 in short, gross emigration, with various fluctuations according to the cycle above explained, has been at a high level. In the five years 1876–80 the proportion was only 0·42 per cent., and in the ten years 1871–80 it was still no higher than 0·51 per cent.

As has been explained in previous Reports, many of these emigrants are only emigrants so called, the numbers including tourists and travellers of every kind, even among steerage passengers. It is to be noted, moreover, that in 1889 there was a considerable increase of the cabin passengers as compared with 1888, following an increase in 1888 upon 1887. The numbers in 1889 were no fewer than 77,000 (*see* Table I. appended), as compared with 66,000 the year before, and 61,000 in 1887, and with a total of about 44,000 only ten years ago. There can be no doubt, upon these figures, that the decline in the number of emigrants for permanent settlement in foreign countries was even greater in 1889, as compared with previous years, than appears on the surface, the facts as to the increased proportion of cabin passengers in the total outward movement of passengers, which require to be noted, confirming other indications of the diminution of real emigration.

It has again to be noticed, as has been noticed for several years, that last year there was a certain small amount of emigration from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe, *viâ* the Continental ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam,

Amsterdam, and Havre. Particulars are given in the subjoined note as in former Reports, with comparative figures for previous years.* Additional particulars are also given in Table VI. with the hope that in the course of time, if these particulars can be continued, to include this indirect emigration in the general account. For the present the amount of this emigration is too small to affect the general results or the conclusions drawn from them, and it is considered sufficient merely to note the facts.

Coming next to the figures as to immigration, the following short table shows the leading facts for 1889, as compared with the two previous years:—

Immigration in 1887, 1888, *and* 1889.

	Total, including Foreigners.	Immigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
Number of immigrants in 1889 - - - - - -	147,398	103,070
„ „ 1888 - - - - - -	128,879	94,133
„ „ 1887 - - - - - -	119,013	85,475

The sharpness of the contrast between these figures and those of gross emigration is manifest. While gross emigration has declined, as we have seen, by a sum of 26,000 for persons of British and Irish origin only, immigration shows an increase from 94,000 to 103,000, or 9,000 in all, making a difference of 35,000, as will be seen, in the balance of net emigration.

Thus as regards immigration, there is no doubt that the third stage of the cycle above described has been reached, as it has been reached for gross emigration itself. The increase in immigration of British and Irish persons only in 1889, as compared with 1886, is from 80,000 to 103,000, or 23,000 in all, while the gross emigration after being higher in the interval, especially if allowance is made for the large increase of cabin passengers, is very little more than in 1886. The balance of net emigration is thus what it was in 1886, or nearly so; but it is a falling and not a rising figure, while immigration itself is large.

The

* Emigration from the United Kingdom in 1889 *viâ* Continental Ports.

Nationality.	Adults.				Children under 12 Years of Age and Infants.		Total.	
	Married.		Single.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ritish and Irish - - -	369	295	1,061	209	171	211	1,601	715
Foreigners - - - -	154	93	262	79	70	84	486	256
Total - - -	523	388	1,323	288	241	295	2,087	971
Corresponding Figures for 1888:								
British and Irish - - -	*414*	*235*	*630*	*237*	*153*	*189*	*1,197*	*661*
Foreigners - - - -	*281*	*215*	*433*	*179*	*66*	*101*	*780*	*495*
Total - - -	*695*	*450*	*1,063*	*416*	*219*	*290*	*1,977*	*1,156*

The facts are brought to a point in the following short table relating to net emigration :—

Excess of Emigrants.

	Total Number of Passengers.	Passengers of British and Irish Origin only.
Number of Emigrants in 1889	342,641	253,795
„ Immigrants „	147,398	103,070
Excess of Emigrants in 1889	195,243	150,725
Corresponding excess in 1888	269,615	185,795
„ „ 1887	277,481	196,012

Thus, net emigration of British and Irish persons only has declined in 1889 from 186,000 in 1888 and 196,000 in 1887 to 151,000 only, partly from a decline in gross emigration which only showed itself in 1889, and partly from an increase in the return current of immigrants which appeared as early as 1887 itself. Thus, an increase of immigration which appears in the second part of the cycle, along with an increase or maximum figure for emigration itself, is followed in the third part of the cycle by an increase or high figure for immigration along with a decline in the gross emigration. The third part of the cycle having thus been entered upon, we should expect in the usual course a further decline of net emigration, accompanied first by a high figure of immigration, if not, by a further actual increase in that movement, to be followed, as already stated, by a minimum figure for both emigration and immigration, with a small balance of net emigration. The observation here made is not put forward as a "law," but the uniformity of the cycle for many years past has been so marked, and it has, in fact, been so easy in these Reports to anticipate from different signs what the course of the currents of emigration and immigration was going to be, that we must watch with some interest whether in the next year or two the observation will still hold good.

Assuming the observations to be likely to hold good, it is impossible not to connect it with other facts as to the course of trade, on which observation has been made in these Reports from time to time. Gross and net emigration, it has been found, are usually greatest in the earlier stages of a trade revival in this country, corresponding to an improvement of trade in the United States and other new countries to which emigrants chiefly resort. The decline of emigration comes with the farther advance of the trade revival, and continues into the following period of depression which inevitably succeeds the period of prosperity. If then the decline of net emigration is likely to continue, then we must also hold that the present period of prosperity in trade is about the maximum, and that the tide may be about to turn. The facts as to emigration and immigration should accordingly be watched with care during the current year and the next. Whether the general observations here made are confirmed by subsequent events or not, similar observations in past times have been sufficiently confirmed by the event to make them deserving of attention. To those who watch economic events carefully, there are perhaps other indications that the present tide of prosperity may be about to turn, but it is only proper to notice here the significant indications of the currents of emigration and immigration.

It has already been noticed upon the figures of gross emigration that its proportion to the population in recent years, allowing for the usual fluctuations, has generally been high, and at any rate a good deal higher than in the decade immediately

immediately preceding. The same conclusion may be stated as to "net" emigration. According to Table No. 22 appended, it will be seen that while in the minimum period of emigration, 1876-79, the proportion of net emigration to the population of the United Kingdom was as low as 0·11, 0·09, 0·17, and 0·37 per cent. in these four years in their order, yet in the next minimum period, 1884-86, the proportions were as high as 0·42, 0·34, and 0·42 per cent., only a very partial decline from the high figures of 1882 and 1883, which were years of remarkably high emigration. It is evident, however, that the high proportion of emigration in 1881-89, was more marked in the earlier half of the period than in the latter. In 1887 and 1888 the highest years of emigration since the minimum of 1884-86 was passed, the proportion of net emigration to the total population only rose to 0·53 and 0·50 per cent. as compared with 0·54, 0·64, and 0·69 per cent. in 1881-83, and already in 1889 there is a decline to 0·40 per cent., about the minimum of 1884-86. It remains to be seen how far this decline will proceed. Much will no doubt depend on the state of trade in the United States and other new countries. It would not be suprising, however, looking at the direction of the currents for several years, if the decline should in the next year or two be to a minimum approaching somewhat closely the minimum of 1876-79.

The other Tables appended, relating to the proportions of the different nationalities in the United Kingdom in the emigration, and the proportions in which they proceed to different destinations, and to other points, such as sex, age, and condition, are in the usual form, and call for little remark. There is no great change to note. The proportions of English and Scotch in the total emigration in 1889 are a little changed from the immediately preceding years, the English percentage rising to 64, and the Scotch percentage, after having risen from 10 to 13 in the few years preceding, again falling back to 10. The Irish proportion remains, as in 1888, at about 26 per cent., some time having now elapsed since that proportion was as high as 40 per cent. The United States continues to be the principal destination of emigrants, the proportion, however, having slightly fallen during the year, viz., from 70 to 67 per cent.; the proportion to British North America has also lost the slight increase it gained in 1888, and remains about 11 per cent., while Australasia also remains stationary. The only significant change here is in the proportion to "all other places," the numbers having risen from 17,962 in 1888 to 28,461 in 1889, this last total being the highest to "all other places" yet recorded. This is always a fluctuating figure, but in the present case the increase in recent years appears to be of a steadier and more permanent kind than has been noticed before, though how long it will continue remains to be seen. It is mainly an increase of emigration to the South African Colonies, the numbers proceeding to that destination last year, exclusive of foreigners, &c., being 14,000. There is also an increasing emigration to South America, the numbers proceeding thither last year, exclusive of foreigners, &c., being 7,400. This change in the current of emigration appears not unlikely to grow to importance in the next few years.

In former Reports a Table has been included showing the number of emigrants from British ports rejected by the United States authorities, and sent back to the United Kingdom on the ground that they were likely to become a public charge. The following is a continuation of this Table, which now includes four years' figures:—

TABLE showing the TOTAL NUMBER of EMIGRANTS who were Rejected by the UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES and sent back to the UNITED KINGDOM during the Years 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889, on the ground that they were likely to become a public charge.

[From Returns supplied by Shipowners.]

NATIONALITY.	Adults.		Children and Infants.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			1886.				
British and Irish	27	43	4	5	31	48	79
Foreigners	37	29	15	10	52	39	91
TOTAL	64	72	19	15	83	87	170
			1887.				
British and Irish	32	29	9	10	41	39	80
Foreigners	5	7	3	3	8	10	18
TOTAL	37	36	12	13	49	49	98
			1888.				
British and Irish	36	39	8	5	44	44	88
Foreigners	7	7	1	--	8	7	15
TOTAL	43	46	9	5	52	51	103
			1889.				
British and Irish	45	38	8	8	53	46	99
Foreigners	22	14	4	3	26	17	43
TOTAL	67	52	12	11	79	63	142

The numbers rejected, it will be observed, are still very few. The figures, it will be understood, are not those of the total rejections by United States authorities, but only their rejections of passengers from ports of the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, I have again to call attention to the Memorandum at the end of the Tables dealing with the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and Continental ports. The Memorandum explains itself. The data are of course of an entirely different character from those dealt with in the present Report; but it is hoped that some idea of what is going on as regards the subject investigated by the recent Committee on the Emigration and Immigration of Foreigners is supplied by it, and that more complete information will be given in future years.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Giffen.*

Commercial Department, Board of Trade,
March 1890.

TABLES

SHOWING THE

AMOUNT AND PARTICULARS

OF

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

IN THE YEAR 1889,

WITH

SIMILAR TABLES AS TO IMMIGRATION,

AND

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EMIGRATION IN 1889.

I.—An Account of the Numbers, Nationalities, and Destinations of Passengers leaving the *United Kingdom* for Places out of *Europe* in 1889, in Vessels under the Passengers Acts; including also Passengers for Places out of *Europe* in Vessels not under the Acts, as far as the same have been recorded;* with Addendum showing the Numbers of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

NATIONALITY.	To United States.*	To British North America.	To Australasia.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To all other Places.	Total, 1889.*	Total, 1888.
English - - -	93,307	22,417	23,103	12,775	11,916	163,518	*170,822*
Scotch - - -	17,567	3,649	2,374	979	785	25,354	*35,873*
Irish - - -	57,897	2,203	2,817	130	1,876	64,923	*73,233*
Total British and Irish -	168,771	28,269	28,294	13,884	14,577	253,795	*279,928*
Foreigners - - -	69,792	9,787	540	1,758	1,589	83,466	*113,230*
Not distinguished - -	1,832	—	—	29	3,519	5,380	*5,336*
Grand Total - -	240,395	38,056	28,834	15,671	19,685	342,641	*398,494*

Statement of Numbers of Cabin and Steerage Passengers.

Port of Departure.	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
Liverpool - - - - - - -	37,988	159,867	197,855
London - - - - - - - -	17,029	21,726	38,755
Plymouth and Dartmouth - - - -	1,433	3,508	4,941
Southampton - - - - - - -	14,373	5,243	19,616
Glasgow and Greenock - - - -	4,211	23,812	28,023
Belfast - - - - - - - -	789	2,201	2,990
Queenstown - - - - - - -	316	37,506	37,822
Londonderry - - - - - - -	529	9,858	10,387
Galway - - - - - - - -	—	1,309	1,309
All other Ports - - - - - -	429	514	943
Total - - -	77,097	265,544	342,641

* For number of Emigrants proceeding from the United Kingdom to the United States, *viâ* Continental Ports, *see* Note, page 6, and Table VI., page 18.

II.—Account of the Numbers of Passengers, as in the preceding Table, showing the Principal Ports of the *United Kingdom* from which they Embarked in 1889, with their Principal Places of Destination.

NAME OF PORT.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To East Indies.	To British West Indies.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To Central and South America.	To all other Places.	Total.
English Ports:									
Liverpool	162,548	30,254	4	1,765	63	29	1,722	1,470	197,855
London	1,328	972	24,677	3,093	205	6,964	89	1,436	38,755
Plymouth and Dartmouth	–	–	3,283	6	15	1,483	–	154	4,941
Southampton	4,100	–	576	338	1,500	7,195	5,107	800	19,616
Other Ports in England	257	569	–	30	–	–	35	1	892
Total from Ports in England	168,233	31,795	28,540	5,232	1,783	15,671	6,944	3,861	262,059
Scotch Ports:									
Glasgow and Greenock	23,264	4,127	294	15	77	–	244	2	28,023
Other Ports in Scotland	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
Total from Ports in Scotland	23,315	4,127	294	15	77	–	244	2	28,074
Irish Ports:									
Belfast	2,822	168	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,990
Queenstown	36,087	203	–	–	–	–	1,527	–	37,822
Londonderry	8,629	1,758	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,387
Galway	1,309	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,309
Total from Ports in Ireland	48,847	2,134	–	–	–	–	1,527	–	52,508
GRAND TOTAL	240,395	38,056	28,834	5,247	1,860	15,671	8,715	3,863	342,641

III.—Account of the Number of Passengers of each Sex, as in the First Table, distinguishing the Nationalities, and the Countries to which they Emigrated in 1889.

NATIONALITY AND SEX.	To United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To East Indies.	To British West Indies.	To Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	To Central and South America.	To all other Places.	Total.
ENGLISH:									
Males	57,841	14,399	13,745	1,865	826	9,713	3,598	1,24	103,231
Females	35,466	8,018	9,358	1,330	607	3,062	1,684	762	60,287
Total	93,307	22,417	23,103	3,195	1,433	12,775	5,282	2,006	163,518
SCOTCH:									
Males	10,174	2,157	1,383	90	90	759	267	116	15,036
Females	7,393	1,492	991	60	16	220	79	67	10,318
Total	17,567	3,649	2,374	150	106	979	346	183	25,354
IRISH:									
Males	28,691	1,348	1,517	16	13	96	1,060	13	32,763
Females	29,206	855	1,300	22	6	34	729	8	32,160
Total	57,897	2,203	2,817	38	19	130	1,793	21	64,923
TOTAL BRITISH AND IRISH:									
Males	96,706	17,904	16,645	1,971	929	10,568	4,934	1,373	151,030
Females	72,065	10,365	11,649	1,412	629	3,316	2,492	837	102,765
Total	168,771	28,269	28,294	3,383	1,558	13,884	7,426	2,210	253,795
Foreigners:									
Males	43,508	6,240	350	57	149	1,257	764	133	52,458
Females	26,284	3,547	190	42	90	501	304	50	31,008
Total	69,792	9,787	540	99	239	1,758	1,068	183	83,466
Nationality not Distinguished:									
Males	1,087	–	–	989	42	23	181	1,145	3,467
Females	745	–	–	776	21	6	40	325	1,913
Total	1,832	–	–	1,765	63	29	221	1,470	5,380
TOTAL:									
Males	141,301	24,144	16,995	3,017	1,120	11,848	5,879	2,651	206,955
Females	99,094	13,912	11,839	2,230	740	3,823	2,836	1,212	135,686
GRAND TOTAL	240,395	38,056	28,834	5,247	1,860	15,671	8,715	3,863	342,641

IV.—An Account in Detail of the Number and Destination of Passengers leaving the of each Sex, and the Conjugal Conditions of the Adults; these Particulars being stated for Foreigners and other Persons whose Nationality has not been distinguished separately.

Description of Emigrant.	Destination. United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	East Indies.	British West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	Central and South America.	All other Places.	Total.
ENGLISH:									
Adults:									
Married - Males	11,505	2,853	2,710	551	496	2,217	1,356	425	22,113
Married - Females	14,230	2,828	3,557	633	278	1,353	708	323	23,910
Single - Males	38,186	9,303	9,044	1,146	234	6,863	1,805	726	67,307
Single - Females	14,291	3,230	4,096	550	221	1,116	560	345	24,409
Total Adults	78,212	18,214	19,407	2,880	1,229	11,549	4,429	1,819	137,739
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Males	8,150	2,243	1,991	168	96	633	437	93	13,811
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Females	6,945	1,960	1,705	147	108	593	416	94	11,968
Total English	93,307	22,417	23,103	3,195	1,433	12,775	5,282	2,000	163,518
SCOTCH:									
Adults:									
Married - Males	1,251	293	259	41	30	217	70	47	2,208
Married - Females	2,752	487	328	29	8	83	34	23	3,744
Single - Males	7,085	1,377	899	41	55	500	172	61	10,190
Single - Females	2,935	522	464	27	6	87	22	38	4,101
Total Adults	14,023	2,679	1,950	138	99	887	298	169	20,243
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Males	1,838	487	225	8	5	42	25	8	2,638
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Females	1,706	483	199	4	2	50	23	6	2,473
Total Scotch	17,567	3,649	2,374	150	106	979	346	183	25,354
IRISH:									
Adults:									
Married - Males	1,886	173	129	3	9	26	268	5	2,499
Married - Females	3,237	247	157	9	4	18	263	5	3,940
Single - Males	23,947	1,015	1,274	13	2	56	516	7	26,830
Single - Females	23,008	443	1,053	10	–	8	190	3	24,715
Total Adults	52,078	1,878	2,613	35	15	108	1,237	20	57,984
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Males	2,858	160	114	–	2	14	285	1	3,434
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Females	2,961	165	90	3	2	8	276	–	3,505
Total Irish	57,897	2,203	2,817	38	19	130	1,798	21	64,923
TOTAL BRITISH AND IRISH:									
Adults:									
Married - Males	14,642	3,319	3,098	595	535	2,460	1,694	477	26,820
Married - Females	20,219	3,562	4,042	671	290	1,454	1,005	351	31,594
Single - Males	69,218	11,695	11,217	1,200	291	7,419	2,493	794	104,327
Single - Females	40,234	4,195	5,613	587	227	1,211	772	386	53,225
Total Adults	144,313	22,771	23,970	3,053	1,343	12,544	5,964	2,008	215,966
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Males	12,846	2,890	2,330	176	103	689	747	102	19,883
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - Females	11,612	2,608	1,994	154	112	652	715	100	17,946
TOTAL BRITISH AND IRISH	168,771	28,269	28,294	3,383	1,558	13,884	7,426	2,210	253,795

United Kingdom in 1889, as in the First Table, showing the Numbers of ADULTS and CHILDREN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, and IRISH PASSENGERS separately, and in the Aggregate, and also for

DESCRIPTION OF EMIGRANT.	DESTINATION. United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	East Indies.	British West Indies.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	Central and South America.	All other Places.	TOTAL.
FOREIGNERS:									
Adults:									
Married - - - Males -	5,704	943	64	18	120	342	500	64	7,755
Married - - - Females	7,149	1,164	77	11	40	196	145	24	8,806
Single - - - Males -	31,449	3,995	223	34	18	832	221	61	36,833
Single - - - Females	14,242	1,312	70	29	36	231	111	23	16,054
TOTAL ADULTS - - -	58,544	7,414	434	92	214	1,601	977	172	69,448
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - - - Males -	6,355	1,302	63	5	11	83	43	8	7,870
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - - - Females	4,893	1,071	43	2	14	74	48	3	6,148
TOTAL FOREIGNERS - - -	69,792	9,787	540	99	239	1,758	1,068	183	83,466
NATIONALITY NOT DISTINGUISHED:									
Adults:									
Married - - - Males -	222	–	–	242	6	10	17	388	885
Married - - - Females	362	–	–	337	8	3	18	159	887
Single - - - Males -	820	–	–	646	33	13	158	709	2,379
Single - - - Females	347	–	–	338	10	2	14	126	837
TOTAL ADULTS - - -	1,751	–	–	1,563	57	28	207	1,382	4,988
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - - - Males -	45	–	–	101	3	–	6	48	203
Children from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - - - Females	36	–	–	101	3	1	8	40	189
TOTAL NATIONALITY NOT DISTINGUISHED - -	1,832	–	–	1,765	63	29	221	1,470	5,380
TOTAL:									
ADULTS:									
Married - - - Males -	20,568	4,262	3,102	855	661	2,812	2,211	929	35,460
Married - - - Females	27,730	4,726	4,119	1,019	338	1,653	1,168	534	41,287
Single - - - Males -	101,487	15,690	11,440	1,880	342	8,264	2,872	1,564	143,539
Single - - - Females	54,823	5,507	5,683	954	273	1,414	897	535	70,116
TOTAL ADULTS - - -	204,608	30,185	24,404	4,708	1,614	14,173	7,148	3,562	290,402
CHILDREN from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - - Males -	19,246	4,192	2,393	282	117	772	796	158	27,956
CHILDREN from 1 to 12 years, and Infants - - Females	16,541	3,679	2,037	257	129	726	771	143	24,283
GRAND TOTAL - - -	240,395	38,056	28,834	5,247	1,860	15,671	8,715	3,863	342,641

OCCUPATION OF EMIGRANTS. - - - - - -

V.—Statement of Occupations and General Destination of Adult Passengers of

Note.—According to the Passengers Acts, all persons of

OCCUPATION.	BRITISH AND IRISH ORIGIN.					FOREIGNERS.				
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
ADULT MALES:										
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	12,121	1,054	2,486	133	15,794	258	192	50	5	505
Bakers, Confectioners, &c. -	248	9	171	19	447	68	–	2	4	74
Blacksmiths and Farriers -	127	25	36	43	231	4	–	–	–	4
Boot and Shoe Makers - -	142	15	54	12	223	61	–	–	5	66
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	29	1	11	5	46	3	–	–	1	4
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	31	1	13	–	45	–	–	–	–	–
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,342	44	120	210	1,716	203	–	2	13	218
Builders - - - -	40	2	33	15	90	1	–	–	1	2
Butchers, Poulterers, &c. -	255	9	73	14	351	49	–	–	1	50
Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.	33	5	16	9	63	–	–	–	1	1
Carpenters and Joiners - -	1,156	131	225	307	1,819	140	3	–	20	163
Clerks and Agents - - -	1,756	166	589	314	2,825	79	–	10	38	127
Clock and Watch Makers and Jewellers.	57	1	29	13	100	14	–	2	3	19
Coachmakers and Trimmers -	19	1	7	21	48	–	–	–	–	–
Coopers - - - - -	8	13	5	4	30	2	–	–	–	2
Domestic Servants - - -	354	26	78	101	559	33	5	1	18	57
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c. -	79	9	18	54	160	1	–	1	–	2
Engineers - - - - -	444	14	129	346	933	165	–	1	9	175
Farmers and Graziers - -	3,267	1,418	937	209	5,831	1,408	468	11	22	1,909
Founders, Iron and Brass, Moulders, &c.	58	10	10	4	82	1	–	–	–	1
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	4,970	2,250	1,734	3,966	12,920	1,459	1	13	260	1,733
Labourers, General - -	28,344	6,286	1,683	853	37,166	21,096	3,820	41	67	25,024
Mechanics - - - - -	6,735	1,750	150	211	8,846	6,479	99	5	15	6,598
Millers, Maltsters, &c. - -	62	8	15	4	89	79	–	–	2	81
Miners and Quarrymen - -	1,500	27	302	4,001	5,830	758	189	1	254	1,202
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers.	659	15	125	171	970	402	–	1	3	406
Printers - - - - -	164	4	73	45	286	7	–	3	6	16
Railway Servants - - -	34	5	29	38	106	1	–	–	–	1
Saddlers and Harness Makers -	19	1	10	1	31	3	–	–	–	3
Sawyers - - - - -	13	5	5	2	25	–	–	–	–	–
Seamen - - - - -	271	61	35	88	455	60	–	3	10	73
Shipwrights - - -	9	3	2	2	16	–	–	–	1	1
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	860	70	318	146	1,394	567	4	4	144	719
Smiths, General - - -	119	2	20	12	153	130	–	–	1	131
Spinners and Weavers - -	438	3	54	7	502	20	–	–	–	20
Tailors - - - - - -	381	19	53	31	484	250	–	2	10	262
Tanners and Curriers - -	13	–	7	3	23	–	–	–	–	–
Turners (Wood) - - -	25	–	8	10	43	–	–	–	1	1
Wheelwrights and Millwrights	15	1	11	15	42	–	–	–	–	–
Army and Navy:—Officers -	–	19	41	373	433	–	–	1	7	8
„ „ Men -	4	9	8	27	48	–	–	–	–	–
Other Trades and Professions -	706	60	258	315	1,339	55	5	11	56	127
Males:—Occupation not stated.	16,953	1,462	4,334	5,804	28,553	3,297	152	122	1,232	4,803
ADULT FEMALES:										
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	18,195	1,540	2,280	606	22,621	4,628	1,059	24	95	5,806
Gentlewomen and Governesses	60	7	43	46	156	5	–	1	4	10
Milliners, Dressmakers, Needlewomen, &c.	914	2	82	22	1,020	58	–	–	3	61
Shopwomen - - - -	45	1	10	4	60	13	–	–	1	14
Spinners and Weavers - -	506	14	2	1	523	3	–	–	–	3
Other Trades and Professions -	209	9	50	71	339	5	–	3	67	75
Females:—Occupation not stated.	40,524	6,184	7,188	6,204	60,100	16,679	1,417	119	676	18,891
Total Adults - - -	144,313	22,771	23,970	24,912	215,966	58,544	7,414	434	3,056	69,448

OCCUPATION OF EMIGRANTS.

each Sex leaving the *United Kingdom* in 1889, as in the First Table, so far as can be ascertained.
12 years of age and upwards are considered as Adults.

NATIONALITY NOT DISTINGUISHED.					TOTAL.					OCCUPATION.
United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	TOTAL.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	TOTAL.	
										ADULT MALES:
–	–	–	–	–	12,379	1,246	2,536	138	16,299	Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	316	9	173	23	521	Bakers, Confectioners, &c.
–	–	–	1	1	131	25	36	44	236	Blacksmiths and Farriers.
–	–	–	–	–	203	15	54	17	289	Boot and Shoe Makers.
–	–	–	–	–	32	1	11	6	50	Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	31	1	13	–	45	Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	1,545	44	122	223	1,934	Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	41	2	33	16	92	Builders.
–	–	–	–	–	304	9	73	15	401	Butchers, Poulterers, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	33	5	13	10	64	Cabinet-makers and Upholsterers.
–	–	–	1	1	1,296	134	225	328	1,983	Carpenters and Joiners.
–	–	–	203	203	1,835	166	599	555	3,155	Clerks and Agents.
–	–	–	–	–	71	1	31	16	119	Clock and Watch Makers and Jewellers.
–	–	–	–	–	19	1	7	21	48	Coachmakers and Trimmers.
–	–	–	–	–	10	13	5	4	32	Coopers.
4	–	–	11	15	391	31	79	130	631	Domestic Servants.
–	–	–	1	1	80	9	19	55	163	Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.
–	–	–	16	16	609	14	130	371	1,124	Engineers.
–	–	–	1	1	4,675	1,886	948	232	7,741	Farmers and Graziers.
–	–	–	–	–	59	10	10	4	83	Founders, Iron and Brass, Moulders, &c.
11	–	–	367	478	6,540	2,251	1,747	4,593	15,131	Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.
–	–	–	2	2	49,440	10,106	1,724	922	62,192	Labourers, General.
–	–	–	23	23	13,214	1,849	155	249	15,467	Mechanics.
–	–	–	–	–	141	8	15	6	170	Millers, Maltsters, &c.
–	–	–	13	13	2,258	216	303	4,268	7,045	Miners and Quarrymen.
–	–	–	–	–	1,061	15	126	174	1,376	Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers.
–	–	–	–	–	171	4	76	51	302	Printers.
–	–	–	–	–	35	5	29	38	107	Railway Servants.
–	–	–	–	–	22	1	10	1	34	Saddlers and Harness Makers.
–	–	–	–	–	13	5	5	2	25	Sawyers.
–	–	–	1	1	331	61	38	99	529	Seamen.
–	–	–	–	–	9	3	2	3	17	Shipwrights.
–	–	–	6	6	1,427	74	322	296	2,119	Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	249	2	20	13	284	Smiths, General.
–	–	–	–	–	458	3	54	7	522	Spinners and Weavers.
–	–	–	–	–	631	19	55	41	746	Tailors.
–	–	–	–	–	13	–	7	3	23	Tanners and Curriers.
–	–	–	–	–	25	–	8	11	44	Turners (Wood).
–	–	–	–	–	15	1	11	15	42	Wheelwrights and Millwrights.
–	–	–	191	191	–	19	42	571	632	ARMY and NAVY :—Officers.
–	–	–	4	4	4	9	8	31	52	„ „ Men.
–	–	–	–	–	761	65	269	371	1,466	Other Trades and Professions.
927	–	–	1,381	2,308	21,177	1,614	4,456	8,417	35,664	MALES: — Occupation not stated.
										ADULT FEMALES:
47	–	–	91	138	22,870	2,509	2,304	792	28,565	Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.
4	–	–	2	6	69	7	44	52	172	Gentlewomen and Governesses.
–	–	–	–	–	972	2	82	25	1,081	Milliners, Dressmakers, Needlewomen, &c.
–	–	–	–	–	58	1	10	5	74	Shopwomen.
–	–	–	–	–	509	14	2	1	526	Spinners and Weavers.
7	–	–	12	19	221	9	53	150	433	Other Trades and Professions.
651	–	–	910	1,561	57,854	7,601	7,307	7,790	80,552	FEMALES: — Occupation not stated.
1,751	–	–	3,237	4,988	204,608	30,185	24,404	31,205	290,402	– – – TOTAL ADULTS.

VI.—Summary of Emigration from the *United Kingdom viâ* the Continental Ports, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Havre in 1889.

[These figures are not included in the General Tables of Emigration. *See* Report, p. 7.]

	Married.		Single.		Children.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
To United States.								
English	312	250	944	195	153	186	1,409	631
Scotch	9	6	11	3	1	3	21	12
Irish	3	2	9	3	2	3	14	8
Total British	324	258	964	201	156	192	1,444	651
Foreign	152	92	256	77	69	84	477	253
Total	476	350	1,220	278	225	276	1,921	904
To Australasia.								
English	21	24	26	6	10	17	57	47
Scotch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Irish	2	2	4	1	–	–	6	3
Total British	23	26	30	7	10	17	63	50
Foreign	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	23	26	30	7	10	17	63	50
To Central and South America.								
English	18	10	58	1	4	1	80	12
Scotch	3	1	7	–	1	1	11	2
Irish	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–
Total British	22	11	67	1	5	2	94	14
Foreign	2	1	6	2	1	–	9	3
Total	24	12	73	3	6	2	103	17
Total.								
English	351	284	1,028	202	167	204	1,546	690
Scotch	12	7	18	3	2	4	32	14
Irish	6	4	15	4	2	3	23	11
Total British	369	295	1,061	209	171	211	1,601	715
Foreign	154	93	262	79	70	84	486	256
Grand Total	523	388	1,323	288	241	295	2,087	971

DETENTION MONEY.

VII.—Statement of Sums of Money Recovered for Emigrants by the Emigration Officer during the Year 1889, under the 49th Section of the Passengers Act, 1855, without resort to Legal Proceedings.

Emigration Officers at	Amounts Recovered. £.	s.	d.
Liverpool	769	–	8
London	742	8	8
Glasgow	692	5	1
Londonderry	206	8	3
Queenstown	345	9	–
Total £.	2,755	11	8

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMMIGRATION IN 1889.

VIII.—Account of the Number of Persons that Arrived in this Country from Places out of *Europe*, so far as recorded, showing their Nationality and the Countries whence they came, in 1889.

Nationality.	Countries whence Arrived.					Total, 1889.	Total, 1888.
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other Places.		
British and Irish	71,392	8,642	10,438	4,869	7,729	103,070	*94,133*
Foreigners	40,301	385	199	836	1,401	43,122	*33,895*
Not distinguished	—	—	—	—	1,206	1,206	*851*
Total	111,693	9,027	10,637	5,705	10,336	147,398	*128,879*

IX.—Balance of Recorded Emigration and Immigration to and from the following Places in 1889.

Country of Emigration and Immigration.	A.—Comparing Total Emigration with Total Recorded Immigration.				B.—Comparing Emigration and Immigration of Persons of *British* and *Irish* Origin only.			
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of		Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of	
			Emigrants.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.	Immigrants
United States	240,395	111,693	128,702	—	168,771	71,392	97,379	—
British North America	38,056	9,027	29,029	—	28,269	8,642	19,627	—
Australasia	28,834	10,637	18,197	—	28,294	10,438	17,856	—
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	15,671	5,705	9,966	—	13,884	4,869	9,015	—
All other Places	19,685	10,336	9,349	—	14,577	7,729	6,848	—
Total	342,641	147,398	195,243	—	253,795	103,070	150,725	—

X.—Account showing the Sex and Nationality of the Immigrants that Arrived in this Country from Places out of *Europe* in 1889, and the Countries whence they came.

Description of Immigrants.	Countries whence Arrived.					Total.
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	Cape of Good Hope and Natal.	All other Places.	
British and Irish Origin:						
Adults - Males	41,533	4,997	5,762	2,691	4,171	59,154
Adults - Females	21,571	2,546	3,139	1,301	2,152	30,709
Children - Males	4,367	590	797	438	707	6,899
Children - Females	3,921	509	740	439	699	6,308
Total - Males	45,900	5,587	6,559	3,129	4,878	66,053
Total - Females	25,492	3,055	3,879	1,740	2,851	37,017
Total British and Irish	71,392	8,642	10,438	4,869	7,729	103,070
Foreigners:						
Adults - Males	25,184	280	136	518	837	26,955
Adults - Females	12,140	69	43	195	374	12,821
Children - Males	1,615	16	14	66	101	1,812
Children - Females	1,362	20	6	57	89	1,534
Total - Males	26,799	296	150	584	938	28,767
Total - Females	13,502	89	49	252	463	14,355
Total Foreigners	40,301	385	199	836	1,401	43,122
Nationality not Distinguished:						
Adults - Males	—	—	—	—	881	881
Adults - Females	—	—	—	—	227	227
Children - Males	—	—	—	—	59	59
Children - Females	—	—	—	—	39	39
Total - Males	—	—	—	—	940	940
Total - Females	—	—	—	—	266	266
Total Nationality not Distinguished	—	—	—	—	1,206	1,206
Total:						
Adults - Males	66,717	5,277	5,898	3,209	5,889	86,990
Adults - Females	33,711	2,615	3,182	1,496	2,753	43,757
Children - Males	5,982	606	811	504	867	8,770
Children - Females	5,283	529	746	496	827	7,881
Total - Males	72,699	5,883	6,709	3,713	6,756	95,760
Total - Females	38,994	3,144	3,928	1,992	3,580	51,638
GRAND TOTAL	111,693	9,027	10,637	5,705	10,336	147,398

COMPARATIVE TABLES, EMIGRATION.

XI.—General Statement of Emigration from the *United Kingdom* from 1815 to 1889, including British Subjects and Foreigners, with the Destinations of the Emigrants. [*Prior to* 1853 *the Nationalities were not distinguished, and this Table is divided into Two Periods, one before, the other after,* 1853, *so as to facilitate Comparison with the succeeding Table, which shows the Emigration of Persons of British and Irish Origin only.*]

YEAR OR PERIOD.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRALASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1815-1820 (inclusive) -	50,359	70,438	*	2,731	123,528
1821-1830 „ -	99,801	139,269	*6,417	1,805	247,292
1831-1840 „ -	308,247	322,485	67,882	4,536	703,150
1841-1850 „ -	1,094,556	429,044	127,124	34,168	1,684,892
1851 - - - -	267,357	42,605	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852 - - - -	244,261	32,873	87,881	3,749	368,764
Total, 1815-52 - (38 years.)	2,064,581	1,036,714	310,836	51,461	3,463,592
Total, 1853-60 - (8 years.)	983,625	159,807	397,389	41,654	1,582,475
Total, 1861-70 - (10 years.)	1,424,466	195,250	280,198	67,656	1,967,570
1871 - - - -	198,843	32,671	12,227	8,694	252,435
1872 - - - -	233,747	32,205	15,876	13,385	295,213
1873 - - - -	233,073	37,208	26,428	13,903	310,612
1874 - - - -	148,161	25,450	53,958	13,445	241,014
1875 - - - -	105,046	17,378	35,525	15,860	173,809
1876 - - - -	75,533	12,327	33,191	17,171	138,222
1877 - - - -	64,027	9,289	31,071	15,584	119,971
1878 - - - -	81,557	13,836	37,214	15,056	147,663
1879 - - - -	134,590	22,509	42,178	17,886	217,163
1880 - - - -	257,274	29,340	25,438	20,242	332,294
Total, 1871-80 - (10 years.)	1,531,851	232,213	313,106	151,226	2,228,396
1881 - - - -	307,973	34,561	24,093	25,887	392,514
1882 - - - -	295,539	53,475	38,604	25,670	413,288
1883 - - - -	252,226	53,566	73,017	18,348	397,157
1884 - - - -	203,519	37,043	45,944	17,395	303,901
1885 - - - -	184,470	22,928	40,689	16,298	264,385
1886 - - - -	238,386	30,121	44,055	18,239	330,801
1887 - - - -	296,901	44,406	35,198	19,989	396,494
1888 - - - -	293,087	49,107	31,725	24,575	398,494
1889 - - - -	240,395	38,056	28,834	35,356	342,641
Total, 1853-89 - (37 years.)	6,252,438	950,533	1,352,852	462,293	9,018,116
Grand Total, 1815-89 (75 years.)	8,317,019	1,987,247	1,663,688	513,754	12,481,708

* The Customs Returns do not record any Emigration to Australia during the years 1815 to 1824, inclusive; but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

XII.—Statement showing the Number and Percentage of Persons of British and Irish Origin only, who left the *United Kingdom* for the United States, British North America, Australasia, and all other Places, in each Year from 1853 to 1889, inclusive.

(Prior to 1853 the Nationalities were not given.)

YEARS.	UNITED STATES.		BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.		AUSTRALASIA.		ALL OTHER PLACES.		TOTAL.
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	
1853	190,952	69	31,779	11	54,818	20	580	–	278,129
1854	153,627	58	35,679	13	77,526	29	215	–	267,047
1855	86,239	57	16,110	11	47,284	32	390	–	150,023
1856	94,931	64	11,299	8	41,329	28	725	–	148,284
1857	105,516	58	16,803	9	57,858	32	874	1	181,051
1858	49,356	52	6,504	7	36,454	38	2,753	3	95,067
1859	57,096	59	2,469	3	28,604	29	8,924	9	97,093
1860	67,879	71	2,765	3	21,434	22	3,911	4	95,989
Total, 1853–60 (8 years.)	805,596	61	123,408	10	365,307	28	18,372	1	1,312,683
1861	38,160	58	3,953	6	20,597	32	2,487	4	65,197
1862	48,726	50	8,328	8	38,828	40	1,881	2	97,763
1863	130,528	68	9,665	5	50,157	26	2,514	1	192,864
1864	130,165	70	11,371	6	40,073	21	5,472	3	187,081
1865	118,463	68	14,424	8	36,683	21	5,321	3	174,891
1866	131,840	77	9,988	6	23,682	14	4,543	3	170,053
1867	126,051	80	12,160	8	14,023	9	4,748	3	156,982
1868	108,490	78	12,332	9	12,332	9	5,033	4	138,187
1869	146,737	79	20,921	11	14,457	8	4,185	2	186,300
1870	153,466	76	27,168	13	16,526	8	5,351	3	202,511
Total, 1861–70 (10 years.)	1,132,626	72	130,310	8	267,358	17	41,535	3	1,571,829
1871	150,788	78	24,954	13	11,695	6	5,314	3	192,751
1872	161,782	77	24,382	12	15,248	7	9,082	4	210,494
1873	166,730	73	29,045	13	25,137	11	7,433	3	228,345
1874	113,774	58	20,728	10	52,581	27	10,189	5	197,272
1875	81,193	58	12,306	9	34,750	24	12,426	9	140,675
1876	54,554	50	9,335	9	32,196	29	13,384	12	109,469
1877	45,481	48	7,720	8	30,138	32	11,856	12	95,195
1878	54,694	49	10,652	9	36,479	32	11,077	10	112,902
1879	91,806	56	17,952	11	40,959	25	13,557	8	164,274
1880	166,570	73	20,902	9	24,184	11	15,886	7	227,542
Total, 1871–80 (10 years)	1,087,372	65	177,976	11	303,367	18	110,204	6	1,678,919
1881	176,104	73	23,912	10	22,682	9	20,304	8	243,002
1882	181,903	65	40,441	15	37,289	13	19,733	7	279,366
1883	191,573	60	44,185	14	71,264	22	13,096	4	320,118
1884	155,280	64	31,134	13	44,255	18	11,510	5	242,179
1885	137,687	66	19,838	10	39,395	19	10,724	5	207,644
1886	152,710	66	24,745	11	43,076	18	12,369	5	232,900
1887	201,526	72	32,025	11	34,183	12	13,753	5	281,487
1888	195,986	70	34,853	13	31,127	11	17,962	6	279,928
1889	168,771	67	28,269	11	28,294	11	28,461	11	253,795
Grand Total, 1853–89 (37 years.)	4,587,134	66	711,096	10	1,287,597	19	318,023	5	6,903,850

XIII.—Statement showing the Proportion to the Population of the Emigration from the *United Kingdom* of Persons of British and Irish Origin only, for each Year from 1853 to 1889, inclusive, with the Averages for each Quinquennial and Decennial Period.

*** This Table shows the Gross Emigration only, and is subject to the qualification that Recorded Immigration in recent Years is much larger than formerly.

Year or Quinquennial Period.	Estimated Population at Middle of each Year and Quinquennial or other Period.	Emigration of each Year, and Average Annual Emigration of Quinquennial or other Period.	Proportion of Emigration to Population. per Cent.
1853	27,542,588	278,129	1·01
1854	27,658,704	267,047	0·97
1855	27,821,730	150,023	0·54
Three Years, 1853–55	*27,674,341*	*231,733*	*0·84*
1856	28,011,034	148,284	0·53
1857	28,188,280	181,051	0·64
1858	28,389,770	95,067	0·33
1859	28,590,224	97,093	0·34
1860	28,778,411	95,989	0·33
Five Years, 1856–60	*28,391,544*	*123,497*	*0·43*
Eight Years, 1853–60	*28,122,593*	*164,085*	*0·58*
1861	28,977,133	65,197	0·22
1862	29,243,610	97,763	0·33
1863	29,470,969	192,864	0·65
1864	29,680,437	187,081	0·63
1865	29,925,177	174,891	0·58
Five Years, 1861–65	*29,459,465*	*143,559*	*0·48*
1866	30,147,755	170,053	0·56
1867	30,409,132	156,982	0·52
1868	30,689,977	138,187	0·45
1869	30,978,278	186,300	0·60
1870	31,256,535	202,511	0·65
Five Years, 1866–70	*30,696,335*	*170,807*	*0·56*
Ten Years, 1861–70	*30,077,900*	*157,183*	*0·52*
1871	31,555,694	192,751	0·61
1872	31,874,183	210,494	0·66
1873	32,177,550	228,345	0·71
1874	32,501,517	197,272	0·61
1875	32,838,758	140,675	0·43
Five Years, 1871–75	*32,189,540*	*193,907*	*0·60*
1876	33,199,994	109,469	0·33
1877	33,575,941	95,195	0·28
1878	33,943,773	112,902	0·33
1879	34,302,557	164,274	0·48
1880	34,622,930	227,542	0·66
Five Years, 1876–80	*33,929,039*	*141,876*	*0·42*
Ten Years, 1871–80	*33,059,290*	*167,892*	*0·51*
1881	34,952,204	243,002	0·70
1882	35,297,114	279,366	0·79
1883	35,611,770	320,118	0·90
1884	35,961,663	242,179	0·67
1885	36,331,119	207,644	0·57
Five Years, 1881–85	*35,630,774*	*258,462*	*0·73*
1886	36,709,477	232,900	0·63
1887	37,076,002	281,487	0·76
1888	37,440,505	279,928	0·75
1889	37,808,892	253,795	0·67

XIV.—Statement showing in Detail the Destinations of Persons who left the *United Kingdom* for Places out of *Europe* since the 1st January 1853, distinguishing English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreigners.

NATIONALITIES.	Annual Average, 1853–60. 8 Years.	Annual Average, 1861–70. 10 Years.	Annual Average, 1871–80. 10 Years.	Annual Average, 1881–85. 5 Years.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total for 37 Years, 1853–89.
To United States.									
Of British and Irish Origin:									
English	24,460	36,511	54,975	87,126	83,066	107,069	103,674	93,307	1,933,301
Scotch	4,383	7,667	8,807	15,713	16,786	25,373	26,006	17,567	364,098
Irish	71,856	69,084	44,955	65,670	52,858	69,084	66,306	57,897	2,289,735
Total of British and Irish Origin	100,699	113,262	108,737	168,509	152,710	201,526	195,986	168,771	4,587,134
Foreigners	12,059	22,837	41,886	79,493	85,676	92,994	95,390	69,792	1,485,018
Not distinguished	10,195	6,347	2,562	743	—	2,381	1,711	1,832	180,286
Total	122,953	142,446	153,185	248,744	238,386	296,901	293,087	240,395	6,252,438
To British North America.									
Of British and Irish Origin:									
English	3,791	6,589	12,638	22,241	18,886	24,611	26,711	22,417	426,427
Scotch	3,550	2,434	2,581	3,438	2,971	3,612	5,351	3,649	111,326
Irish	8,085	4,008	2,578	6,223	2,888	3,802	2,791	2,203	173,343
Total of British and Irish Origin	15,426	13,031	17,797	31,902	24,745	32,025	34,853	28,269	711,096
Foreigners	1,199	3,978	5,334	8,404	5,376	12,381	14,254	9,787	186,534
Not distinguished	3,351	2,516	89	9	—	—	—	—	52,903
Total	19,976	19,525	23,220	40,315	30,121	44,406	49,107	38,056	950,533
To Australasia.									
Of British and Irish Origin:									
English	27,311	14,211	20,035	29,919	33,764	25,085	24,743	23,103	817,237
Scotch	6,829	4,233	4,107	5,866	4,240	3,847	2,799	2,374	180,627
Irish	11,523	8,292	6,195	7,191	5,072	5,251	3,585	2,817	289,733
Total of British and Irish Origin	45,663	26,736	30,337	42,976	43,076	34,183	31,127	28,294	1,287,597
Foreigners	1,077	587	928	1,485	979	1,015	598	540	34,317
Not distinguished	2,934	697	46	8	—	—	—	—	30,938
Total	49,674	28,020	31,311	44,469	44,055	35,198	31,725	28,834	1,352,852
To all other Places.									
Of British and Irish Origin:									
English	1,241	3,405	9,408	12,739	10,585	11,456	15,694	24,691	262,173
Scotch	428	474	1,070	1,688	1,326	1,533	1,717	1,764	33,654
Irish	627	474	542	647	458	764	551	2,006	22,196
Total of British and Irish Origin	2,296	4,153	11,020	15,074	12,369	13,753	17,962	28,461	318,023
Foreigners	85	1,028	2,122	2,456	2,339	2,192	2,988	3,347	55,318
Not distinguished	2,826	1,584	1,980	3,190	3,531	4,054	3,625	3,548	88,952
Total	5,207	6,765	15,122	20,720	18,239	19,989	24,575	35,356	462,293
To all Places.									
Of British and Irish Origin:									
English	56,803	60,517	97,056	152,025	146,301	168,221	170,822	163,518	3,439,138
Scotch	15,191	14,808	16,565	26,705	25,323	34,365	35,873	25,354	689,705
Irish	92,091	81,858	54,270	79,731	61,276	78,901	73,233	64,923	2,775,007
Total of British and Irish Origin	164,085	157,183	167,891	258,461	232,900	281,487	279,928	253,795	6,903,850
Foreigners	14,419	28,431	50,270	91,837	94,370	108,572	113,230	83,466	1,761,187
Not distinguished	19,305	11,143	4,677	3,950	3,531	6,435	5,336	5,380	353,079
Total	197,809	196,757	222,838	354,248	330,801	396,494	398,494	342,641	9,018,116

XV.—Statement showing the Number of Persons of English, Scotch, and Irish Origin that left the *United Kingdom* for Places out of *Europe*, with the Proportion that the Number of each Nationality is of the Total of such Persons, in each of the Years from 1853 to 1889, inclusive.

Year or Period.	English.		Scotch.		Irish.		Total British and Irish.
	Number.	Per-centage of Total.	Number.	Per-centage of Total.	Number.	Per-centage of Total.	
1853	62,915	23	22,605	8	192,609	69	278,129
1854	90,966	34	25,872	10	150,209	56	267,047
1855	57,132	38	14,037	9	78,854	53	150,023
Total, 1853–55	211,013	30	62,514	9	421,672	61	695,199
1856	64,527	44	12,033	8	71,724	48	148,284
1857	78,560	43	16,253	9	86,238	48	181,051
1858	39,071	42	11,815	12	43,281	46	95,067
1859	33,930	35	10,182	10	52,981	55	97,093
1860	26,421	28	8,733	9	60,835	63	95,989
Total, 1856–60	243,409	39	59,016	10	315,059	51	617,484
1861	22,145	34	6,730	10	36,322	56	65,197
1862	35,487	36	12,596	13	49,680	51	97,763
1863	61,243	32	15,230	8	116,391	60	192,864
1864	56,618	30	15,035	8	115,428	62	187,081
1865	61,345	35	12,870	7	100,676	58	174,891
Total, 1861–65	236,838	33	62,461	9	418,497	58	717,796
1866	58,856	35	12,307	7	98,890	58	170,053
1867	55,494	35	12,866	8	88,622	57	156,982
1868	58,268	42	14,954	11	64,965	47	138,187
1869	90,416	49	22,559	12	73,325	39	186,300
1870	105,293	52	22,935	11	74,283	37	202,511
Total, 1866–70	368,327	43	85,621	10	400,085	47	854,033
1871	102,452	53	19,232	10	71,067	37	192,751
1872	118,190	56	19,541	9	72,763	35	210,494
1873	123,343	54	21,310	9	83,692	37	228,345
1874	116,490	59	20,286	10	60,496	31	197,272
1875	84,540	60	14,686	10	41,449	30	140,675
Total, 1871–75	545,015	56	95,055	10	329,467	34	969,537
1876	73,396	67	10,097	9	25,976	24	109,469
1877	63,711	67	8,653	9	22,831	24	95,195
1878	72,323	64	11,087	10	29,492	26	112,902
1879	104,275	64	18,703	11	41,296	25	164,274
1880	111,845	49	22,056	10	93,641	41	227,542
Total, 1876–80	425,550	60	70,596	10	213,236	30	709,382
1881	139,976	58	26,826	11	76,200	31	243,002
1882	162,992	58	32,242	12	84,132	30	279,366
1883	183,236	57	31,139	10	105,743	33	320,118
1884	147,660	61	21,953	9	72,566	30	242,179
1885	126,260	61	21,367	10	60,017	29	207,644
Total, 1881–85	760,124	59	133,527	10	398,658	31	1,292,309
1886	146,301	63	25,323	11	61,276	26	232,900
1887	168,221	60	34,365	12	78,901	28	281,487
1888	170,822	61	35,873	13	73,233	26	279,928
1889	163,518	64	25,354	10	64,923	26	253,795
Grand Total, 1853–89 (37 Years)	3,439,138	50	689,705	10	2,775,007	40	6,903,850

XVI.—STATEMENT, showing in DETAIL, for ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, and FOREIGN EMIGRANTS in each of the Years 1879 to 1889, the Number and Sex of Adult Emigrants, the Excess of Males over Females, and the Number of Children, compared with the Total Number of Emigrants.

NATIONALITIES.	Years.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Adults.			Children and Infants.	
			Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females.	Total Number.	Proportion of Children to Total Emigrants.
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Per Cent.*
ENGLISH	1879	104,275	59,007	26,662	32,345	18,606	17·8
	1880	111,845	59,150	31,018	28,132	21,677	19·4
	1881	139,976	74,227	37,424	36,803	28,325	20·2
	1882	162,992	84,170	45,418	38,752	33,404	20·5
	1883	183,236	92,762	51,866	40,896	38,608	21·1
	1884	147,660	76,577	42,839	33,738	28,244	19·1
	1885	126,260	67,345	36,733	30,612	22,182	17·6
	1886	146,301	78,756	41,495	37,261	26,050	17·8
	1887	166,221	89,275	46,902	42,373	32,044	19·0
	1888	170,822	91,173	48,563	42,610	31,086	18·2
	1889	163,518	89,420	48,319	41,101	25,779	15·8
SCOTCH	1879	18,703	9,865	4,724	5,141	4,114	22·0
	1880	22,056	11,047	6,051	4,996	4,958	22·5
	1881	26,826	13,814	7,038	6,776	5,974	22·3
	1882	32,242	16,316	8,614	7,702	7,312	22·7
	1883	31,139	14,516	8,822	5,774	7,721	24·8
	1884	21,953	10,561	6,341	4,220	5,051	23·0
	1885	21,367	10,707	6,148	4,559	4,512	21·1
	1886	25,323	12,809	7,305	5,504	5,209	20·6
	1887	34,365	17,766	9,288	8,478	7,311	21·3
	1888	35,873	18,143	9,841	8,302	7,889	22·0
	1889	25,354	12,398	7,845	4,553	5,111	20·2
IRISH	1879	41,296	18,929	17,046	1,883	5,321	12·9
	1880	93,641	42,316	39,368	2,948	11,957	12·8
	1881	76,200	34,627	31,698	2,929	9,875	13·0
	1882	84,132	38,757	34,126	4,631	11,249	13·4
	1883	105,743	43,636	43,020	616	19,087	18·1
	1884	72,566	30,640	30,819	*179	11,107	15·3
	1885	60,017	26,169	26,631	*462	7,217	12·0
	1886	61,276	27,423	26,999	424	6,854	11·2
	1887	78,901	36,757	33,663	3,094	8,481	10·7
	1888	73,233	33,813	31,515	2,298	7,905	10·8
	1889	64,923	20,329	28,655	674	6,939	10·7
TOTAL OF BRITISH AND IRISH ORIGIN	1879	164,274	87,801	48,432	39,369	28,041	17·1
	1880	227,542	112,513	76,437	36,076	38,592	17·0
	1881	243,002	122,668	76,160	46,508	44,174	18·2
	1882	279,366	139,243	88,158	51,085	51,965	18·6
	1883	320,118	150,994	103,708	47,286	65,416	20·4
	1884	242,179	117,778	79,999	37,779	44,402	18·3
	1885	207,644	104,221	69,512	34,709	33,911	16·3
	1886	232,900	118,988	75,799	43,189	38,113	16·4
	1887	281,487	143,798	89,853	53,945	47,836	17·0
	1888	279,928	143,129	89,919	53,210	46,880	16·7
	1889	253,795	131,147	84,819	46,328	37,829	14·9
FOREIGNERS	1879	49,480	29,320	11,378	17,942	8,782	17·7
	1880	100,369	56,608	23,732	32,936	19,969	19·9
	1881	144,381	78,240	33,637	44,603	32,504	22·5
	1882	130,029	72,384	30,832	41,552	26,813	20·6
	1883	73,260	38,805	19,167	19,638	15,288	20·9
	1884	57,733	31,730	14,969	16,761	11,034	19·1
	1885	53,783	28,725	15,067	13,658	9,991	18·6
	1886	94,370	53,008	25,562	27,446	15,800	16·7
	1887	108,572	63,304	28,660	34,644	16,608	15·8
	1888	113,230	64,548	30,799	33,749	17,883	15·8
	1889	83,466	44,588	24,860	19,728	14,018	16·8

* Excess of Females over Males.

COMPARATIVE TABLES, IMMIGRATION.

XVII.—Statement showing the Total Number of British and Irish and Foreign Immigrants from various Countries, landed in the *United Kingdom* in each Year since 1870, the first Year in which the Number was recorded.

Year or Period.	From United States.	From British North America.	From Australasia.	From all other Places.	Total.
1870	46,505		2,652		49,157
1871	47,726	3,097	1,094	110	53,827
1872	*	*	*	*	70,181
1873	68,536	5,862	2,574	9,444	86,416
1874	100,527	7,791	1,892	7,919	118,129
1875	80,045	6,577	2,108	5,498	94,228
Total, 1871–75 (5 years.)	*	*	*	*	422,781
1876	72,592	7,284	2,761	10,920	93,557
1877	60,825	5,992	4,702	10,329	81,848
1878	54,989	6,401	4,403	12,158	77,951
1879	34,043	3,640	5,294	10,996	53,973
1880	45,488	5,084	6,290	11,454	68,316
Total, 1876–80 (5 years.)	267,937	28,401	23,450	55,857	375,645
1881	51,197	6,199	6,308	13,401	77,105
1882	53,415	6,714	7,318	15,357	82,804
1883	70,560	7,280	7,155	15,508	100,503
1884	91,016	9,167	8,694	14,589	123,466
1885	81,450	10,079	8,272	13,748	113,549
Total, 1881–85 (5 years.)	347,638	39,439	37,747	72,603	497,427
1886	78,708	7,532	9,366	13,273	108,879
1887	88,948	7,034	10,592	12,139	119,013
1888	95,474	9,104	10,632	13,669	128,879
1889	111,693	9,027	10,637	16,041	147,398

* Cannot be given.

XVIII.—Statement showing the Number of British and Irish Immigrants from various Countries, landed in the *United Kingdom* in each Year since 1876, the first Year in which the Nationality of the Immigrants was recorded.

Year or Period.	From United States.	From British North America.	From Australasia.	From all other Places.	Total.
1876	54,697	6,629	2,579	7,499	71,404
1877	44,878	5,687	4,637	8,688	63,890
1878	34,040	6,204	4,207	10,493	54,944
1879	20,048	3,497	4,967	9,424	37,936
1880	26,518	4,688	5,910	9,891	47,007
Total, 1876–80 (5 years.)	180,181	26,705	22,300	45,995	275,181
1881	29,781	5,761	5,877	11,288	52,707
1882	28,468	6,097	6,871	13,275	54,711
1883	46,703	7,021	6,844	13,236	73,804
1884	61,466	8,861	8,312	12,717	91,356
1885	57,604	9,321	7,946	10,597	85,468
Total, 1881–85 (5 years.)	224,022	37,061	35,850	61,113	358,046
1886	52,909	7,167	8,980	10,962	80,018
1887	58,343	6,848	10,258	10,026	85,475
1888	64,031	8,817	10,387	10,898	94,133
1889	71,392	8,642	10,438	12,598	103,070

XIX.—Statement showing, for each Year since 1870, the Countries from whence the Immigrants came to the *United Kingdom*, distinguishing the Nationality of the Immigrants as far as possible.

NATIONALITIES.	Annual Average, 1870-74 (5 years).	Annual Average, 1875-79 (5 years).	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From United States.												
British and Irish -	*	*	26,518	29,781	28,468	46,703	61,466	57,604	52,909	58,343	64,031	71,392
Foreigners - -	*	*	18,970	21,416	19,493	23,857	29,550	23,846	25,799	29,750	31,443	40,301
Not distinguished -	*	*	–	–	5,454	–	–	–	–	855	–	–
Total - -	*	60,499	45,488	51,197	53,415	70,560	91,016	81,450	78,708	88,948	95,474	111,693
From British North America.												
British and Irish -	*	*	4,688	5,761	6,097	7,021	8,861	9,321	7,167	6,848	8,817	8,642
Foreigners - -	*	*	396	438	560	259	306	758	365	186	287	385
Not distinguished -	*		–	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - -	*	5,979	5,084	6,199	6,714	7,280	9,167	10,079	7,532	7,034	9,104	9,027
From Australasia.												
British and Irish -	*	*	5,910	5,877	6,871	6,844	8,312	7,946	8,980	10,258	10,387	10,438
Foreigners - -	*	*	380	431	447	311	382	326	386	334	245	199
Not distinguished -	*	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - -	*	3,853	6,290	6,308	7,318	7,155	8,694	8,272	9,366	10,592	10,632	10,637
From all other Places.												
British and Irish -	*	*	9,891	11,288	13,275	13,236	12,717	10,597	10,962	10,026	10,898	12,598
Foreigners - -	*	*	1,563	2,113	2,082	2,272	1,769	2,076	1,924	1,738	1,920	2,237
Not distinguished -	*	*	–	–	–	–	103	1,075	387	675	851	1,206
Total - -	*	9,980	11,454	13,401	15,357	15,508	14,589	13,748	13,273	12,439	13,669	16,041
From all Places.												
British and Irish -	*	*	47,007	52,707	54,711	73,804	91,356	85,468	80,018	85,475	94,133	103,070
Foreigners - -	*	*	21,309	24,398	22,582	26,699	32,007	27,006	28,474	32,008	33,895	43,122
Not distinguished -	*	*	–	–	5,511	–	103	1,075	387	1,530	851	1,206
GRAND TOTAL -	*75,542*	80,311	68,316	77,105	82,804	100,503	123,466	113,549	108,879	119,013	128,879	147,398

* Cannot be given.

XX.—Statement showing, for British and Irish and Foreign Immigrants, in each of the Years 1877 to 1889, the Number and Sex of Adult Immigrants, the Excess of Males over Females, and the Number of Children compared with the Total Number of Immigrants.

Nationalities.	Years.	Total Number of Immigrants.	Adults.			Children and Infants.	
			Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females.	Total Number.	Proportion of Children to Total Immigrants.
		No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*Per Cent.*
British and Irish	1877	63,890	35,405	18,609	16,796	9,876	15·5
	1878	54,944	31,343	15,688	15,655	7,913	14·4
	1879	37,936	21,035	11,342	9,693	5,559	14·7
	1880	47,007	26,007	14,713	11,294	6,287	13·4
	1881	52,707	28,780	16,669	12,111	7,258	13·8
	1882	54,711	30,277	16,317	13,960	8,117	14·8
	1883	73,804	45,928	19,178	26,750	8,698	11·8
	1884	91,356	55,959	24,003	31,956	11,394	12·5
	1885	85,468	49,969	24,365	25,604	11,134	13·0
	1886	80,018	46,842	23,814	23,028	9,362	11·7
	1887	85,475	50,170	25,225	24,945	10,080	11·8
	1888	94,133	56,131	26,737	29,394	11,265	12·0
	1889	103,070	59,154	30,709	28,445	13,207	12·8
Foreigners	1877	17,755	11,186	4,679	6,507	1,890	10·6
	1878	23,007	14,373	6,644	7,729	1,990	8·6
	1879	16,037	9,076	5,331	3,745	1,630	10·2
	1880	21,309	11,475	7,487	3,988	2,347	11·0
	1881	24,398	13,037	8,273	4,764	3,088	12·7
	1882	22,582	11,992	7,395	4,597	3,195	14·1
	1883	26,699	18,049	6,511	11,538	2,139	8·0
	1884	32,007	21,228	8,008	13,220	2,771	8·7
	1885	27,006	17,483	7,134	10,349	2,389	8·8
	1886	28,474	17,403	8,757	8,646	2,314	8·1
	1887	32,008	20,022	9,282	10,740	2,704	8·4
	1888	33,895	21,685	9,523	12,162	2,687	7·9
	1889	43,122	26,955	12,821	14,134	3,346	7·8

BALANCE OF EMIGRATION.

XXI.—Balance of Emigration, deducting Total Recorded Immigration from Total Recorded Emigration.

YEARS.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Net Emigration.
1870	256,940	49,157	207,783
1871	252,435	53,827	198,608
1872	295,213	70,181	225,032
1873	310,612	86,416	224,196
1874	241,014	118,129	122,885
1875	173,809	94,228	79,581
1876	138,222	93,557	44,665
1877	119,971	81,848	38,123
1878	147,663	77,951	69,712
1879	217,163	53,973	163,190
1880	332,294	68,316	263,978
1881	392,514	77,105	315,409
1882	413,288	82,804	330,484
1883	397,157	100,503	296,654
1884	303,901	123,466	180,435
1885	264,385	113,549	150,836
1886	330,801	108,879	221,922
1887	396,494	119,013	277,481
1888	398,494	128,879	269,615
1889	342,641	147,398	195,243

XXII.—Balance of Emigration of Persons of *British* and *Irish* Origin only, deducting Recorded Immigration from Recorded Emigration of such Persons.

YEARS.	Emigration.	Immigration.	Net Emigration.	
			Numbers.	Proportion per Cent. of Total Population of United Kingdom.
1876	109,469	71,404	38,065	0·11
1877	95,195	63,890	31,305	0·09
1878	112,902	54,944	57,958	0·17
1879	164,274	37,936	126,338	0·37
1880	227,542	47,007	180,535	0·52
1881	243,002	52,707	190,295	0·54
1882	279,366	54,711	224,655	0·64
1883	320,118	73,804	246,314	0·69
1884	242,179	91,356	150,823	0·42
1885	207,644	85,468	122,176	0·34
1886	232,900	80,018	152,882	0·42
1887	281,487	85,475	196,012	0·53
1888	279,928	94,133	185,795	0·50
1889	253,795	103,070	150,725	0·40

XXIII.—Destinations of Excess of Emigrants over Immigrants, among Persons of *British* and *Irish* Origin only, in the undermentioned Years.

YEARS.	Country of Emigration and Immigration.				
	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
1876	*143**	2,706	29,617	5,885	38,065
1877	603	2,033	25,501	3,168	31,305
1878	20,654	4,448	32,272	584	57,958
1879	71,758	14,455	35,992	4,133	126,338
1880	140,052	16,214	18,274	5,995	180,535
1881	146,323	18,151	16,805	9,016	190,295
1882	153,435	34,344	30,418	6,458	224,655
1883	144,870	37,104	64,420	*140**	246,314
1884	93,814	22,273	35,943	*1,207**	150,823
1885	80,083	10,517	31,449	127	122,176
1886	99,801	17,578	34,096	1,407	152,882
1887	143,183	25,177	23,925	3,727	196,012
1888	131,955	26,036	20,740	7,064	185,795
1889	97,379	19,627	17,856	15,863	150,725

* Excess of Immigrants.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION TO AND FROM CONTINENTAL PORTS.

MEMORANDUM.

THE Committee on the Emigration and Immigration of Foreigners, which finally reported in 1889, had before it various statistics, derived from different sources, bearing on the question of the immigration of destitute foreigners into this country, particularly at the East End of London. The Committee made various recommendations for the improvement of the statistical information on the subject, and so far as these can be carried out without legislation an attempt is being made to do so. The Committee only reported towards the end of 1889, so that the information it is hoped to collect in future is not available for that year; but it has been possible to continue a good deal of the statistical information laid before the Committee for what it is worth, and the results will be shown in the present Memorandum.

The most important official information laid before the Committee consisted of a summary of the Alien Lists delivered to the Customs authorities by the masters of vessels arriving at London and Hull. The lists for London were nominal, but those for Hull only showed the numbers arriving, the passengers, however, being mostly in transit to the United States. Similar lists have now been obtained from the Home Office, continuing those laid before the Committee.

The facts for the year 1889 are shown in Table I. subjoined. As regards London, the total number of aliens arriving from European ports in that year was 9,846, which contrasts with a total of 10,953 for the year 1888, showing a considerable diminution. The principal ports from which these passengers arrived were—

Hamburg	5,978
Bremen	620
Rotterdam	752
Amsterdam	523
Christiania	461
Gothenburg	1,116

To some extent this information overlaps what was put before the Committee, which covered the latter part of 1887 and the early part of 1888; but if the annual figure for the year ending 30th June 1888, submitted to the Committee, were taken, there would still be no great increase in the year 1889, compared with it.

We should have the following comparison :—

ALIENS arriving in LONDON from the Undermentioned Ports in the Year ending 30th June 1888, and the Year 1889 compared. [From the Home Office Alien Lists.]

	1887-88.	1889.
Hamburg	5,558	5,978
Bremen	553	620
Rotterdam	1,100	752
Amsterdam	198	523
Christiania	221	461
Gothenburg	894	1,116
TOTAL (from all Ports)	9,194	9,846

The increase would be greater than what appears on the surface, the Home Office total including some arrivals from non-European ports; but not much greater.

The above comparison, however, for the years 1888 and 1889 is on all fours throughout, only aliens from European ports being included. It shows a distinct diminution in 1889 compared with 1888.

The inference would apparently be justified that there has at least been no increase in the introduction of aliens into this country in 1889 as compared with the years immediately preceding, and, judging by the ports from which the passengers came, no increase apparently of the poorer class of passengers who were the subject of the special investigations of the Committee.

It is proposed in future to watch the returns month by month as they come in, so that notice will at once be received of any important change.

It has to be considered, of course, that this information is incomplete, not being balanced by any account of the return movement of alien passengers to European ports. But reference will afterwards be made to unofficial sources of information on this point.

With regard to Hull the above figures show a great diminution of the passenger movement there. In 1889 the total alien passengers landed at Hull were 41,960, as compared with 63,116 in 1888. The whole of these also, with the exception of 364 in 1889 and 215 in 1888, were *en route* to America. This corresponds with the diminution of the number of foreign emigrants from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe shown in the preceding Tables. This foreign emigration from the United Kingdom has always been known to be a movement of transit only, and the diminution at Hull only corresponds to a general diminution. The number arriving at Hull *en route* to America in the lists put before the Committee for the year ending 30th June 1888 was 63,819, or much the same figure as for the whole year 1888, above stated. With whichever year comparison is made there is a great diminution in 1889.

Until further information is obtained it has not been thought expedient to go into all the detail before the Committee as to occupations of aliens arriving and other matters, but the information in future reports will be fuller.

Reference has already been made to unofficial statistics bearing on the subject which were put before the Committee, and which can be continued. These are contained in the Report of the Board of Guardians for relief of the Jewish Poor for the year 1889, and the Fourth Annual Report of the Poor Jews' Temporary Shelter. These reports bear specially on the point of the arrival of destitute immigrants at the East End of London, and also on the point, which is not dealt with in the above official figures, as to the return of immigrants of this character to the place from which they came or their departure to other places.

With regard to the former point, the most general figures in the Report of the Jewish Board of Guardians are those relating to the number of cases relieved, which did not increase, but diminished considerably in 1889 compared with 1888, viz.:—

CASES relieved by Jewish Board of Guardians in 1889 and 1888 compared.

	1889.	1888.
Natives - - - - -	455	429
Foreigners resident here seven years and upwards.	1,197	1,331
Foreigners resident here less than seven years.	1,328	1,753
TOTAL - - -	2,980	3,513

This shows a very considerable diminution in 1889 compared with 1888, and this diminution is most marked in regard to foreigners resident here less than seven years.

Almost all this latter decrease, moreover, is in Russians and Poles, viz. :—

CASES of FOREIGNERS resident here less than Seven Years relieved in 1889 and 1888.

	1889.	1888.
Germans - - - - -	146	200
Russians and Poles - - -	1,096	1,489
Dutch - - - - - -	16	26
Other Nationalities - - -	70	38
TOTAL - - -	1,328	1,753

The decrease is thus almost entirely among Russians and Poles, whose arrival in a destitute condition at the East End has excited so much attention of late.

The statistics as to new cases only show much the same result. We have the following comparison :—

NEW CASES only, in 1889 and 1888, compared.

	1889.	1888.
Natives - - - - -	106	90
Germans - - - - -	61	233
Austrians - - - - -	86	—
Russians and Poles - - -	621	1,105
Dutch - - - - - -	17	33
Other Nationalities - - -	32	33
TOTAL - - -	923	1,494

These statistics of the Jewish Board of Guardians have now been carried on for a long series of years; and the following comparison of the whole number of cases relieved in each year, and of the number of new cases, may be interesting :—

NUMBER of CASES, and NUMBER of NEW CASES, relieved by the Jewish Board of Guardians in each of the undermentioned Years.

YEAR.	Cases.	New Cases only.
1876	1,903	606
1877	2,296	862
1878	2,471	873
1879	2,639	1,063
1880	2,588	945
1881	2,629	984
1882	2,953	1,306
1883	2,882	1,103
1884	3,054	1,368
1885	3,408	1,586
1886	4,139	1,944
1887	3,313	1,205
1888	3,513	1,318
1889	2,980	923

It is evident from these figures that in 1885–6 there was quite an exceptional pressure of poverty in the East End of London, and although there has been a considerable diminution since then, the evil has not altogether been reduced to its former dimensions, much less altogether removed.

With regard to the Jewish shelter, the main figures, as stated in the report, are that the number of inmates who passed through the institution during the past year was 783 as against 1,162 during the first year, and 1,322 during the second year of its existence. The committee maintain in their report that the shelter has not stimulated, but has helped to check immigration.

The next point treated in these reports is the return of destitute poor Jews to the place from which they came, or their departure to other places Taking the Jewish shelter report first, we find it stated that out of the above 783 inmates of the institution in 1889, 258 were returned to their native place, 90 went to the United States, and 23 to various countries, while 333 remained in the United Kingdom, and 79 are "not specified." The 258 returned to their native place, compare with 338 returned in the preceding year, a diminution in number, but the proportion borne by the 258 to the total inmates, numbering 783, being larger than the proportion borne by the 338 to the total inmates of the year, numbering 1,322.

Taking next the report of the Jewish Board of Guardians, we have the following comparison for the last few years :—

NUMBER of EMIGRANTS or REMOVALS from LONDON in the last Four Years.

	Cases of Emigrants or Removals.	Individuals Comprised.
1889	441	869
1888	701	1,254
1887	568	1,147
1886	919	1,557

The

The emigration has thus diminished along with a diminution of the number of cases relieved, but it is still considerable.

The destinations of these cases are given as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Returned to the Continent - - -	234	340	305	554
America, Australia, and the Cape -	187	336	231	333
Removed to other parts of Great Britain	20	25	32	32
TOTAL - - -	441	701	568	919

By far the greater proportion of the people thus dealt with are Russians and Poles, and it seems unnecessary to repeat the detail which will be found in the Report.

The total cost in connection with the emigration is stated to have been about 634 *l.* in 1889.

These unofficial figures are of course only repeated on the authority of the reports from which they are taken, and for the sake of continuing the information laid before the Committee. As expressing the experience and opinion of the Jewish Board of Guardians and what is called the Russian Committee together, as to the immigration and emigration of foreign Jewish poor during the past year, the following extract is made from the report of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

"CASES of FOREIGN JEWISH POOR, 1889.

"Granted assistance:		
"Cases resident here - - - - - - - -	2,200	
"*Emigrated*:		
"Cases helped onwards - - - - - - -	252	
"Cases helped homewards - - - - - - -	402	
	654	
		2,854
"Refused assistance:		
"Old cases - - - - - - - - - - - -	26	
"Cases applying for the first time - - - - - - -	318	
		341
"TOTAL Number of Cases of Foreigners entertained -		3,198

"CASES of FOREIGN JEWISH POOR Arrived during 1889 (included above).

"Assisted to settle here - - - - - - - -	36	
"Assisted to travel onwards - - - - - -	33	
"Assisted to travel homewards - - - - - -	93	
	126	
"TOTAL assisted - - -		162
"Refused assistance - -		39
"TOTAL entertained - -		201

"The total of 3,198 cases of foreigners dealt with shows a decrease from the "previous year of no less than 464 cases; and there was a decrease of as many "as 537 cases in the total of those actually relieved.

"The decrease, as compared with 1888, of 286 in the number of cases resident "here which received relief, points both to the efficacy of aid dispensed in the "past and to disinclination to encourage further settlements; and this latter is "again shown by there having been only 36 cases so assisted which arrived during "the whole of last year. The emigration last year being on a smaller scale, "although larger than in 1887, must not be taken to indicate any less desire to "aid helpless cases to quit these shores, but must simply be construed as the "natural result of the smaller immigration, and consequent diminished demand "for this help; and this is reflected by there having been necessity to adjudicate "upon only 201 cases of arrivals during the year, as against 417 similar cases in "1888.

"The number, as above, of cases registered as refused was 344, of which 39 "arrived during the year; but it should be explained and fully borne in mind, "that although the particular aid which was sought was refused to be extended, "yet each applicant was informed that, if unable to be independent of charitable "aid, assistance would be given to return home. Of the 344 cases refused, 318 "had not previously applied for assistance; this again indicates the policy which "is followed of urging removal immediately inability to be self-dependent is "indicated. There were also 225 cases, of which 201 arrived during the year, "which made application for aid, but which, not coming within the lines defined "by the practices of the Board, were not entertained.

"Taking, therefore, the cases of poor foreign Jews which the Board thought fit "subjects for consideration, even if not for relief, there were:—

"Assisted to emigrate during the year - - -	654 cases.
"Arrivals during the year - - - - -	201 „
"Balance *out* - - -	453 „

"The Board, whilst steering through the crisis of recent years, were satisfied of "the wisdom of their modes of effort to overcome their difficulties. They feel "the highest satisfaction, and perhaps even some not unnatural pride, in being "able to point to the experience of last year, which so amply justifies their past "policy. It need scarcely be said that future operations will be conducted on "similar lines, and that there will be no diminution in effort, either because the "condition is less strained, or because the public eye may be less watchful owing "to the Select Committees of the Legislature having ceased their enquiries."

It is hoped by another year that the information on the whole subject will be more complete than it now is, but it is nevertheless believed that the present information, imperfect as it is, continuing as it does the information laid before the Immigration Committee, will be useful as far as it goes.

I.—NUMBER of ALIENS on board Ships which arrived at LONDON and HULL from Ports in *Europe* during the Year 1889, with Totals of the Number who arrived during 1888, according to the Lists of Aliens transmitted to the Home Office.

PORTS WHENCE ARRIVED.	Number of Aliens recorded at			
	London.	Hull.		
	Destination not stated.	*En route* to America.	Destination not stated.	TOTAL at Hull.
Amsterdam	523	—	—	—
Antwerp	35	—	—	—
Bergen	—	2,399	—	2,399
Bordeaux	10	—	—	—
Bremen	620	—	264	264
Bremerhaven	189	28	96	124
Christiania and Christiansand	461	5,656	—	5,656
Danzig	—	77	—	77
Drontheim	—	3,271	—	3,271
Dunkirk	51	—	—	—
Gagra	6	—	—	—
Gothenburg	1,116	19,382	—	19,382
Hamburg	5,978	5,201	4	5,205
Helsingfors	16	—	—	—
Libau and Copenhagen	47	—	—	—
Malmo and Helsingborg	27	—	—	—
Memel	6	—	—	—
Odessa	1	—	—	—
Rotterdam	752	—	—	—
Stettin and Copenhagen	—	5,581	—	5,581
Stockholm	3	—	—	—
Uddevalla	5	—	—	—
TOTAL for 1889	9,846	41,595	364	41,959
TOTAL for 1888	10,953	62,901	215	63,116

II.—NUMBER of ALIENS on board Ships which arrived at LONDON from Ports in *Europe* in each Month of the Years 1889 and 1888, according to the Lists of Aliens transmitted to the Home Office.

MONTH.	1889.	1888.
January	453	441
February	441	608
March	546	466
April	613	935
May	1,085	1,317
June	988	1,232
July	1,511	1,345
August	1,139	1,261
September	842	986
October	596	1,017
November	899	741
December	733	604
TOTAL	9,846	10,953

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

FROM AND INTO THE

UNITED KINGDOM

IN THE YEAR 1889,

AND

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE THEREON.

(*Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*)

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21 *March* 1890.

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EMIGRATION STATISTICS

OF

IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR

1889.

REPORT AND TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBER, AGES, OCCUPATIONS, CONJUGAL CONDITION, AND DESTINATIONS OF THE EMIGRANTS FROM EACH COUNTY AND PROVINCE IN IRELAND DURING THE YEAR 1889.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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OBSERVATIONS

ON

THE EMIGRATION STATISTICS OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LAWRENCE, EARL OF ZETLAND,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I beg to forward detailed tables showing by ages and occupations the number of Emigrants from Ireland during the year 1889, with the ports at which they embarked, and their intended destinations.

Emigration from Irish Ports.

The number of Emigrants who left Irish ports in 1889 was 70,800, a decrease of 8,411 as compared with 1888; the number of males being 36,447, or 5,250 less than in the previous year, and of females, 34,353, a decrease of 3,161.

Of the 70,800 Emigrants in 1889, 70,477 were natives of Ireland, and 323 were persons belonging to other countries.

The following Table (I.) gives the number of Emigrants from each province in 1888 and 1889, by sexes, with the decrease in the latter year. Of the 70,477 persons—natives of Ireland—who left in 1889, 12,621, or 9·9 per 1,000 of the population of the Province in 1881, were from Leinster; 27,404, or 20·6 per 1,000, from Munster; 17,108 or 9·8 per 1,000, from Ulster; and 13,344, or 16·2 per 1,000, from Connaught—the total number being equal to 13·6 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland in 1881.

Comparing 1889 with 1888, Leinster exhibits a decrease of 1,209, Munster of 315, Ulster of 4,559, and Connaught of 2,124 emigrants.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Emigrants from each Province during 1888 and 1889.

EMIGRANTS FROM		Males.		Females.		TOTAL.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
PROVINCES.	Leinster,	7,592	6,944	6,238	5,677	13,830	12,621
	Munster,	14,308	13,902	13,411	13,502	27,719	27,404
	Ulster,	11,946	9,001	9,721	8,107	21,667	17,108
	Connaught,	7,464	6,379	8,004	6,965	15,468	13,344
Total—Natives of Ireland,		41,310	36,226	37,374	34,251	78,684	70,477
Persons belonging to other Countries,		387	221	140	102	527	323
General Total		41,697	36,447	37,514	34,353	79,211	70,800
Decrease in 1889,		5,250		3,161		8,411	

The total number of Emigrants—*natives of Ireland*—who left Irish ports from the 1st of May, 1851 (the date at which the collection of these returns commenced), to the 31st of December, 1889, is 3,346,580,—1,770,413 males and 1,576,167 females. The number for each year is given in the following Table (II.), from which it appears that emigration from Ireland steadily increased from 37,587 persons in 1876—the year in which the smallest number was registered—to 38,503 in 1877, 41,124 in 1878, and 47,065 in 1879. The number rose to 95,517 in 1880, but it fell to 78,417 in 1881. In 1882, however, an increase of 10,719 took place, comparing that year with the previous one, and there was a further increase of 19,588 in 1883; then a decrease of 32,861 took place in 1884 compared with 1883, and a decrease of 13,829 in 1885 compared with 1884, followed by an increase of 1,101 in 1886 compared with the previous year, and an increase of 19,788 in 1887 compared with 1886, but there was a decrease of 4,239 in 1888 compared with 1887, and a decrease of 8,207 in 1889 compared with the previous year. In the decade from 1866 to 1875 the average annual number of Emigrants was 74,667; in the preceding decade, from 1856 to 1865, the average number per annum amounted to 88,272, while in the four preceding years, from 1852 to 1855, the number averaged 148,985 annually. The numbers fluctuated between 190,322 in 1852 and 37,587 in 1876.

Number of Emigrants, 1851–89.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of Emigrants—NATIVES of IRELAND—in each year from the 1st of May, 1851,* to the 31st of December, 1889.

Years.	No. of Emigrants.	Years.	No. of Emigrants.	Years.	No. of Emigrants.	Years.	No. of Emigrants.
1851, (from the 1st of May.*)	152,060	1862, . .	70,117	1873, . .	90,149	1884, . .	75,863
1852, . .	190,322	1863, . .	117,229	1874, . .	73,184	1885, . .	62,034
1853, . .	173,148	1864, . .	114,169	1875, . .	51,462	1886, . .	63,135
1854, . .	140,555	1865, . .	101,497	1876, . .	37,587	1887, . .	82,923
1855, . .	91,914	1866, . .	99,467	1877, . .	38,503	1888, . .	78,684
1856, . .	90,781	1867, . .	80,624	1878, . .	41,124	1889, . .	70,477
1857, . .	95,081	1868, . .	61,018	1879, . .	47,065		
1858, . .	64,337	1869, . .	66,568	1880, . .	95,517	Total,	3,346,580
1859, . .	80,599	1870, . .	74,855	1881, . .	78,417		
1860, . .	84,621	1871, . .	71,240	1882, . .	89,136		
1861, . .	64,292	1872, . .	78,102	1883, . .	108,724		

* The date at which the collection of these Returns commenced.

Number of Emigrants from each County and Province.

The succeeding Table (III.) is in continuation of one published annually for some years past, and gives the number and sex of the Emigrants from each county and province from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1889. For purposes of comparison of the several counties and provinces the per-centage of emigrants to the population* is also shown.

From this table it appears that during the above period 3,382,957 persons emigrated from Irish ports. Of these, 3,346,580 were natives of Ireland, and 36,377 were persons belonging to other countries. The former number (3,346,580,) represents a proportion of 59·0 per cent. of the population;* Munster having contributed 1,145,325 persons, being equal to 75·1 per cent. of the population of the province; Ulster, 982,916, or 52·4 per cent.; Connaught, 485,253, or 54·1 per cent.; and Leinster, 622,418 equivalent to 43·2 per cent. of its population.* In 110,668 instances the county from which the persons came was not specified in the returns; since 1876, however, this information has been given in every instance with the exception of 53 cases in 1880.

* Adopting an average of the Census Numbers for 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881.

TABLE III.—Showing, by Sexes, the Number of Emigrants from each Province and County, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1889, with the Ratio to the average Population.*

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Estimated Average Population.*	Emigrants from 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1889.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Emigrants to every 100 of the Average Population.*
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
Carlow County,	55,891	14,895	14,249	29,144	52·1
Dublin „	411,336	54,593	43,907	98,500	23·9
Kildare „	86,715	18,245	15,016	33,261	38·4
Kilkenny „	123,235	34,800	32,550	67,350	54·7
King's „	87,898	27,447	25,934	53,381	60·7
Longford „	69,941	25,847	24,672	50,519	72·2
Louth, and Drogheda, County of Town,	90,109	18,972	20,200	39,172	43·5
Meath County,	108,551	31,217	28,621	59,838	55·1
Queen's „	88,816	25,730	25,439	51,169	57·6
Westmeath „	88,271	24,471	21,613	46,084	52·2
Wexford „	145,201	35,289	31,903	67,192	46·3
Wicklow „	83,635	14,880	11,928	26,808	32·1
TOTAL,	1,439,599	326,386	296,032	622,418	43·2
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
Clare County,	167,028	64,592	65,705	130,297	78·0
Cork „	552,054	217,503	196,122	413,625	74·9
Kerry „	209,363	85,778	82,091	167,869	80·2
Limerick „	212,249	81,870	79,113	160,983	75·8
Tipperary „	249,618	95,472	88,692	184,164	73·8
Waterford „	133,826	48,166	40,221	88,387	66·0
TOTAL,	1,524,138	593,381	551,944	1,145,325	75·1
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
Antrim County,	387,269	136,399	97,579	233,978	60·4
Armagh „	182,121	48,195	37,487	85,682	47·0
Cavan „	149,477	50,343	47,696	98,039	65·6
Donegal „	229,102	58,763	48,776	107,539	46·9
Down „	300,287	78,000	51,427	129,427	43·1
Fermanagh „	99,909	24,696	23,246	47,942	48·0
Londonderry „	178,775	53,124	40,074	93,198	52·1
Monaghan „	121,476	35,348	32,107	67,455	55·5
Tyrone „	226,805	64,603	55,053	119,656	52·8
TOTAL,	1,875,221	549,471	433,445	982,916	52·4
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
Galway County,	271,323	79,107	80,748	159,855	58·2
Leitrim „	100,499	31,473	31,197	62,670	62·4
Mayo „	254,401	58,125	61,950	120,075	47·2
Roscommon „	151,067	42,222	41,650	83,872	55·5
Sligo „	119,966	28,482	30,299	58,781	49·0
TOTAL,	897,256	239,409	245,844	485,253	54·1
County unspecified,	—	61,766	48,902	110,668	—
TOTAL—NATIVES OF IRELAND,	—	1,770,413	1,576,167	3,346,580	59·0
Persons belonging to other Countries who embarked at Irish Ports from 1858 *to* 1889, *inclusive,*	—	24,904	11,473	36,377	—
GENERAL TOTAL,	5,736,214	1,795,317	1,587,640	3,382,957	—

* Based on the Census Returns of 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881.

Ages of Emigrants.

The ages of the Emigrants are given by Provinces in Table IV., from which it appears that 79·7 per cent. of the persons who left Ireland in 1889 were between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five years, the percentage over that age being 9·2, and of children under fifteen years 10·9 : in 173 cases, or 0·2 per cent., the ages were unspecified. The corresponding percentages in 1888 for the three age-periods given above were 80·1, 9·1, and 10·5 respectively. The proportion of the Emigrants in 1887, who were from fifteen to thirty-five years of age was 79·8 per cent. ; in 1886 it was 78·1 ; in 1885, 75·2 ; in 1884, 70·5 ; in 1883, 67·9 ; in 1882, 74·8 ; in 1881, 76·0 ; in 1880, 75·7.

TABLE IV.—Showing the NUMBER and AGES of EMIGRANTS from each Province, and from all Ireland during 1889.

AGES.	LEINSTER.		MUNSTER.		ULSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		Persons belonging to other Countries	TOTAL.	
	Number of Persons.	Proportion per cent. at each age-period.	Number of Persons.	Proportion per cent. at each age-period.	Number of Persons.	Proportion per cent. at each age-period.	Number of Persons.	Proportion per cent. at each age-period.	No. of Persons.	Number of Persons.	Proportion per cent. at each age-period.
Under 1 year, . .	113	0·9	252	0·9	157	0·9	77	0·6	.	599	0·8
1 and under 5,	491	3·9	1,021	3·7	747	4·4	297	2·2	9	2,565	3·6
5 ,, 15,	811	6·4	1,744	6·4	1,372	8·0	660	4·9	30	4,617	6·5
15 ,, 25,	7,086	56·2	17,236	62·9	9,609	56·2	9,110	68·3	119	43,160	61·0
25 ,, 35,	2,973	23·6	4,736	17·3	3,380	19·8	2,076	15·6	96	13,261	18·7
35 ,, 45,	696	5·5	1,304	4·8	1,127	6·6	520	3·9	50	3,697	5·2
45 ,, 55,	308	2·4	754	2·7	481	2·8	319	2·4	15	1,877	2·7
55 ,, 60,	68	0·5	182	0·7	77	0·4	61	0·4	2	390	0·6
60 and upwards, .	71	0·6	170	0·6	157	0·9	61	0·5	2	461	0·7
Age not specified, .	4	.	5	.	1	.	163	1·2	.	173	0·2
Total, . . .	12,621	100·	27,404	100·	17,108	100·	13,344	100·	323	70,800	100.

Ages of Emigrants.

On pages 8 and 9 will be found a table showing the ages of persons who emigrated from each county, and of persons belonging to other countries who embarked at Irish ports, distinguishing the sexes and conjugal condition. The only quinquennial age-period in which the females greatly outnumbered the males is that between fifteen and twenty, in which the number of females was 9,085, and of males 5,504. The quinquennial period 20–25 years furnished the largest number of both male and female emigrants—15,311 males and 13,260 females, or 40·4 per cent. of the entire number of emigrants.

Conjugal condition.

Of the 36,447 males who emigrated, 3,975, or 10·9 per cent. were returned as married men or widowers, and of the 34,353 females enumerated, 5,503 or 16·0 per cent. were described as married or widowed. Of the 14,589 males and females between the ages of 15 and 20, 10 only were married.

Destinations of Emigrants.

Of the 70,477 natives of Ireland who emigrated in 1889, 66,438, or 94·3 per cent., went to the Colonies or to Foreign Countries ; and 4,039, or 5·7 per cent., to Great Britain. The United States of America absorbed 59,723, or 84·8 per cent. of the number of native emigrants, in 1889, compared with an average of 59,268, or 82·3 per cent. for the four preceding years. The number of emigrants to New Zealand, which had fallen from 322 in 1887 to 87 in 1888, shows no appreciable increase in 1889, when 90 persons, only, left for that Colony. Emigration to Canada shows a decrease in 1889, compared with 1888, the numbers being 1,742 in 1889, and 2,686 in 1888. The emigrants to Australia numbered 3,038 in 1889, against 3,110 in 1888, 3,896 in 1887, 4,212 in 1886, and 3,867 in 1885. Of the 1,845 persons who went to "Other Countries" last year, 11 went to France, 9 to other parts of Europe, the exceptionally high number of 1,651 (1,497 of whom went by one vessel in the month of January), to Buenos Ayres, 90 to Chili, 5 to other parts of South America, 51 to South Africa, 12 to India, 3 to Hong Kong, and 13 to the West Indies.

Of the 59,723 emigrants to the United States in 1889, Munster contributed 22,410, Ulster 14,159, Connaught 12,673, and Leinster 10,481. Munster contributed also 1,338 of the 3,038 who left for Australia, and 954 of the 1,651 who went to Buenos Ayres. Ulster furnished the largest contingent to Canada—1,099 out of a total of 1,742 ; Munster contributed 34 out of the 90 for New Zealand, Ulster furnishing 43.

As before stated, 4,039 persons left Ireland in 1889 with the intention of settling permanently in Great Britain ; of these, 2,893 left for England or Wales, and 1,146 for Scotland, the averages for the four preceding years being 3,978, and 1,498, respectively. More than one-half—2,356—of the number who went to England and Wales were

It may be well to add that the enumerators are instructed to make a return *for each passenger ship* which may sail from any port within their district, and that by "emigrant" is to be understood a person who leaves Ireland with the intention of *settling elsewhere.*

Destination of Emigrants.

TABLE V.—Showing the Destinations of the Emigrants—Natives of Ireland—who left during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889; the Population in 1881, the Ratio of Emigrants to the Population; and the Proportion per cent. of the total number of Emigrants who left for each Destination.

Years.	To the Colonies and Foreign Countries.						To Great Britain.			General Total.	Population in 1881.	Ratio of Emigrants to every 1,000 of the Population.
	America (United States).	Australia.	New Zealand.	Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total.			
1885	49,655	3,867	429	2,170	84	56,205	3,633	2,196	5,829	62,034		12·0
1886	50,723	4,212	208	2,588	86	57,817	4,073	1,245	5,318	63,135		12·2
1887	69,789	3,896	322	3,769	85	77,861	3,925	1,137	5,062	82,923	5,174,836	16·0
1888	66,906	3,110	87	2,686	199	72,988	4,282	1,414	5,696	78,684		15·2
1889	59,723	3,038	90	1,742	1,845	66,438	2,893	1,146	4,039	70,477		13·6
PROPORTION PER CENT.												
1885	80·1	6·2	0·7	3·5	·1	90·6	5·9	3·5	9·4	100·	–	–
1886	80·4	6·7	0·3	4·1	·1	91·6	6·4	2·0	8·4	100·	–	–
1887	84·2	4·7	0·4	4·5	·1	93·9	4·7	1·4	6·1	100·	–	–
1888	85·0	4·0	0·1	3·4	·3	92·8	5·4	1·8	7·2	100·	–	–
1889	84·8	4·3	0·1	2·5	2·6	94·3	4·1	1·6	5·7	100·	–	–

A table, showing the destinations of the emigrants in 1889, the population in 1881, and the ratio of emigrants to every 1,000 of the population for each county and province, is given at page 12.

Occupations of Emigrants.

A table, showing the occupations and ages of the emigrants of each sex in 1889 will be found on pages 10–11. From this it will be seen that of the 36,447 males who emigrated in that year, 26,260, or 72·0 per cent., were returned as "labourers." In 1888 the proportion of labourers to the entire number of male emigrants was 76·6, and in 1887, 77·1. Of the remaining occupations of males the most numerous were—

——	1889.	1888.	1887.
Farmers,	1,406	1,687	2,110
Clerks and Accountants,	808	627	622
Carpenters and Joiners,	461	432	391
Servants,	231	153	146
Boot and Shoe Makers,	249	182	170
Shopkeepers and Assistants,	455	462	344
Tailors,	194	192	157
Masons and Paviors,	170	120	102
Painters, Plumbers, &c.,	212	138	143
Bakers, Confectioners,	235	167	137
Blacksmiths,	221	118	124

The instances amongst males, in which no occupation was specified, numbered 3,904, which included 2,939 children under ten years of age.

Of the 34,353 females who emigrated in 1889, 24,416 were returned as "servants," 1,985 as "housekeepers," 623 as "dressmakers and milliners," and 25 as "seamstresses." The "unspecified," including "wives and children," numbered 7,177.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I beg to state that it affords me much gratification to inform your Excellency that those members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police who were selected as Enumerators of the Emigration Statistics, discharged this duty with their usual efficiency.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's faithful servant,
THOMAS W. GRIMSHAW,
Registrar-General.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,
Charlemont House, Dublin,
19*th March,* 1890.

I.—Table showing, by Sexes, the Number and Ages of Persons who Emigrated from Ireland during the Year 1889, distinguishing the Conjugal Condition of Adults.

From what County, Province, or Country.			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	General Total.
Carlow,	M.	Single,	2	18	19	12	44	123	77	13	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	313	.	671
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	6	8	7	6	5	4	4	1	.	44	.	
	F.	Single,	6	20	10	10	62	110	24	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	246	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	7	19	9	10	10	4	3	3	3	.	.	68	
Dublin,	M.	Single,	11	54	58	48	171	543	295	92	15	8	2	2	1	1	2	1,303	.	2,515
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	16	52	53	29	38	24	8	6	5	.	226	.	
	F.	Single,	12	64	43	32	104	274	94	30	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	662	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	63	88	74	37	23	12	14	3	8	1	.	324	
Kildare,	M.	Single,	7	9	8	8	46	140	71	7	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	305	.	578
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	9	6	7	4	4	1	3	.	46	.	
	F.	Single,	5	7	8	9	37	82	24	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	176	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	11	13	6	9	6	3	.	.	3	.	.	51	
Kilkenny,	M.	Single,	6	31	38	16	94	309	150	38	8	4	1	.	.	1	.	696	.	1,488
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	11	7	13	6	4	4	3	.	63	.	
	F.	Single,	7	31	30	13	158	289	62	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	600	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	20	34	25	21	6	8	8	5	2	.	.	129	
King's,	M.	Single,	6	24	23	17	103	254	106	24	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	565	.	1,166
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	11	8	8	9	8	10	4	4	.	67	.	
	F.	Single,	2	25	21	16	105	216	43	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	437	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	9	25	20	15	13	4	8	2	1	.	.	97	
Longford,	M.	Single,	2	14	12	12	65	230	74	17	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	434	.	910
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	5	7	8	8	4	2	5	.	51	.	
	F.	Single,	2	9	18	8	147	141	21	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	336	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	10	17	8	7	10	4	7	3	3	.	.	69	
Louth,	M.	Single,	2	6	8	14	46	159	65	13	4	1	.	1	.	1	.	320	.	687
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	16	6	13	1	3	3	1	.	48	.	
	F.	Single,	2	4	2	3	126	106	21	4	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	277	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	8	5	3	2	4	4	1	.	.	42	
Meath,	M.	Single,	6	19	19	14	79	214	89	27	7	6	3	2	.	.	.	485	.	1,056
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	12	11	9	14	9	6	3	3	.	70	.	
	F.	Single,	3	19	19	15	135	178	45	7	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	420	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	9	8	12	14	9	7	6	2	4	.	.	72	
Queen's,	M.	Single,	5	24	14	10	84	273	94	20	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	530	.	1,238
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	11	11	12	6	2	2	.	59	.	
	F.	Single,	7	18	18	11	156	279	57	7	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	535	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	8	31	17	12	10	3	9	2	2	.	.	91	
Westmeath,	M.	Single,	4	23	23	15	53	208	67	17	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	418	.	893
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	7	8	12	7	6	3	2	.	57	.	
	F.	Single,	3	20	26	17	101	133	31	6	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	342	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	11	19	14	5	12	8	5	2	.	.	.	76	
Wexford,	M	Single,	2	8	5	14	40	163	112	38	19	.	1	.	.	1	.	403	.	827
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	13	11	9	7	4	4	2	5	.	60	.	
	F.	Single,	2	13	18	9	60	138	38	7	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	292	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	18	20	8	11	5	3	2	4	1	.	.	72	
Wicklow,	M.	Single,	6	16	10	21	52	126	59	25	6	3	.	2	.	.	.	326	.	592
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	1	12	8	7	12	7	4	3	1	.	55	.	
	F.	Single,	3	15	6	11	32	66	14	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	151	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	13	16	11	4	6	4	5	.	1	.	.	60	
Total of Leinster.	M.	Single,	59	246	237	201	877	2,742	1,259	331	91	30	7	9	1	5	3	6,098	.	12,621
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	46	157	154	114	150	95	58	37	35	.	816	.	
	F.	Single,	54	245	219	154	1,223	2,012	474	86	31	17	3	3	.	2	.	.	4,523	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	2	184	300	212	150	113	62	71	30	29	1	.	1,151	
Clare,	M.	Single,	9	44	43	31	189	655	220	43	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	1,240	.	2,961
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	11	13	17	23	25	11	18	8	10	.	136	.	
	F.	Single,	11	44	43	38	444	666	101	19	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1,369	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	28	48	34	30	28	17	18	6	7	.	.	216	
Cork,	M.	Single,	61	234	222	143	735	2,208	795	160	47	15	9	5	.	1	.	4,635	.	9,951
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	17	59	84	121	114	88	62	44	37	.	626	.	
	F.	Single,	56	193	196	147	1,092	1,705	328	43	13	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	3,789	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	83	208	145	146	101	70	85	32	36	.	.	907	
Kerry,	M.	Single,	11	57	75	63	515	1,220	290	51	10	4	.	.	.	1	.	2,297	.	5,173
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	21	28	42	41	30	39	17	16	.	237	.	
	F.	Single,	13	71	67	49	841	1,115	152	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2,323	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	26	62	44	49	31	43	33	19	9	.	.	316	
Limerick,	M.	Single,	18	87	91	61	279	829	271	69	16	9	1	1	.	.	2	1,734	.	3,855
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	9	35	47	39	40	29	17	14	10	.	240	.	
	F.	Single,	21	87	88	53	468	713	92	17	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	1,545	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	50	77	63	44	36	23	22	5	16	.	.	336	
Tipperary,	M.	Single,	18	54	51	36	225	708	304	56	16	4	2	1	.	.	.	1,475	.	3,192
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	13	18	26	26	32	18	13	7	6	.	159	.	
	F.	Single,	5	53	52	37	373	688	119	10	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1,343	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	32	51	32	33	27	11	13	9	4	.	.	215	
Waterford,	M.	Single,	9	48	46	37	161	418	203	56	15	1	1	1	.	.	1	997	.	2,272
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	18	15	28	15	13	6	12	.	126	.	
	F.	Single,	20	49	43	32	271	415	92	19	5	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	950	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	19	46	30	37	17	15	18	13	4	.	.	199	
Total of Munster.	M.	Single,	126	524	528	371	2,104	6,068	2,083	435	106	35	13	8	.	2	5	12,378	.	27,401
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	61	157	220	266	280	191	162	96	91	.	1,524	.	
	F.	Single,	126	497	489	356	3,492	5,302	884	117	26	12	6	3	2	1	.	.	11,313	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	298	492	318	339	240	182	189	84	76	.	.	2,189	
Antrim,	M.	Single,	31	125	101	88	213	507	211	91	34	13	7	10	2	2	.	1,425	.	2,992
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	12	43	30	33	40	10	27	4	13	.	212	.	
	F.	Single,	33	94	113	57	212	319	87	29	12	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	967	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	33	84	58	55	46	26	23	5	15	.	.	348	
Armagh,	M.	Single,	11	40	60	38	145	365	137	40	17	6	1	3	.	1	.	864	.	1,782
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	6	13	22	24	22	12	5	3	2	.	109	.	
	F.	Single,	9	53	44	34	183	236	52	24	4	3	1	1	.	2	.	.	646	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	12	33	24	30	24	7	7	3	3	.	.	143	

I.—Table showing, by Sexes, the Number and Ages of Persons who emigrated from Ireland during the Year 1889, distinguishing the Conjugal Condition of Adults—*continued.*

From what County, Province, or Country.			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Ages not specified.	Total Number of Males.	Total Number of Females.	General Total.
Cavan,	M.	Single,	3	35	15	28	185	387	138	38	11	5	2	2	.	2	.	851	.	1,938
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	4	16	11	15	9	9	12	7	4	.	87	.	
	F.	Single,	4	13	25	34	403	313	69	28	9	4	2	2	.	2	.	.	908	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	2	10	19	13	12	13	7	9	3	4	.	.	92	
Donegal,	M.	Single,	3	28	24	22	163	464	158	97	34	19	11	2	1	2	.	1,028	.	2,2
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	11	8	16	6	11	5	13	.	82	.	
	F.	Single,	1	27	22	23	251	511	108	72	15	6	2	.	.	3	.	.	1,041	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	12	15	13	16	14	12	6	11	.	.	104	
Down,	M.	Single,	13	42	47	29	130	350	148	29	25	7	4	1	2	1	.	828	.	1,675
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	4	22	26	27	21	11	6	2	7	.	126	.	
	F.	Single,	14	45	37	34	163	198	45	21	3	5	1	.	1	1	.	.	568	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	12	49	27	19	18	12	7	3	6	.	.	153	
Fermanagh	M.	Single,	.	15	11	17	93	186	72	24	12	8	5	2	.	.	.	445	.	989
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	6	9	10	5	5	1	6	.	49	.	
	F.	Single,	3	17	12	16	112	204	42	19	4	3	2	3	.	.	.	.	437	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	6	8	7	12	10	3	6	1	4	.	.	58	
London derry.	M.	Single,	7	36	44	32	133	352	125	56	33	10	5	5	1	.	.	839	.	1,711
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	2	13	15	21	17	10	11	4	12	.	105	.	
	F.	Single,	3	40	22	36	157	261	59	35	13	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	663	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	14	23	26	28	13	15	5	4	6	.	.	134	
Monaghan,	M.	Single,	6	26	29	25	109	307	88	35	4	5	4	.	1	.	.	639	.	1,411
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	2	10	7	7	10	5	7	2	5	.	55	.	
	F.	Single,	2	22	23	27	252	248	47	10	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	639	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	15	11	15	11	8	7	2	4	.	.	78	
Tyrone,	M.	Single,	4	41	59	48	227	441	182	67	30	8	10	3	1	3	1	1,125	.	2,405
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	11	12	12	15	24	19	12	6	11	.	122	.	
	F.	Single,	10	48	41	55	254	415	89	37	15	8	3	1	1	1	.	.	978	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	9	38	27	27	32	15	14	6	11	.	.	180	
Total of Ulster,	M.	Single,	78	388	390	327	1,398	3,359	1,259	477	200	81	49	28	8	11	1	8,054	.	17,108
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	47	142	140	159	169	87	96	34	73	.	947	.	
	F.	Single,	79	359	339	316	1,987	2,705	598	275	81	43	14	10	2	9	.	.	6,817	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	5	108	281	208	211	183	107	90	33	64	.	.	1,290	
Galway,	M.	Single,	28	64	71	61	329	823	260	76	14	3	.	1	.	.	76	1,806	.	4,279
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	14	24	19	20	43	28	25	9	6	2	192	.	
	F.	Single,	10	63	77	70	761	775	127	21	4	3	2	.	1	1	71	.	1,986	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	26	55	46	41	48	24	30	9	9	6	.	295	
Leitrim,	M.	Single,	3	15	10	20	175	405	105	37	10	4	2	.	.	.	.	786	.	1,694
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	12	11	15	18	10	10	2	5	.	88	.	
	F.	Single,	2	15	23	27	320	255	61	23	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	732	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	9	16	13	13	14	6	10	5	2	.	.	88	
Mayo,	M.	Single,	14	35	33	41	273	763	260	47	13	1	.	2	.	.	2	1,484	.	3,566
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	8	23	15	24	31	24	25	6	7	.	163	.	
	F.	Single,	10	40	33	29	607	843	120	9	1	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	1,698	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	28	52	30	26	23	19	19	10	13	1	.	221	
Roscommon	M.	Single,	4	18	22	26	176	482	154	33	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	921	.	2,059
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	9	23	16	11	11	3	4	.	96	.	
	F.	Single,	5	21	21	17	335	432	75	8	3	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	920	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	14	30	21	13	17	11	11	4	1	.	.	122	
Sligo,	M.	Single,	.	14	17	17	159	413	92	35	10	6	1	1	.	.	.	765	.	1,746
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	5	7	13	13	13	10	6	5	6	.	78	.	
	F.	Single,	1	12	20	25	344	314	76	17	2	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	815	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	8	17	16	11	11	6	9	7	3	.	.	88	
Total of Connaught.	M.	Single,	49	146	153	165	1,112	2,886	871	228	52	15	3	4	.	.	78	5,762	.	13,344
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	40	77	67	95	121	83	77	25	30	2	617	.	
	F.	Single,	28	151	174	168	2,367	2,619	459	78	12	8	3	4	1	3	76	.	6,151	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	85	170	126	104	113	66	79	35	28	7	.	814	
Total Natives of Ireland.	M.	Single,	312	1,304	1,308	1,064	5,491	15,025	5,472	1,471	449	161	72	49	9	18	87	32,292	.	70,477
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	194	533	581	634	720	456	393	192	229	2	3,934	.	
	F.	Single,	287	1,252	1,221	994	9,069	12,638	2,415	556	150	80	26	20	5	15	76	.	28,804	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	9	615	1,243	894	804	649	417	429	182	197	8	.	5,447	
Persons belonging to other Countries.																				
Great Britain,	M.	Single,	.	5	8	6	11	79	27	5	5	3	3	1	1	.	.	154	.	284
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	8	12	6	1	.	.	.	40	.	
	F.	Single,	.	3	5	6	4	2	14	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	36	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	15	9	7	1	1	1	2	.	.	54	
The United States, Canada, and the West Indies.	M.	Single,	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	F.	Single,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Other Countries.	M.	Single,	.	1	1	2	2	9	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	35
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
	F.	Single,	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
General Total,	M.	Single,	312	1,310	1,317	1,072	5,504	15,116	5,501	1,478	456	166	75	50	10	18	87	32,472	.	70,800
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	.	195	538	589	642	732	462	394	192	229	2	3,975	.	
	F.	Single,	287	1,255	1,226	1,002	9,075	12,642	2,430	557	151	81	27	21	5	15	76	.	28,850	
		Married and Widowed,	.	.	.	.	10	618	1,258	910	813	656	418	430	183	199	8	.	5,503	
		Males and Females,	599	2,565	2,543	2,074	14,589	28,571	9,727	3,534	2,062	1635	982	895	390	461	173	.	.	

II.—Table showing the Occupations and Ages of Male and

Occupations.	Ages.									
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.
Males.										
Bakers and Confectioners,	.	.	.	.	9	70	98	34	12	9
Blacksmiths,	.	.	.	.	8	68	73	25	21	13
Boiler Makers and Engine Fitters,	.	.	.	.	2	13	12	5	4	3
Bookbinders,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Boot and Shoe Makers,	.	.	.	.	5	80	94	26	23	10
Bricklayers,	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	6	1	1
Butchers,	.	.	.	.	2	18	14	12	8	4
Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers,	.	.	.	.	1	9	1	.	.	.
Carpenters and Joiners,	.	.	.	.	16	165	152	55	46	12
Clerks and Accountants,	.	.	.	2	98	415	223	40	16	8
Coachmakers,	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	.
Commercial Travellers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Coopers,	.	.	.	.	1	24	34	11	6	2
Cutlers,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Dealers, Hawkers, and Pedlars,	.	.	.	.	2	5	1	1	1	.
Engine Drivers, Stokers, and Firemen,	.	.	.	.	6	8	7	2	2	.
Engineers,	.	.	.	.	4	4	3	3	1	3
Engravers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Farmers,	.	.	.	.	58	189	94	59	98	304
Gardeners,	.	.	.	.	3	28	39	15	11	4
Gentlemen and Annuitants	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	2	1	2
Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Jewellers,	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	1
Hatters,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Labourers,	.	.	.	255	5,051	13,373	4,479	1,451	614	361
Masons and Paviors,	.	.	.	.	1	62	50	32	15	5
Mechanics,	.	.	.	.	5	13	13	5	3	.
"Merchants,"	.	.	.	.	4	38	67	37	17	16
Millers,	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	3
Millworkers,	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.
Miners,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	9	1
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers,	.	.	.	.	8	76	77	29	8	6
Plasterers,	.	.	.	.	1	8	8	4	1	2
Printers,	.	.	.	.	2	16	9	5	1	.
Professional men,	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	11	7	8
Railway Labourers, Navvies, and Platelayers,	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	.
Saddlers and Harnessmakers,	.	.	.	.	1	20	18	9	4	3
Sawyers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	1
Schoolmasters and Teachers,	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	2
Seamen,	.	.	.	.	14	69	69	21	27	7
Servants,	.	.	.	1	23	97	55	27	15	7
Shipbuilders and Shipwrights,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Shopkeepers,	.	.	.	.	3	30	50	36	45	47
Shop Assistants,	.	.	.	.	16	103	71	12	6	3
Slaters and Tilers,	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	4	.	1
Smiths, General,	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.
Spinners and Weavers,	.	.	.	.	2	6	4	4	3	1
Stonecutters, Polishers, and Quarriers,	.	.	.	.	2	21	26	4	2	4
Tailors,	.	.	.	.	11	72	59	21	23	4
Wheelwrights,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitesmiths and Tinsmiths,	.	.	.	.	2	6	1	2	2	.
Wood Turners,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Trades not before specified,	.	.	.	.	6	33	19	11	10	8
All other occupations,	.	.	.	5	25	95	71	35	26	25
Unspecified, including children,	312	1,310	1,317	808	110	28	3	3	1	5
Total Males,	312	1,310	1,317	1,072	5,504	15,311	6,039	2,067	1,099	898
Females.										
Dressmakers and Milliners,	.	.	.	4	67	332	166	35	8	4
Farm Servants,	.	.	.	1	11	16	4	1	1	.
Governesses, Teachers, and Schoolmistresses,	.	.	.	.	3	11	5	1	.	.
"Housekeepers,"	.	.	.	.	3	138	434	324	310	241
Ladies,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.
Machinists,	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Millworkers,	.	.	.	.	5	7	4	2	.	.
Seamstresses and Shirtmakers,	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	3	4	.
Servants,	.	.	.	295	8,817	12,039	2,232	536	164	111
Shopkeepers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Shop Assistants,	.	.	.	.	5	16	3	.	.	.
Trades not before specified,	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.
All other occupations,	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	3	1	.
Unspecified (including wives and children),	287	1,255	1,226	702	173	674	829	560	475	381
Total Females,	287	1,255	1,226	1,002	9,085	13,260	3,668	1,467	964	737
GENERAL TOTAL,	599	2,565	2,543	2,074	14,589	28,571	9,727	3,534	2,062	1,635

FEMALE EMIGRANTS who left Ireland during the year 1889.

Ages.				Ages Unspecified.	General Total.	Natives of Ireland.				Persons belonging to other Countries.	Occupations.
45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and upwards.			Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.		
											MALES.
2	.	1	.	.	235	75	143	9	7	1	Bakers and Confectioners.
4	4	1	3	1	221	35	135	26	24	1	Blacksmiths.
1	2	.	.	.	42	12	15	8	.	7	Boiler Makers and Engine Fitters.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	Bookbinders.
6	.	1	4	.	249	25	171	12	40	1	Boot and Shoe Makers.
2	.	.	.	.	30	9	10	9	2	.	Bricklayers.
1	.	2	.	.	61	15	37	9	.	.	Butchers.
.	.	.	.	.	11	5	2	3	1	.	Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
9	4	.	2	.	461	149	203	88	17	4	Carpenters and Joiners.
5	1	.	.	.	808	349	242	169	46	2	Clerks and Accountants.
.	.	1	.	.	8	4	2	.	2	.	Coachmakers.
.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	Commercial Travellers.
1	.	1	.	.	80	16	61	1	2	.	Coopers.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	Cutlers.
.	.	.	.	.	10	3	3	1	.	3	Dealers, Hawkers, and Pedlars.
3	1	.	.	.	29	7	19	1	.	2	Engine Drivers, Stokers, and Firemen.
1	1	.	1	.	21	6	9	5	.	1	Engineers.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Engravers.
217	183	118	86	.	1,406	264	633	289	213	2	Farmers.
3	1	2	1	.	107	53	41	3	2	3	Gardeners.
.	.	.	1	.	15	3	4	8	.	.	Gentlemen and Annuitants.
.	.	.	.	.	6	3	1	2	.	.	Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, and Jewellers.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	Hatters.
206	208	56	126	80	26,260	4,506	9,659	6,696	5,361	38	Labourers.
2	1	2	.	.	170	60	71	22	17	.	Masons and Paviors.
.	.	.	.	.	39	2	5	30	2	.	Mechanics.
6	5	2	9	.	201	28	6	157	10	.	"Merchants."
.	1	.	.	.	10	6	1	2	.	1	Millers.
.	1	.	.	.	7	.	2	5	.	.	Millworkers.
3	.	.	.	.	18	.	2	16	.	.	Miners.
5	2	.	1	.	212	109	80	16	5	2	Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers.
.	1	.	.	.	25	5	18	.	2	.	Plasterers.
.	.	.	.	.	33	28	.	4	1	.	Printers.
2	2	2	.	1	42	6	9	22	4	1	Professional men.
.	1	.	.	.	12	.	11	1	.	.	Railway Labourers, Navvies, and Platelayers.
.	.	.	.	.	55	17	35	3	.	.	Saddlers and Harnessmakers.
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	2	2	.	Sawyers.
.	.	.	.	.	10	2	1	4	2	1	Schoolmasters and Teachers.
9	4	2	1	.	223	3	187	11	6	16	Seamen.
4	1	1	.	.	231	79	71	40	16	25	Servants.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	Shipbuilders and Shipwrights.
16	9	5	3	.	244	91	110	22	21	.	Shopkeepers.
.	.	.	.	.	211	98	65	35	11	2	Shop Assistants.
.	1	.	.	.	14	2	10	.	2	.	Slaters and Tilers.
1	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	2	.	.	Smiths, General.
1	.	.	.	.	21	2	2	13	4	.	Spinners and Weavers.
.	.	.	.	.	59	35	5	16	3	.	Stonecutters, Polishers, and Quarriers.
1	1	1	1	.	194	34	115	17	26	2	Tailors.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wheelwrights.
.	.	.	.	.	13	4	8	1	.	.	Whitesmiths and Tinsmiths.
1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	Wood Turners.
6	1	.	.	.	94	18	33	30	1	7	Trades not before specified.
18	8	2	6	4	320	72	130	33	15	70	All other occupations.
1	.	1	2	3	3,904	697	1,521	1,155	502	29	Unspecified, including children.
537	444	202	247	89	36,447	6,941	13,902	9,001	6,379	221	Total Males.
											FEMALES.
2	2	1	2	.	623	165	248	165	45	.	Dressmakers and Milliners.
1	.	.	.	.	35	3	3	22	7	.	Farm Servants.
.	.	.	.	.	20	3	4	7	3	3	Governesses, Teachers, and Schoolmistresses.
133	184	107	111	.	1,985	277	1,042	344	294	28	"Housekeepers."
.	.	1	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	Ladies.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	Machinists.
.	.	.	.	.	18	.	2	16	.	.	Millworkers.
.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	25	.	.	Seamstresses and Shirtmakers.
60	54	19	17	72	24,416	3,687	9,657	5,400	5,643	29	Servants.
.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	Shopkeepers.
.	.	.	.	.	24	12	5	6	1	.	Shop Assistants.
.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	Trades not before specified.
.	1	.	.	.	20	.	15	3	2	.	All other occupations.
249	210	60	84	12	7,177	1,527	2,524	2,114	970	42	Unspecified (including wives and children).
445	451	188	214	84	34,353	5,677	13,502	8,107	6,965	102	Total Females.
982	895	390	461	173	70,800	12,621	27,404	17,108	13,344	323	GENERAL TOTAL.

III.—Table showing the Destinations of the Emigrants—Natives of Ireland—from each County and Province during the year 1889, and the number of Emigrants to every 1,000 of the Population.

From what County or Province.	To Foreign Countries and the Colonies.						To Great Britain.			General Total.	Population in 1881.	No. of Emigrants to every 1,000 of the Population.
	America (United States).	Australia.	New Zealand.	Canada.	Other Countries.*	Total.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total.			
Carlow,	514	19	.	7	117	657	14	.	14	671	46,568	14·4
Dublin,	1,978	167	.	113	186	2,444	70	1	71	2,515	418,910	6·0
Kildare,	499	22	2	9	37	569	9	.	9	578	75,804	7·6
Kilkenny,	1,209	105	.	2	100	1,416	70	2	72	1,488	99,531	14·9
King's,	975	122	1	19	39	1,156	10	.	10	1,166	72,852	16·0
Longford,	778	35	1	20	72	906	4	.	4	910	61,009	14·9
Louth, and Drogheda, County of Town,	663	6	.	8	2	679	3	5	8	687	77,684	8·8
Meath,	928	72	.	1	52	1,053	3	.	3	1,056	87,469	12·1
Queen's,	1,117	52	.	11	39	1,219	19	.	19	1,238	73,124	16·9
Westmeath,	751	46	.	4	81	882	11	.	11	893	71,798	12·4
Wexford,	629	68	.	20	35	752	74	1	75	827	123,854	6·7
Wicklow,	440	116	.	11	19	586	6	.	6	592	70,386	8·4
Total of Leinster,	10,481	830	4	225	779	12,319	293	9	302	12,621	1,278,989	9·9
Clare,	2,593	262	.	10	61	2,926	31	4	35	2,961	141,457	20·9
Cork,	7,467	361	18	91	261	8,198	1,638	115	1,753	9,951	495,607	20·1
Kerry,	4,756	138	8	80	91	5,073	92	8	100	5,173	201,039	25·7
Limerick,	3,044	168	6	37	460	3,715	129	11	140	3,855	180,632	21·3
Tipperary,	2,644	331	.	34	80	3,089	101	2	103	3,192	199,612	16·0
Waterford,	1,906	78	2	9	52	2,047	211	14	225	2,272	112,768	20·1
Total of Munster,	22,410	1,338	34	261	1,005	25,048	2,202	154	2,356	27,404	1,331,115	20·6
Antrim,	2,075	171	22	261	1	2,530	172	260	432	2,962	421,943	7·0
Armagh,	1,343	61	4	110	6	1,524	42	196	238	1,762	163,177	10·8
Cavan,	1,761	62	2	65	1	1,891	5	42	47	1,938	129,476	15·0
Donegal,	2,104	15	.	133	1	2,253	1	1	2	2,255	206,035	10·9
Down,	1,326	112	6	69	7	1,520	50	105	155	1,675	272,107	6·2
Fermanagh,	851	24	.	94	1	970	8	11	19	989	84,879	11·7
Londonderry,	1,449	61	3	122	.	1,635	7	69	76	1,711	164,991	10·4
Monaghan,	1,254	18	1	50	2	1,325	6	80	86	1,411	102,748	13·7
Tyrone,	1,996	57	5	195	.	2,253	18	134	152	2,405	197,719	12·2
Total of Ulster,	14,159	581	43	1,099	19	15,901	309	898	1,207	17,108	1,743,075	9·8
Galway,	4,067	125	5	28	40	4,265	14	.	14	4,279	242,005	17·7
Leitrim,	1,608	35	.	26	1	1,670	7	17	24	1,694	90,372	18·7
Mayo,	3,454	32	.	60	1	3,547	12	7	19	3,566	245,212	14·5
Roscommon,	1,951	69	4	20	.	2,044	12	3	15	2,059	132,490	15·5
Sligo,	1,593	28	.	23	.	1,644	44	58	102	1,746	111,578	15·7
Total of Connaught,	12,673	289	9	157	42	13,170	89	85	174	13,344	821,657	16·2
Total, Natives of Ireland,	59,723	3,038	90	1,742	1,845	66,438	2,893	1,146	4,039	70,477	5,174,836	13·6

* The 1,845 emigrants to "Other Countries" include 11 to France, 9 to other parts of Europe, 1,651 to Buenos Ayres, 90 to Chili, 5 to other parts of South America, 51 to South Africa, 12 to India, 3 to Hong Kong, and 13 to West Indies.

IV.—Table showing the Number of Male and Female Emigrants—Natives of Ireland—who left Irish Ports, during each month of the year 1889.

Ports.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		For the Year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ballina,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	7
Belfast,	94	80	117	80	235	181	409	313	361	283	154	152	179	124	171	179	150	207	127	177	156	130	102	101	2,255	2,007	4,262
Coleraine,	3	1	4	4	.	.	6	2	.	.	8	.	8	1	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	42	9	51
Cork, Cork,	133	59	111	82	115	64	216	131	142	87	125	105	163	132	137	126	115	99	96	107	91	67	50	39	1,494	1,098	2,592
Cork, Queenstown,	1,172	788	455	316	1,599	1,161	5,006	4,717	3,988	3,995	1,335	1,464	925	877	1,245	1,503	1,218	1,878	900	1,423	364	410	187	122	18,394	18,654	37,048
Drogheda,	9	7	11	9	29	16	159	172	106	150	38	61	33	25	30	35	47	101	19	34	7	5	14	8	502	623	1,125
Dublin,	208	133	216	112	449	338	934	843	807	606	319	259	292	224	293	263	322	362	345	236	174	148	117	96	4,476	3,620	8,096
Dundalk,	12	2	15	10	93	31	188	189	185	199	75	102	51	37	41	37	56	120	34	40	45	24	15	14	810	855	1,665
Galway,	.	.	.	.	21	15	313	242	151	143	33	59	74	109	16	21	27	49	15	29	.	.	.	.	650	667	1,317
Greenore,	35	16	38	15	118	61	255	218	180	182	67	55	49	27	45	42	47	39	43	38	43	34	30	27	950	754	1,704
Larne,	32	8	57	33	147	64	316	214	236	186	65	51	111	113	196	186	138	172	82	98	52	62	24	21	1,456	1,208	2,664
Limerick,	1	1	1	.	7	2	6	.	3	2	3	.	7	3	3	1	3	.	3	.	2	3	2	1	41	13	54
Londonderry,	83	36	109	60	495	276	1,028	974	979	779	293	260	176	159	295	353	274	439	235	362	232	183	64	53	4,263	3,934	8,197
Newry,	8	3	1	4	9	7	9	6	22	5	7	7	5	5	16	8	9	4	9	11	4	1	7	3	106	64	170
Portrush,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	5	7	12
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	3	5	17	16	11	8	25	16	6	6	10	9	12	12	12	10	4	5	8	1	108	88	196
Warrenpoint,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	47	34	27	29	40	50	85	104	56	49	53	50	65	46	46	47	77	57	50	62	46	37	29	26	621	591	1,212
Westport,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	4	2	3	3	2	1	11	5	10	10	8	9	5	2	2	6	2	6	.	1	.	2	4	7	51	54	105
General Total,	1,841	1,170	1,165	757	3,362	2,272	8,958	8,146	7,238	6,685	2,608	2,650	2,151	1,895	2,550	2,867	2,502	3,545	1,970	2,628	1,220	1,111	661	525	36,226	34,251	70,477
	3,011		1,922		5,634		17,104		13,923		5,258		4,046		5,417		6,047		4,598		2,331		1,186		70,477		

Dublin Castle,

3rd April, 1890.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 2nd instant forwarding for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant your Report on the Emigration Statistics of Ireland for the year 1889.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. B. Kaye.

The Registrar-General,

Charlemont House,

Rutland Square.

DUBLIN: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALEXANDER THOM & Co. (Limited), 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

REGISTERED IN

ENGLAND

IN THE YEAR

1889.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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1890.

[C.—5985.] *Price* 1*d.*

ENGLAND.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England

The numbers of Births and Deaths in this Table are obtained from the Quarterly Returns furnished by the Loca
in the 52nd Annual Repo

DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*	Population		Marriages.		Births.	Deaths.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Enumerated on 4th April 1881.	Estimated to the middle of 1889.†	Number.	Persons married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ENGLAND -	25,974,439	29,015,613	213,696	427,392	885,179	517,968	450,795	434,384	265,984	251,984
DIVISIONS.										
I. LONDON - -	3,815,704	4,351,738	35,484	70,968	131,477	75,549	67,063	64,414	38,674	36,875
II. SOUTH EASTERN	2,487,542	2,779,931	18,403	36,806	78,005	41,176	39,645	38,360	21,051	20,125
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1,596,259	1,754,011	11,161	22,322	53,776	27,674	27,582	26,194	14,152	13,522
IV. EASTERN -	1,343,524	1,459,812	9,672	19,344	47,368	23,926	24,158	23,210	12,310	11,616
V. SOUTH WESTERN	1,859,511	1,832,596	13,115	26,230	53,664	31,674	27,356	26,308	15,710	15,964
VI. WEST MIDLAND	3,029,319	3,299,945	24,148	48,296	100,785	57,278	51,225	49,560	29,551	27,727
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	1,637,865	1,851,152	12,709	25,418	56,192	30,976	28,491	27,701	16,023	14,953
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	4,108,184	4,791,255	35,810	71,620	149,965	99,028	76,076	73,889	50,660	48,368
IX. YORK - -	2,894,759	3,310,252	25,187	50,374	98,682	62,866	50,126	48,556	32,671	30,195
X. NORTHERN -	1,624,213	1,871,796	14,542	29,084	61,595	35,956	31,528	30,067	18,637	17,319
XI. WELSH - -	1,577,559	1,713,125	13,465	26,930	53,670	31,865	27,545	26,125	16,545	15,320
I. LONDON.										
MIDDLESEX (*part of*)-	2,550,556	2,785,626	23,879	47,758	82,673	49,597	42,056	40,617	25,473	24,124
SURREY (*part of*) -	980,522	1,221,937	9,213	18,426	37,533	20,094	19,191	18,342	10,137	9,957
KENT (*part of*) -	284,626	344,175	2,392	4,784	11,271	5,858	5,816	5,455	3,064	2,794
II. SOUTH EASTERN.										
1 SURREY (*Extra-Met.*)	461,054	555,768	3,476	6,952	14,965	7,771	7,655	7,310	3,970	3,801
2 KENT (*Extra-Met.*) -	709,306	778,399	5,184	10,368	22,851	12,097	11,511	11,340	6,073	6,024
3 SUSSEX - -	494,194	561,189	3,451	6,902	14,036	7,711	7,142	6,894	3,937	3,774
4 HAMPSHIRE -	575,096	617,507	4,629	9,258	18,609	9,767	9,508	9,101	5,084	4,683
5 BERKSHIRE - -	247,892	267,078	1,663	3,326	7,544	3,830	3,829	3,715	1,987	1,843
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.										
6 MIDDLESEX (*Ext.-Met.*)	380,814	511,124	2,996	5,992	16,853	7,750	8,595	8,258	3,938	3,812
7 HERTFORDSHIRE -	202,375	207,910	1,129	2,258	5,842	3,280	2,943	2,899	1,689	1,591
8 BUCKINGHAMSHIRE -	155,869	155,760	969	1,938	4,644	2,479	2,387	2,257	1,289	1,190
9 OXFORDSHIRE -	181,570	182,416	1,199	2,398	5,462	3,056	2,847	2,615	1,565	1,491
10 NORTHAMPTONSHIRE -	277,035	301,695	2,107	4,214	9,197	4,758	4,745	4,452	2,489	2,269
11 HUNTINGDONSHIRE -	53,223	49,298	307	614	1,413	730	728	685	363	367
12 BEDFORDSHIRE -	154,259	155,702	1,151	2,302	4,801	2,644	2,433	2,368	1,310	1,334
13 CAMBRIDGESHIRE -	191,114	190,106	1,303	2,606	5,564	2,977	2,904	2,660	1,509	1,468
IV. EASTERN.										
14 ESSEX - -	552,268	661,552	4,410	8,820	23,160	10,694	11,730	11,430	5,549	5,145
15 SUFFOLK - -	353,545	356,966	2,347	4,694	10,989	5,781	5,667	5,322	2,974	2,797
16 NORFOLK - -	437,711	441,294	2,915	5,830	13,219	7,451	6,761	6,458	3,777	3,674

* NOTE.—*Registration* or *Union Counties* consist of groups of Registration Districts, which are generally coextensive with the Poor Law Unions. District, or the greater part of the Population is located. The boundaries of Registration

† The estimate for the middle of the year 1889 is calculated on the hypothesis that the rate of increase or decrease that prevailed between the

nd in the Registration Divisions and Counties, in the Year 1889.

Registrars, and will probably be found to differ slightly from the revised figures, to be hereafter presented to Parliament of the Registrar General.

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
40,963	55,686	53,771	63,276	220,936	227,600	219,805	216,838	139,770	124,459	122,041	131,698
6,504	9,244	9,654	10,082	35,082	32,946	31,622	31,827	21,089	17,307	17,860	19,293
3,398	4,603	4,651	5,751	19,572	19,718	19,370	19,345	11,586	9,677	9,567	10,346
1,850	2,795	2,914	3,602	13,331	13,832	13,437	13,176	7,741	6,538	6,422	6,973
1,704	2,288	2,234	3,446	11,762	12,409	11,628	11,569	6,609	5,740	5,397	6,180
2,789	3,402	3,078	3,846	13,183	13,688	13,526	13,267	8,858	7,923	6,919	7,974
4,265	6,392	6,006	7,485	25,014	26,246	24,779	24,746	16,063	13,639	13,077	14,499
2,237	3,713	2,933	3,826	14,084	14,620	13,747	13,741	8,285	7,471	7,312	7,908
7,474	9,359	9,397	9,580	37,275	38,417	37,565	36,708	26,284	24,368	23,757	24,619
4,927	6,538	6,257	7,465	23,959	25,620	24,672	24,431	15,683	15,153	15,294	16,736
3,123	3,905	3,532	3,982	14,863	15,994	15,778	14,960	8,876	8,549	9,485	9,046
2,692	3,447	3,115	4,211	12,811	14,110	13,681	13,068	8,696	8,094	6,951	8,124
4,434	6,198	6,475	6,772	22,061	20,678	19,933	20,001	13,618	11,331	11,697	12,951
1,639	2,413	2,516	2,645	9,949	9,478	8,964	9,142	5,940	4,589	4,717	4,848
431	633	663	665	3,072	2,790	2,725	2,684	1,531	1,387	1,446	1,494
643	876	1,010	947	3,801	3,732	3,718	3,714	2,185	1,824	1,752	2,910
904	1,296	1,220	1,764	5,712	5,799	5,620	5,720	3,356	2,924	2,893	2,924
644	882	862	1,063	3,557	3,541	3,439	3,499	2,115	1,771	1,805	2,020
895	1,145	1,132	1,457	4,604	4,726	4,684	4,595	2,758	2,267	2,288	2,454
312	404	427	520	1,898	1,920	1,909	1,817	1,172	891	829	938
526	793	888	789	4,285	4,217	4,178	4,173	2,051	1,775	1,888	2,036
202	270	280	377	1,458	1,578	1,436	1,370	1,005	749	716	810
142	246	264	317	1,131	1,194	1,212	1,107	722	598	540	619
203	288	300	408	1,307	1,371	1,427	1,357	892	734	698	732
320	578	506	703	2,323	2,385	2,247	2,242	1,203	1,187	1,129	1,239
52	69	82	104	327	367	364	355	224	162	166	178
199	263	300	389	1,171	1,239	1,215	1,176	776	642	608	618
206	288	294	515	1,329	1,481	1,358	1,396	868	691	677	741
758	1,104	1,090	1,458	5,849	5,957	5,707	5,647	2,865	2,419	2,438	2,972
426	541	501	879	2,659	2,947	2,702	2,681	1,657	1,459	1,273	1,392
520	643	643	1,109	3,254	3,505	3,219	3,241	2,087	1,862	1,686	1,816

Those Districts which extend into two or more Counties (proper), are included entirely in that Registration County in which the principal town of the
or Union Counties, therefore, differ, more or less, from the boundaries of Counties (proper).
Census-enumerations in 1871 and 1881 was maintained up to the middle of 1889. The county totals have been adjusted in order to cast to the
the whole of England and Wales.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS registered in the Registratio

The numbers of Births and Deaths in this Table are obtained from the Quarterly Returns furnished by the Loca
in the 52nd Annual Repor

REGISTRATION COUNTIES—*continued.*	POPULATION		MARRIAGES.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
	ENUMERATED on 4th April 1881.	ESTIMATED to the middle of 1889.	Number.	Persons married.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
V. SOUTH WESTERN.										
17 WILTSHIRE - -	248,547	249,439	1,632	3,264	7,301	4,010	3,695	3,606	1,971	2,039
18 DORSETSHIRE -	184,972	180,755	1,219	2,438	5,236	2,726	2,657	2,579	1,366	1,360
19 DEVONSHIRE -	608,400	607,085	4,749	9,498	17,625	11,344	9,025	8,600	5,621	5,723
20 CORNWALL - -	326,375	300,558	2,125	4,250	9,012	5,543	4,577	4,435	2,731	2,812
21 SOMERSETSHIRE -	491,217	494,759	3,390	6,780	14,490	8,051	7,402	7,088	4,021	4,030
VI. WEST MIDLAND.										
22 GLOUCESTERSHIRE -	524,982	554,164	4,170	8,340	15,666	8,986	7,972	7,694	4,543	4,443
23 HEREFORDSHIRE -	118,147	114,465	737	1,474	2,994	1,855	1,524	1,470	928	927
24 SHROPSHIRE -	265,890	264,488	1,660	3,320	7,180	4,464	3,683	3,497	2,309	2,153
25 STAFFORDSHIRE -	1,006,758	1,121,897	8,484	16,968	37,885	20,857	19,184	18,701	10,943	9,914
26 WORCESTERSHIRE -	383,011	424,350	2,963	5,926	12,174	6,570	6,182	5,992	3,414	3,156
27 WARWICKSHIRE -	730,531	820,581	6,134	12,268	24,886	14,546	12,680	12,206	7,414	7,132
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.										
28 LEICESTERSHIRE -	326,641	374,117	2,617	5,234	12,197	6,442	6,175	6,022	3,375	3,067
29 RUTLANDSHIRE -	23,007	22,886	119	238	566	339	283	283	184	155
30 LINCOLNSHIRE -	463,061	491,462	3,170	6,340	13,696	7,984	6,968	6,728	4,079	3,905
31 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE -	438,642	518,988	3,718	7,436	16,409	8,957	8,289	8,120	4,648	4,309
32 DERBYSHIRE -	386,514	443,699	3,085	6,170	13,324	7,254	6,776	6,548	3,737	3,517
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.										
33 CHESHIRE - -	622,365	696,234	4,692	9,384	21,171	12,840	10,853	10,318	6,606	6,234
34 LANCASHIRE - -	3,485,819	4,095,021	31,118	62,236	128,794	86,188	65,223	63,571	44,054	42,134
IX. YORK.										
35 WEST RIDING -	2,197,999	2,515,886	19,567	39,134	75,276	48,722	38,176	37,100	25,330	23,393
36 EAST RIDING(*with York*)	362,375	413,779	3,195	6,390	12,613	7,835	6,496	6,117	4,080	3,755
37 NORTH RIDING -	334,385	380,587	2,425	4,850	10,793	6,309	5,454	5,339	3,261	3,047
X. NORTHERN.										
38 DURHAM - -	875,166	1,055,378	8,121	16,242	35,760	20,137	18,330	17,430	10,511	9,626
39 NORTHUMBERLAND -	434,086	475,058	4,109	8,218	15,750	9,910	7,943	7,807	5,034	4,876
40 CUMBERLAND -	250,647	277,385	1,889	3,778	8,247	4,848	4,336	3,911	2,545	2,305
41 WESTMORLAND -	64,314	63,975	423	846	1,838	1,061	919	919	547	514
XI. WELSH.										
42 MONMOUTHSHIRE -	234,332	245,823	2,284	4,568	9,033	4,985	4,634	4,399	2,686	2,299
43 SOUTH WALES -	881,117	984,205	8,338	16,676	32,637	18,964	16,684	15,953	9,825	9,139
44 NORTH WALES -	462,110	483,097	2,843	5,686	12,000	7,916	6,227	5,773	4,034	3,882

General Register Office, Somerset House,
15th March 1890.

ıties of England, in the Year 1889—*continued.*

gistrars, and will probably be found to differ slightly from the revised figures, to be hereafter presented to Parliament he Registrar General.

MARRIAGES				BIRTHS				DEATHS			
Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of				Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of			
rch.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
284	404	403	541	1,791	1,872	1,790	1,848	1,195	1,033	841	941
246	310	297	366	1,256	1,290	1,328	1,362	765	685	641	635
042	1,209	1,123	1,375	4,388	4,472	4,431	4,334	3,070	2,751	2,525	2,998
514	537	477	597	2,244	2,261	2,336	2,171	1,477	1,485	1,175	1,406
703	942	778	967	3,504	3,793	3,641	3,552	2,351	1,969	1,737	1,994
729	1,147	1,009	1,285	3,895	4,016	3,852	3,903	2,648	2,141	1,935	2,262
137	198	179	223	774	753	730	737	565	474	352	464
336	490	367	467	1,757	1,890	1,822	1,711	1,289	1,121	878	1,176
503	2,183	2,118	2,680	9,409	9,812	9,293	9,371	5,654	4,951	4,865	5,387
538	785	761	879	3,001	3,243	2,946	2,984	1,927	1,546	1,434	1,663
922	1,589	1,572	1,951	6,178	6,532	6,136	6,040	3,980	3,406	3,613	3,547
397	772	651	797	3,066	3,233	2,889	3,009	1,749	1,554	1,586	1,553
19	21	39	40	128	170	137	131	92	80	64	103
554	1,065	710	841	3,416	3,442	3,375	3,463	2,057	1,924	1,865	2,138
589	1,040	806	1,183	4,190	4,254	4,082	3,883	2,356	2,127	2,210	2,264
578	815	727	965	3,284	3,521	3,264	3,255	2,031	1,786	1,587	1,850
975	1,163	1,293	1,261	5,164	5,511	5,303	5,193	3,586	3,144	3,012	3,098
499	8,196	8,104	8,319	32,111	32,906	32,262	31,515	22,698	21,224	20,745	21,521
309	5,120	4,946	5,692	18,356	19,486	18,739	18,695	12,329	11,745	11,555	13,093
561	762	736	1,036	3,001	3,300	3,170	3,142	1,774	1,911	2,076	2,074
457	656	575	737	2,602	2,834	2,763	2,594	1,580	1,497	1,663	1,569
725	2,211	1,951	2,234	8,692	9,402	8,983	8,683	4,846	4,622	5,535	5,134
046	1,108	979	1,076	3,735	3,995	4,142	3,878	2,371	2,411	2,650	2,478
466	466	512	545	1,994	2,094	2,191	1,968	1,357	1,270	1,089	1,132
86	120	90	127	442	503	462	431	302	246	211	302
44	555	585	700	2,148	2,385	2,271	2,229	1,422	1,255	989	1,319
055	2,073	1,966	2,644	7,846	8,536	8,268	7,987	5,123	4,714	4,223	4,904
593	819	564	867	2,817	3,189	3,142	2,852	2,151	2,125	1,739	1,901

BRYDGES P. HENNIKER,
Registrar General

MINES.

YEAR 1889.

SUMMARIES

OF THE

STATISTICAL PORTION

OF THE

REPORTS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS OF MINES

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF

THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1887;
THE METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS, 1872 AND 1875;
AND THE SLATE MINES (GUNPOWDER) ACT, 1882.

ALSO,

List of Inspectors and Inspection Districts, and Particulars of Examination Boards and Examinations.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1890.

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SUMMARIES

OF THE

Statistical Portion of the Reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for the Year 1889.

Introduction.

These statistics under the Acts relating to all Mines in the United Kingdom form a portion of the Reports of the Inspectors of Mines, which are made annually to the Secretary of State.

The Inspectors' Reports consist further of the following separate volumes :

1.—Report for each district.

2.—List of all the Mines in the United Kingdom arranged according to districts.

3. List of abandoned Mines.

4. Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom.

Summaries.

All the Mines of the United Kingdom.

No. 1 Summary shows that during the year 1889 the total number of persons employed in and about all the Mines in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with the Isle of Man, and *inclusive* of those employed on private Branch Railways and Tramways, and in washing and coking coal on premises adjacent to or belonging to the Mines (this latter information being an addition to Summaries given under former Acts), amounted to 625,229, of whom 5,777 were females above ground.

No. 2 Summary shows that, during the year 1889, the number of persons employed in and about all the Mines, *exclusive* of those employed on private Branch Railways and Tramways, and in washing and coking coal, was 607,155, of whom 5,463 were females, the aggregate increase being 28,738. The total number of Fatal Accidents was 912, and the total number of Deaths occasioned thereby 1,128; being an increase of 27 in the number of Fatal Accidents, and an increase of 168 in the number of lives lost, compared with the totals of the preceding year; there was one death for every 538 persons employed, which is less favourable than the ratio 1 in 603 of the preceding year.

The Summary also shows the corresponding figures for each of the fifteen years 1874 to 1888.

I.—Mines classed under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

No. 3 Summary shows that, during the year 1889, the total number of persons employed in and about the mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act was 563,735, of whom 4,027 were females working above ground, the aggregate increase being 28,790 compared with the preceding year. Secondly, that there were 848 fatal accidents and 1,064 deaths, the number of accidents being 27 more than in the preceding year, and the number of deaths being 176 more. Thirdly, that there was one fatal accident for every 665 persons employed, and one death for every 530 persons employed. The accident ratio is more favourable but the death ratio less so than in the preceding year.

The Summary also shows the corresponding figures for each of the fifteen years 1874 to 1888.

No. 4 Summary shows the number of persons employed, arranged in districts and according to age and sex.

No. 5 Summary shows the quantities and kinds of mineral wrought in the different districts, the total quantity being 189,633,656 tons, of which 176,916,724 was coal and 8,270,542 ironstone, the rest being fire-clay, oil shale, and other minerals, making a total

increase of 6,973,493 tons compared with the preceding year, there being an increase of 6,981,505 tons of coal, but a decrease of 364,490 tons of ironstone.

No. 6 Summary shows the Fatal Accidents and Deaths arranged according to causes and districts.

No. 7 Summary shows the ratios of the Fatal Accidents and the Deaths to the number of persons employed in and about Mines under the present and former Coal Mines Acts, given in averages for the periods covered by the first three Acts and in detail with averages since 1872, from which we learn that the occupation of the miner is now more than twice as safe as it was at the commencement of the Inspection, the average ratio for the first Act being one death in every 233 persons employed, for the second Act one death in 258, for the third Act one death in 312, for the fourth Act one death in 466, whilst for the present year it is one in 536, a much more favourable ratio.

No. 8 Summary shows the ratios of Accidents and Deaths to the number of persons employed and Tons of Mineral wrought in each of the districts, and a general average of 223,624 tons of mineral wrought for every fatal accident, and 178,227 tons for every death, as compared with the quantities 222,485 and 205,698 tons respectively in the preceding year.

No. 9 Summary shows that the number of persons employed on private Branch Railways and Tramways, and in washing and coking coal on premises adjacent to or belonging to the Mines, was 18,074, of whom 314 were females, and also that the Accidents and the Deaths resulting therefrom were both 48, and that the ratio of Accidents and Deaths to Persons employed was one fatal accident and one death for every 376 persons employed.

No. 10 Summary shows the quantities of coal and other minerals wrought at mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, the number of fatal accidents and deaths, and the tons of mineral wrought per fatal and per death for each of the last seventeen years.

II.—Mines classed under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act.

No. 11 Summary shows that during the year 1889 the total number of persons employed in and about the mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act was 43,420, of whom 1,436 were females employed above ground. Secondly, that there were 64 fatal accidents and 64 deaths, the number of accidents being the same as and the number of deaths 8 less than in the preceding year. Thirdly, that there was one fatal accident and one death for every 678 persons employed, which is more favourable on the whole than in the preceding year, when the ratios were respectively one in 679, and one in 603.

The Summary also shows the corresponding figures for each of the fifteen years 1874 to 1888.

No. 12 Summary shows the number of persons employed, arranged in districts and according to age and sex.

No. 13 Summary shows the Fatal Accidents and Deaths, arranged according to causes and districts.

No. 14 Summary shows the ratios of the Accidents and Deaths to the number of persons employed, arranged according to districts.

No. 15 Summary shows the quantities of Minerals wrought, arranged according to districts.

Inspectors of Mines, &c.

No. 16 is a List of the Inspectors of Mines under both Mines Acts, of the Secretaries to the Boards for Examinations under the Coal Mines Act, and of the months in which the examinations for certificates of competency are usually held.

Maps showing the Inspection Districts are annexed.

A statement is also annexed, showing the maximum fees to be paid in respect of managers' and under-managers' certificates, the form of application for examination, and the subjects for examinations required in the respective inspection districts.

MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES SHEWING THE DISTRICTS ASSIGNED TO HER MAJESTYS INSPECTORS OF MINES. UNDER THE COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES SHEWING THE DISTRICTS ASSIGNED TO HER MAJESTYS INSPECTORS OF MINES. UNDER THE METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACT.

REFERENCE

DISTRICTS

1. SCOTLAND EAST
2. SCOTLAND WEST
3. NEWCASTLE
4. DURHAM
5. YORKSHIRE & LINCOLNSHIRE
6. MANCHESTER & IRELAND
7. LIVERPOOL
8. MIDLAND
9. NORTH WALES & I. MAN
10. NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE
11. SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE
12. SOUTH WESTERN
13. SOUTH WALES
14. CORNWALL & DEVON

NOTE. The Boundaries are dotted where the Districts do not coincide with the Boundaries of Counties.

ALL THE MINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COAL AND METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS.

No. 1 SUMMARY.—PERSONS EMPLOYED in and about all MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, with the ISLE OF MAN, and inclusive of those employed on private BRANCH RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS and in washing and coking Coal on premises adjacent to or belonging to the MINE.

Year.	Persons employed					
	Underground.	Above ground, including Sidings at the Pit.		Above ground on Branch Railways, &c.		Total.
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1888	465,006	108,054	5,357	13,916	323	592,656
1889	489,179	112,513	5,463	17,760	314	625,229

ALL THE MINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COAL AND METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS.

No 2 SUMMARY.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, exclusive of those under No. 9 Summary (C.), in and about all MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, with the ISLE of MAN, NUMBER of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS, and RATIOS of the NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED to the NUMBER of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS.

YEAR.	Persons employed.				Separate Fatal Accidents.	Deaths caused by the Accidents.	Persons employed.		Death Rate from Accidents per 1,000 Persons employed.
	Under Ground.	Above Ground.		Total.			Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life Lost.	
	Males.	Males.	Females.						
1874	462,647	121,508	11,035	595,190	989	1,159	601	513	1·947
1875	461,922	121,689	10,307	593,918	1,037	1,363	572	435	2·295
1876	443,338	119,063	9,628	572,029	905	1,003	632	570	1·753
1877	429,120	113,952	8,714	551,786	951	1,305	580	422	2·365
1878	413,603	105,410	7,774	526,787	885	1,490	595	353	2·828
1879	413,444	103,391	7,035	523,870	843	1,037	621	505	1·979
1880	423,426	107,512	6,903	537,841	897	1,402	599	383	2·606
1881	432,678	110,780	6,961	550,419	929	1,053	592	522	1·913
1882	440,006	112,433	7,054	559,493	959	1,218	583	459	2·176
1883	447,188	111,531	6,449	565,168	989	1,140	571	495	2·017
Averages for the 10 years 1874 to 1883 inclusive.	436,737	112,727	8,186	557,650	938	1,217	594	458	2·182
1884	448,847	109,403	6,246	564,496	917	998	615	565	1·768
1885	449,093	106,607	5,976	561,676	866	1,214	648	462	2·164
1886	448,657	106,867	5,568	561,092	869	1,018	645	551	1·814
1887	453,653	108,648	5,725	568,026	881	1,051	644	540	1·850
1888	465,006	108,054	5,357	578,417	885	960	653	603	1·660
1889	489,179	112,513	5,463	607,155	912	1,128	666	538	1·858

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 3 SUMMARY.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, exclusive of those under No. 9 Summary (C.), QUANTITY of MINERAL WROUGHT, NUMBER of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS, and RATIOS of the NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED to the NUMBER of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS, at the MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

YEAR.	Persons employed.				Quantity of Coal and other Minerals Wrought.	Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost by the Accidents.	Persons employed.		Death Rate from Accidents per 1,000 Persons employed.
	Under Ground. (A.)	Above Ground. (B.)		Total of (A.) & (B.)				Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life Lost.	
	Males.	Males.	Females.							
					Statute Tons.					
1874	428,611	103,319	6,899	538,829	140,713,832	895	1,056	602	510	1·959
1875	427,017	102,324	6,504	535,845	147,700,313	927	1,244	578	430	2·321
1876	409,229	99,248	6,055	514,532	148,989,385	839	933	613	551	1·813
1877	395,025	93,988	5,378	494,391	148,846,260	864	1,208	572	409	2·443
1878	382,979	87,394	4,956	475,329	145,798,138	811	1,413	586	336	2·972
1879	385,179	86,789	4,842	476,810	145,366,369	782	973	610	490	2·040
1880	391,381	88,912	4,640	484,933	161,466,793	815	1,318	595	368	2·718
1881	399,387	91,375	4,715	495,477	168,959,931	844	954	587	519	1·925
1882	406,192	93,143	4,652	503,987	171,334,032	876	1,126	575	447	2·234
1883	416,696	93,758	4,479	514,933	178,763,390	921	1,054	559	488	2·046
Averages for the 10 years 1874 to 1883 inclusive	404,169	94,025	5,312	503,506	155,793,844	857	1,128	587	446	2·240
1884	422,233	93,685	4,458	520,376	174,872,759	863	942	603	552	1·810
1885	424,191	92,138	4,303	520,632	173,223,960	807	1,150	645	453	2·207
1886	423,862	91,977	4,131	519,970	170,006,959	807	953	644	545	1·833
1887	428,540	93,554	4,183	526,277	173,049,795	830	995	634	529	1·890
1888	438,902	92,108	3,935	534,945	182,660,163	821	888	652	602	1·650
1889	463,600	96,108	4,027	563,735	189,633,656	848	1,064	665	530	1·887

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 4 SUMMARY.—(A) and (B).—PERSONS EMPLOYED in and about the MINES (including those on Sidings at the Pit, but not those in No. 9 Summary (C.), on Private Branch Railways and Tramways, and washing or coking Coal), under the COAL MINES REGULATION ACT in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND during the Year 1889.

No of Inspection District.	Districts and Inspectors.	Underground—(A.)			Above-ground—(B.)							Total of (A) and (B)
		Male Persons.			Ages. 12 to 16.		Ages. 13 to 16.		Ages. Above 16.		Total. (B)	
		Ages. 12 to 16.	Ages. Above 16.	Total (A).	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Females.	Males.		
1	SCOTLAND, EAST: J. B. Atkinson.											
	Clackmannan	90	850	940	–	–	8	1	31	146	186	1,126
	Edinburgh	282	3,761	4,043	–	–	59	–	–	755	814	4,857
	Fife	823	6,126	6,949	2	–	60	68	241	976	1,347	8,296
	Haddington	90	656	746	–	–	5	–	–	99	104	850
	Kinross, Perth, & Sutherland	30	199	229	–	–	6	–	–	55	61	290
	Lanark, Eastern portion	1,915	14,128	16,043	23	–	333	1	120	2,388	2,865	18,908
	Linlithgow	404	3,929	4,333	2	–	83	–	42	589	716	5,049
	Stirling, Eastern portion	420	2,444	2,864	–	–	13	–	80	269	362	3,226
2	SCOTLAND, WEST: J. M. Ronaldson.											
	Coal	2,436	19,748	22,184	17	–	461	21	50	3,314	3,863	26,047
	Ironstone	234	2,780	3,014	–	–	61	–	14	575	650	3,664
	Fire-clay, Oil Shale, &c.	11	360	371	–	–	3	–	–	121	124	495
3	NEWCASTLE: James Willis.											
	Cumberland	262	4,770	5,032	3	–	91	6	255	1,057	1,412	6,444
	Durham, North	1,606	16,691	18,297	12	–	621	–	5	3,757	4,395	22,692
	Northumberland	2,213	20,577	22,790	10	–	643	–	3	4,195	4,851	27,641
4	DURHAM, SOUTH: Thomas Bell.											
	Durham, South	4,067	42,796	46,863	11	–	1,645	–	5	10,096	11,757	58,620
	Westmoreland	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	13
	Yorkshire, North Riding	–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	30
	" " Cleveland	227	5,230	5,457	–	–	59	–	–	1,026	1,085	6,542
5	YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE: Frank N. Wardell.											
	Yorkshire, East and West Ridings.	5,850	51,733	57,583	47	–	1,339	–	2	10,946	12,334	69,917
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	–	52	52	–	–	3	–	–	90	93	145
6	MANCHESTER AND IRELAND: Joseph Dickinson.											
	Lancashire, North and East	2,346*	25,833	28,179	23	–	485	30	361	4,360	5,259	33,438
	Ireland	35	535	570	–	–	4	–	–	177	181	751
7	LIVERPOOL: Henry Hall.											
	Anglesey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Denbighshire	457	6,074	6,531	1	–	140	11	40	1,086	1,278	7,809
	Flintshire	98	2,310	2,408	–	–	36	–	–	506	542	2,950
	Lancashire, West	2,517	26,169	28,686	6	–	434	181	1,248	4,341	6,210	34,896
8	MIDLAND: Arthur H. Stokes.											
	Derbyshire	2,562	23,116	25,678	16	–	703	–	–	5,888	6,607	32,285
	Leicestershire	290	3,437	3,727	3	–	140	–	–	1,061	1,204	4,931
	Nottinghamshire	1,234	13,683	14,917	–	–	292	–	–	3,644	3,936	18,853
	Warwickshire	228	3,755	3,983	–	–	115	–	–	1,112	1,227	5,210
10	STAFFORDSHIRE, N.: W. N. Atkinson											
	Cheshire	139	1,587	1,726	1	–	35	–	–	478	514	2,240
	Shropshire	172	2,591	2,763	2	–	66	16	190	588	862	3,625
	Staffordshire, North	936	12,605	13,541	1	–	288	–	–	3,216	3,505	17,046
11	STAFFORDSHIRE, S.: W. B. Scott.											
	Staffordshire, South	840	15,151	15,991	4	–	324	–	166	4,152	4,646	20,637
	Worcestershire	56	1,910	1,966	1	–	74	–	42	524	641	2,607
12	SOUTH-WESTERN: Joseph S. Martin.											
	Breconshire (part of)	56	345	401	–	–	1	–	5	37	43	444
	Devonshire	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
	Dorsetshire	–	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	18
	Glamorganshire (part of)	275	1,715	1,990	–	–	9	4	45	353	411	2,401
	Gloucestershire, Bristol	77	2,004	2,081	–	–	41	–	–	459	500	2,581
	" Forest of Dean	382	3,341	3,723	3	–	44	–	–	693	740	4,463
	Monmouthshire	2,655	17,423	20,078	6	–	147	17	293	2,589	3,052	23,130
	Somersetshire	476	3,878	4,354	–	–	61	–	–	686	747	5,101
13	WALES, SOUTH: Joseph T. Robson.											
	Breconshire (part of)	75	419	494	–	–	6	–	9	69	84	578
	Carmarthenshire	228	1,836	2,064	–	–	45	–	4	502	551	2,615
	Glamorganshire (part of)	6,944	52,601	59,545	15	–	488	21	355	9,382	10,211	69,756
	Pembrokeshire	52	304	356	–	–	4	6	38	98	146	502
	TOTALS in 1889	44,090	419,510	463,600	209	–	9,475	383	3,644	86,424	100,135	563,735
	Ditto in the preceding year	42,172†	396,730	438,902	228‡	2	8,729	303	3,630	83,51	96,043	534,945

* Including 4 boys between 10 and 12 years of age.
† " 127 " " " "
‡ " 5 " " " "

Note.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Act only.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 5 SUMMARY.—QUANTITY of MINERAL WROUGHT at MINES under the COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	DISTRICTS AND INSPECTORS.	Tons of Mineral Wrought.						
		Coal.	Fire-clay.	Ironstone.	Oil Shale.	Other Minerals. Tons.	Other Minerals. Description.	Total.
1	SCOTLAND, EAST: J. B. Atkinson.							
	Clackmannan	352,146	4,635	–	–	–	–	
	Edinburgh	860,840	46,903	56,707	664,555	–	–	
	Fife	2,761,616	12,799	6,817	131,242	–	–	
	Haddington	276,773	6,114	–	–	–	–	
	Kinross, Perth, Sutherland	53,655	–	13,506	–	–	–	16,180,139
	Lanark, Eastern portion	7,678,078	130,295	75,922	13,213	9	Copperas lumps	
						11,695	Shale	
	Linlithgow	775,440	20,382	100,821	1,152,386	–	–	
	Stirling, Eastern portion	924,053	46,193	–	1,319	2,025	Ganister	
2	SCOTLAND, WEST: John M. Ronaldson.	9,534,562	273,102	807,961	24,275	50	Ganister	10,668,090
						16	Alum shale	
						73	Copperas lumps	
						2,218	Shale	
						25,833	Limestone	
3	NEWCASTLE: James Willis.							
	Cumberland	1,739,491	40,424	571	–	4,559	Ganister	19,212,054
	Durham, North	8,327,839	120,558	–	–	–	–	
	Northumberland	8,794,005	183,759	–	–	848	Limestone	
4	DURHAM: Thomas Bell.							
	Durham, South	21,979,338	266,053	–	–	–	–	27,906,382
	Westmoreland	1,246	–	–	–	–	–	
	Yorkshire, North Riding	2,627	–	–	–	–	–	
	„ „ Cleveland	–	–	5,657,118	–	–	–	
5	YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE: Frank N. Wardell.							
	Yorkshire, East and West Ridings	21,973,400	207,393	71,196	8,046	95,046	Ganister	22,457,749
						214	Copperas lumps	
						4,172	Alum shale	
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	–	–	98,282	–	–	–	
6	MANCHESTER AND IRELAND: Joseph Dickinson.							
	Lancashire, North and East	10,265,221	98,557	–	–	61	Copperas lumps	10,363,839
	Ireland	103,201	4,008	–	–	–	–	107,209
7	LIVERPOOL: Henry Hall.							
	Anglesey	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,397,630
	Denbighshire	2,180,316	33,561	231	–	–	–	
	Flintshire	715,183	18,016	–	2,132	–	–	
	Lancashire, West	11,442,646	5,473	–	–	72	Copperas lumps	
8	MIDLAND: Arthur H. Stokes.							
	Derbyshire	10,093,222	33,071	18,689	–	30	Mineral oil	19,845,942
						1,354	Copperas lumps	
	Leicestershire	1,336,574	43,201	–	–	–	–	
	Nottinghamshire	6,582,582	977	992	–	268	Copperas lumps	
	Warwickshire	1,700,490	30,720	1,723	–	2,049	„	
10	STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH: W. N. Atkinson.							
	Cheshire	620,101	4,398	–	–	1,000	Ganister	7,400,650
	Shropshire	710,490	15,170	44,630	–	455	Copperas lumps	
						42,805	Red clay	
	Staffordshire, North	4,712,010	20,403	1,211,496	17,692	–	–	
11	STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH: W. B. Scott.							
	South Staffordshire	9,225,396	173,737	51,182	–	976	Cement stone	10,456,403
						1,256	Copperas lumps	
	Worcestershire	893,880	99,107	10,869	–	–	–	
12	SOUTH-WESTERN: Joseph S. Martin.							
	Breconshire (part of)	108,043	–	50	–	–	–	9,972,983
	Devonshire	–	–	–	–	947	Lignite	
						300	Black shale	
	Dorsetshire	–	–	–	–	1,000	Cement stone	
	Glamorganshire (part of)	746,486	2,568	–	–	–	–	
	Gloucestershire, Bristol	504,847	7,110	–	–	–	–	
	„ Forest of Dean	854,967	–	–	–	–	–	
	Monmouthshire	6,751,308	97,745	17,435	–	2,464	Ganister	
						1,201	Building stone	
	Somersetshire	876,254	258	–	–	–	–	
13	WALES, SOUTH: J. T. Robson.							20,664,586
	Breconshire (part of)	125,632	8,168	462	–	7,500	Ganister	
	Carmarthenshire	710,977	16,416	118	–	4,314	Shale	
	Glamorganshire (part of)	19,550,518	121,072	23,764	–	9,000	Ganister	
						199	Building stone	
						15,175	Yellow clay	
	Pembrokeshire	71,271	–	–	–	–	–	
	Totals in 1889	176,916,724	2,192,346	8,270,542	2,014,860	239,184	–	189,633,656
	Totals in the preceding year	169,935,219	1,879,273	8,635,032	2,076,504	134,135	–	182,660,163

NOTE.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Mines Act only.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

No. 6 SUMMARY (A. and B.)—Separate FATAL ACCIDENTS in and about the MINES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	DISTRICTS.	Explosions of Fire-damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.								Miscellaneous Undrgrouend.									On Surface.					Gross Total.
			Falls of Sides	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending by Machinery.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder, &c.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined and Engine Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Railway Sidings at the Mine.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1	Eastern District of Scotland	1	8	22	30	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	1	10	–	–	3	1	4	53
2	Western District of Scotland	4	3	17	20	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	1	6	6	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	9	1	–	3	–	4	43
	Do. (ironstone, &c.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
3	Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	2	8	26	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	5	6	–	2	16	2	1	3	5	11	66
4	South Durham, Westmoreland, and Yorkshire, North Riding	–	5	33	38	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	4	3	–	–	–	6	10	1	7	27	–	1	5	4	10	79
	Yorkshire, Cleveland ironstone	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
5	Yorkshire	1	17	37	54	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	4	–	1	–	–	8	13	3	4	29	2	–	1	9	12	100
	Do. (ironstone)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
6	North and East Lancashire	–	7	30	37	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	5	4	1	–	11	–	–	1	3	4	57
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	West Lancashire and North Wales	2	6	46	52	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	1	7	–	1	–	–	6	9	–	5	21	1	–	3	3	7	89
8	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire	–	13	18	31	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	7	6	1	3	19	–	–	8	1	9	61
10	N. Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	3	5	11	16	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	5	1	–	–	–	5	3	–	1	10	–	–	6	2	8	42
11	South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	3	7	17	24	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	4	–	5	13	–	–	1	1	2	44
	Do (fire-clay)	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
12	Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and parts of Breconshire and Glamorganshire	2	9	24	33	1	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	6	1	2	–	–	6	4	–	–	13	2	–	3	–	5	59
13	South Wales	1	22	52	74	–	–	5	–	–	5	3	4	17	3	–	1	–	16	18	–	4	42	2	–	5	5	12	146
	Total Fatal Separate Accidents in 1889	19	113	337	450	1	1	19	8	1	17	5	17	69	23	6	1	–	73	80	6	32	221	10	2	42	35	89	848
	Ditto in the preceding year	15	124	330	454	1	1	15	5	3	25	6	12	68	14	4	2	3	58	81	9	31	202	14	1	29	38	82	821
	Increase																												27

NOTE.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Act only.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.—DEATHS.

No. 6 SUMMARY (A. and B.)—DEATHS caused by the aforesaid ACCIDENTS in and about the MINES of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	Districts.	Explosions of Fire-damp.	Falls in Mine.			In Shafts.								Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.					Gross Total.
			Falls of Sides.	Falls of Roof.	Total Falls.	Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending by Machinery.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder, &c.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined and Engine Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Railway Sidings at the Mine.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1	Eastern District of Scotland	1	8	22	30	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	*63	72	–	–	3	1	4	115
2	Western District of Scotland	5	3	17	20	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	1	6	6	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	9	1	–	3	–	4	44
	Do. (ironstone, &c.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
3	Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	7	8	27	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	5	6	–	2	16	2	4	3	5	14	75
4	South Durham, Westmoreland and Yorkshire, North Riding	–	5	34	39	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	5	3	–	–	–	6	10	1	7	27	–	1	5	6	12	83
	Yorkshire, Cleveland ironstone	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
5	Yorkshire	2	17	38	55	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	6	–	2	–	–	8	13	3	4	30	2	–	1	9	12	105
	Do. (ironstone)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
6	North and East Lancashire	–	8	32	40	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	5	4	1	†1	12	–	–	1	3	4	62
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	West Lancashire and North Wales	22	6	49	55	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	1	7	–	3	–	–	6	9	–	5	23	1	–	3	3	7	114
8	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire	–	14	18	32	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	9	6	1	3	21	–	–	8	1	9	64
10	N. Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire	90	5	11	16	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	5	1	–	–	–	5	3	–	1	10	–	–	7	2	9	130
11	South Staffordshire and Worcestershire	4	7	17	24	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	4	–	5	13	–	–	1	1	2	45
	Do. (fire-clay)	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
12 13	Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and parts of Breconshire and Glamorganshire	5	9	26	35	2	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	7	1	2	–	–	6	4	–	–	13	2	–	3	–	5	65
	South Wales	2	22	55	77	–	–	5	–	–	5	3	4	17	3	–	4	–	16	18	–	4	45	2	–	5	5	12	153
	Total Lives lost in 1889	138	115	350	465	2	2	22	8	1	17	5	17	74	23	9	4	–	75	80	6	95	292	10	5	43	37	95	1,064
	Ditto in the preceding year	49	125	346	471	1	1	17	5	3	30	6	12	75	15	8	3	3	59	81	9	31	209	14	1	29	40	84	888
	Increase																												176

NOTE.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Act only. * In consequence of an underground fire. † Death from an accident in the preceding year, within one year and a day from the date of the accident.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

No. 7 SUMMARY.—RATIOS of FATAL ACCIDENTS to the NUMBERS of PERSONS employed in and about MINES under the present and former COAL MINES ACTS, namely from 1851 to 1872 to those at COAL MINES only, and from 1873 to those at COAL, IRONSTONE, OIL SHALE, and FIRECLAY MINES, in GREAT BRITAIN, and from 1874 in IRELAND also, the PERSONS and ACCIDENTS on PRIVATE BRANCH RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS, and in WASHING and COKING COAL given in the new No. 9 SUMMARY (C.) under the present Act not being included.

	Accidents causing one or more Deaths.						Persons employed. (A.) (B.)	Ratio of Persons employed to each Fatal Accident.					
YEAR.	Firedamp Explosion.	Roof and Sides Falling.	Shaft.	Miscellaneous Underground.	Miscellaneous Surface.	TOTAL.	Above ground and below ground.	Firedamp Explosion.	Roof and Sides Falling.	Shaft.	Miscellaneous Underground.	Miscellaneous Surface.	TOTAL.
ACT FOR INSPECTION OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 13 & 14 VICT. CAP. 100.													
Totals, 5 yrs. 1851–1855*	464	1752	1024	441	223	3904	1,147,341	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	93	350	205	88	45	781	229,468	2,473	655	1,120	2,602	5,145	294
ACT FOR INSPECTION OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 18 & 19 VICT. CAP. 108.													
Totals, 5 yrs. 1856–1860*	356	1,859	813	562	245	3,835	1,312,981	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	71	372	163	112	49	767	262,596	3,688	706	1,615	2,336	5,359	342
ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, 23 & 24 VICT. CAP. 151.													
Totals, 12 yrs. 1861–1872*	679	4,902	1,582	1,901	884	9,948	3,981,374	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	57	408	132	158	74	829	331,781	5,864	812	2,517	2,094	4,504	400
COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872, 35 & 36 VICT. CAP. 76.													
1873	44	474	158	211	86	973	512,199	11,641	1,080	3,242	2,427	5,955	526
1874	44	403	145	200	103	895	538,829	12,246	1,337	3,716	2,694	5,231	602
1875	41	440	153	196	97	927	535,845	13,069	1,217	3,502	2,733	5,524	578
1876	42	430	120	146	101	839	514,532	12,250	1,196	4,287	3,524	5,094	613
1877	45	432	117	172	98	864	494,391	10,986	1,144	4,225	2,874	5,044	572
1878	31	456	94	146	84	811	475,329	15,333	1,042	5,056	3,255	5,658	586
1879	35	416	95	167	69	782	476,810	12,625	1,146	5,019	2,855	6,910	610
1880	28	445	77	177	88	815	484,933	17,319	1,089	6,297	2,739	5,510	595
1881	31	439	106	181	87	844	495,477	15,983	1,128	4,674	2,737	5,695	587
1882	35	459	101	197	84	876	503,987	14,399	1,098	4,989	2,558	5,999	575
1883	25	465	82	241	108	921	514,933	20,597	1,107	6,279	2,137	4,767	559
1884	30	470	72	198	93	863	520,376	17,345	1,107	7,227	2,628	5,595	603
1885	25	433	67	207	75	807	520,632	20,825	1,202	7,771	2,515	6,942	645
1886	21	453	70	178	85	807	519,970	24,760	1,147	7,428	2,921	6,117	644
1887	22	455	73	203	77	830	526,277	23,921	1,157	7,209	2,592	6,835	634
Totals, 15 yrs. 1873–1887	499	6,670	1,530	2,820	1,335	12,854	7,634,520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	33	445	102	188	89	857	508,968	15,300	1,145	4,990	2,707	5,719	594
COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1887, 50 & 51 VICT. CAP. 58.													
1888	15	454	68	202	82	821	534,945	35,663	1,178	7,867	2,648	6,523	652
1889	19	450	69	221	89	848	563,735	29,670	1,253	8,170	2,551	6,334	665

* The details for each of these years are given in the Summaries for 1888.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.—DEATHS.

No. 7 SUMMARY.—RATIOS of DEATHS by the ACCIDENTS to the NUMBERS of PERSONS employed in and about the MINES under the present and former COAL MINES ACTS, namely from 1851 to 1872 of those at COAL MINES only, and from 1873 of those at COAL, IRONSTONE, OIL SHALE, and FIRECLAY MINES, in GREAT BRITAIN, and from 1874 in IRELAND also, the PERSONS and DEATHS on PRIVATE BRANCH RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS, and in WASHING and COKING COAL given in the new No. 9 SUMMARY (C.) under the present Act not being included.

	Deaths caused by the Accidents.						Persons employed. (A.) (B.)	Ratio of Persons employed to each Death.					
YEAR.	Firedamp Explosion.	Roof and Sides Falling.	Shaft.	Miscellaneous Underground.	Miscellaneous Surface.	TOTAL.	Above ground and below ground.	Firedamp Explosion.	Roof and Sides Falling.	Shaft.	Miscellaneous Underground.	Miscellaneous Surface.	TOTAL.
ACT FOR INSPECTION OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 13 & 14 VICT. CAP. 100.													
Totals, 5 yrs. 1851–1855*	1155	1,842	1,183	509	238	4,927	1,147,341	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	231	368	236	102	48	985	229,468	993	623	970	2,254	4,821	233
ACT FOR INSPECTION OF COAL MINES IN GREAT BRITAIN, 18 & 19 VICT. CAP. 108.													
Totals, 5 yrs. 1856–1860*	1286	1,925	936	677	267	5,091	1,312,981	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	257	385	187	136	53	1,018	262,596	1,021	682	1,403	1,939	4,917	258
ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, 23 & 24 VICT. CAP. 151.													
Totals, 12 yrs. 1861–1872*	2690	5,054	1,783	2,309	925	12,761	3,981,374	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	224	421	149	192	77	1,063	331,781	1,480	788	2,233	1,724	4,304	312
COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872, 35 & 36 VICT. CAP. 76.													
1873	100	491	171	221	86	1,069	512,199	5,122	1,043	2,995	2,317	5,955	479
1874	166	413	154	214	109	1,056	538,829	3,245	1,304	3,498	2,517	4,943	510
1875	288	459	172	227	98	1,244	535,845	1,860	1,167	3,115	2,360	5,467	430
1876	95	449	129	149	111	933	514,532	5,416	1,145	3,988	3,453	4,635	551
1877	345	448	129	187	99	1,208	494,391	1,433	1,103	3,832	2,643	5,014	409
1878	586	469	111	161	86	1,413	475,329	811	1,013	4,282	2,952	5,527	336
1879	184	426	120	172	71	973	476,810	2,591	1,119	3,973	2,772	6,715	490
1880	499	462	91	178	88	1,318	484,933	971	1,049	5,329	2,724	5,510	368
1881	116	450	110	190	88	954	495,477	4,271	1,101	4,504	2,607	5,630	519
1882	250	468	116	208	84	1,126	503,987	2,015	1,076	4,344	2,423	5,999	447
1883	134	469	97	246	108	1,054	514,933	3,842	1,097	5,308	2,093	4,767	488
1884	65	482	88	213	94	942	520,376	8,005	1,079	5,913	2,443	5,535	552
1885	341	439	76	219	75	1,150	520,632	1,526	1,185	6,850	2,377	6,941	452
1886	129	461	86	188	89	953	519,970	4,030	1,127	6,046	2,765	5,842	545
1887	149	470	84	213	79	995	526,277	3,532	1,119	6,265	2,470	6,661	529
Totals, 15 yrs. 1873–1887	3447	6,856	1,734	2,986	1,365	16,388	7,634,520	—	—	—	—	—	—
Averages -	230	457	115	199	91	1,092	508,968	2,215	1,113	4,403	2,557	5,593	466
COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1887, 50 & 51 VICT. CAP. 58.													
1888	49	471	75	209	84	888	534,945	10,917	1,136	7,133	2,560	6,368	602
1889	138	465	74	292	95	1,064	563,735	4,085	1,212	7,618	1,931	5,934	530

* The details for each of these years are given in the Summaries for 1888.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 8 SUMMARY.—RATIOS of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS to the NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED, (excluding the PERSONS under No. 9 SUMMARY (C),) and the TONS of MINERAL WROUGHT per ACCIDENT and per DEATH, in and about the MINES, under the COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	District.	Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives Lost by the Accidents.	Persons employed (A.) and (B.)		Tons of Mineral Wrought		Number of Mines.
				Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life Lost.	Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life Lost.	
1	SCOTLAND, EAST	53	115	804	370	305,285	140,697	276
2	SCOTLAND, WEST	45	46	671	657	237,069	231,915	233
3	NEWCASTLE: Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	66	75	860	757	291,091	256,160	215
4	DURHAM: South Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire	79	83	743	707	281,636	268,063	191
	Cleveland (ironstone)	5	5	1,308	1,308	1,131,424	1,131,424	32
5	YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE: Yorkshire, East and West Ridings	100	105	699	666	223,595	212,947	363
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	1	1	145	145	98,282	98,282	8
6	MANCHESTER AND IRELAND: North and East Lancashire	57	62	586	539	181,821	167,158	280
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
7	LIVERPOOL: West Lancashire and North Wales	89	114	513	400	161,771	126,295	225
8	MIDLAND: Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire	61	64	1,005	957	325,343	310,093	339
10	STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH: Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, North	42	130	545	176	176,206	56,928	230
11	STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH: Staffordshire, South, and Worcestershire	45	46	516	505	232,364	227,313	340
12	SOUTH-WESTERN: Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Somersetshire, and parts of Glamorgan and Breconshire	59	65	647	587	169,033	153,431	289
13	WALES, SOUTH	146	153	503	480	141,538	135,062	345
	Totals and Averages in 1889	848	1,064	665	530	223,624	178,227	3,389
	Ditto in the preceding year	821	888	652	602	222,485	205,698	3,354

NOTE.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Mines Act only.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 9 SUMMARY (C.)—PERSONS EMPLOYED on PRIVATE BRANCH RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS, and in WASHING AND COKING Coal on Premises adjacent to or belonging to the MINES during the Year 1889. This Summary was not given under the previous Act.

No. of Inspection District.	DISTRICTS.	Persons employed above-ground (C).						
		Ages 12 to 13.		Ages 13 to 16.		Ages Above 16.		Total (C.)
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Females.	Males.	
1	SCOTLAND, EAST	2	—	79	5	43	1,183	1,312
2	SCOTLAND, WEST	4	—	57	—	6	679	746
3	NEWCASTLE:							
	Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	1	—	109	—	13	1,945	2,068
4	DURHAM:							
	South Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire	—	—	253	—	5	5,104	5,362
	Cleveland (ironstone)							
5	YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE:							
	Yorkshire, East and West Ridings	7	—	162	—	2	2,080	2,251
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	MANCHESTER AND IRELAND:							
	North and East Lancashire	3	—	34	—	—	675	712
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—		4
7	LIVERPOOL:							
	West Lancashire and North Wales	3	—	62	1	27	758	851
8	MIDLAND:							
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire	—	—	41	—	—	1,036	1,077
10	STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH:							
	Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, North	—	—	74	—	4	1,091	1,169
11	STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH:							
	Staffordshire, South, and Worcestershire	—	—	61	—	4	737	802
12	SOUTH-WESTERN:							
	Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Somersetshire, and parts of Glamorgan and Brecknshire	1	—	50	14	171	735	971
13	WALES, SOUTH	2	—	48	1	18	680	749
	Totals in 1889	23	—	1,030	21	293	16,707	18,074

NOTE.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Mines Act only.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 9 SUMMARY (C.)—DEATHS by ACCIDENT of PERSONS EMPLOYED on PRIVATE BRANCH RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS, and in WASHING AND COKING COAL on Premises adjacent to or belonging to the MINES during the Year 1889. This Summary was not given under the previous Act.

No. of Inspection District.	Districts.	Accidents and Deaths.											
		Private Branch Railways and Tramways.		Coal Washing Machines.		Coke Ovens.		Miscellaneous.		Total Accidents.	Total Deaths.	Persons Employed	
		Accidents.	Deaths	Accidents.	Deaths	Accidents.	Deaths	Accidents.	Deaths			per Fatal Accident.	per Life Lost.
1	SCOTLAND, EAST	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	328	328
2	SCOTLAND, WEST	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	746	746
3	NEWCASTLE:												
	Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	6	344	344
4	DURHAM:												
	South Durham, Westmoreland and North Riding of Yorkshire Cleveland (ironstone)	5	5	—	—	2	2	—	—	7	7	766	766
5	YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE:												
	Yorkshire, East and West Ridings	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	450	450
	Lincolnshire (ironstone)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	MANCHESTER AND IRELAND:												
	North and East Lancashire	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	4	4	178	178
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	LIVERPOOL:												
	West Lancashire and North Wales	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	851	851
8	MIDLAND:												
	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire	5	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	7	7	154	154
10	STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH:												
	Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, North	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1,169	1,169
11	STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH:												
	Staffordshire, South, and Worcestershire	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	200	200
12	SOUTH-WESTERN:												
	Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, Somersetshire, and parts of Glamorgan and Breconshire	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	4	4	243	243
13	WALES, SOUTH	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	187	187
	Total and Averages in 1889	31	31	3	3	9	9	5	5	48	48	376	376

NOTE.—Nos. 9 and 14 districts are under the Metalliferous Act only.

No. 10 Summary.—Quantities of Mineral wrought at Mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, Number of Fatal Accidents and Deaths, Tons of Mineral wrought per Fatal Accident and per Death, and Number of Mines at work.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872.

Year.	Tons of Mineral wrought.					Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost by the Accidents.	Tons of Mineral wrought.		Number of Mines.
	Coal.	Fireclay.	Ironstone.	Shale, &c.	Total.			Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life lost.	
1873	128,680,131	1,742,193	12,094,827	524,095	143,041,246	973	1,069	146,867	133,677	3,938
1874	126,590,108	2,067,791	11,693,186	362,747	140,713,832	895	1,056	157,222	133,251	4,332
1875	133,306,485	1,932,294	12,018,594	442,940	147,700,313	927	1,244	159,331	118,730	4,501
1876	134,125,166	2,071,983	12,159,580	632,656	148,989,385	839	933	177,580	159,688	4,385
1877	134,179,968	1,813,541	12,014,356	838,395	148,846,260	864	1,208	172,276	123,217	4,231
1878	132,612,063	1,625,586	10,747,227	813,262	145,798,138	811	1,413	179,777	103,183	3,968
1879	133,720,393	1,455,003	9,387,766	803,207	145,366,369	782	973	185,890	149,400	3,956
1880	146,969,409	1,938,539	11,664,726	894,119	161,466,793	815	1,318	198,119	122,509	3,904
1881	154,184,300	1,896,907	11,858,766	1,019,958	168,959,931	844	954	200,189	177,106	3,847
1882	156,499,977	2,209,036	11,505,447	1,119,572	171,334,032	876	1,126	195,586	152,161	3,814
1883	163,737,327	2,189,452	11,495,401	1,341,210	178,763,390	921	1,054	194,097	169,605	3,707
1884	160,757,779	2,053,927	10,412,443	1,648,610	174,872,759	863	942	202,633	185,639	3,554
1885	159,351,418	1,878,514	10,108,612	1,885,416	173,223,960	807	1,150	214,651	150,629	3,488
1886	157,518,482	1,782,054	8,862,648	1,843,775	170,006,959	807	953	210,665	178,391	3,391
1887	162,119,812	1,810,490	7,569,918	1,549,575	173,049,795	830	995	208,494	173,919	3,382
Totals for the 15 years	2,184,352,818	28,467,310	163,593,497	15,719,537	2,392,133,162	12,854	16,388	—	—	—
Averages	145,623,521	1,897,820	10,906,233	1,047,969	159,475,544	857	1,092	186 100	145,968	3,893

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

Year.	Tons of Mineral wrought.						Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost by the Accidents.	Tons of Mineral wrought.		Number of Mines.
	Coal.	Fireclay.	Ironstone.	Oil Shale.	Other Minerals.	Total.			Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life lost.	
1888	169,935,219	1,879,273	8,635,032	2,076,504	134,135	182,660,163	821	888	222,485	205,698	3,354
1889	176,916,724	2,192,346	8,270,542	2,014,860	239,184	189,633,656	848	1,064	223,624	178,227	3,389

METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS.

No. 11 SUMMARY.—PERSONS EMPLOYED, NUMBER of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS, and RATIOS of the NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED to the NUMBER of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS, in and about all the MINES in the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND with the ISLE OF MAN, under the METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS.

YEAR.	Persons employed.			Total.	Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives lost by the Accidents.	Persons employed.		Death Rate from Accidents per 1,000 Persons employed.
	Under Ground.	Above Ground.					Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life Lost.	
	Males.	Males.	Females.						
1874	34,036	18,189	4,136	56,361	94	103	599	547	1·827
1875	34,905	19,365	3,803	58,073	110	119	528	488	2·049
1876	34,109	19,815	3,573	57,497	66	70	871	821	1·217
1877	34,095	19,964	3,336	57,395	87	97	659	591	1·690
1878	30,624	18,016	2,818	51,458	74	77	695	668	1·496
1879	28,265	16,602	2,193	47,060	61	64	771	735	1·360
1880	32,045	18,600	2,263	52,908	82	84	645	630	1·589
1881	33,291	19,405	2,246	54,942	85	99	646	555	1·802
1882	33,814	19,290	2,402	55,506	83	92	668	603	1·657
1883	30,492	17,773	1,970	50,235	68	86	738	584	1·712
Averages for the 10 years 1874 to 1883 inclusive	32,567	18,702	2,874	54,143	81	89	668	607	1·643
1884	26,614	15,718	1,788	44,120	54	56	817	787	1·239
1885	24,902	14,469	1,673	41,044	59	64	695	641	1·550
1886	24,795	14,890	1,437	41,122	62	65	663	632	1·580
1887	25,113	15,094	1,542	41,749	51	56	818	745	1·341
1888	26,104	15,946	1,422	43,472	64	72	679	603	1·656
1889	25,579	16,405	1,436	43,420	64	64	678	678	1·474

METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 12 SUMMARY.—PERSONS EMPLOYED in and about the MINES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, with the ISLE OF MAN, during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	Districts.	Inspector.	Underground.				Aboveground.							Total underground and aboveground.
			Male persons.				Ages 10 to 13.		Ages 13 to 18.		Ages above 18.		Total.	
			Ages 12 to 13.	Ages 13 to 16.	Ages above 16.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Females.	Males.		
1	East Scotland	J. B. Atkinson	—	17	507	524	2	—	50	—	1	189	242	766
2	West Scotland	J. M. Ronaldson	—	5	256	261	—	—	35	—	—	143	178	439
3	Northumberland, Cumberland, and the detached part of North Lancashire	James Willis	—	86	7,354	7,440	6	—	577	3	—	2,264	2,850	10,290
4	Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire	Thomas Bell	—	31	1,601	1,632	7	—	320	11	2	959	1,299	2,931
5	East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	F. N. Wardell	—	—	370	370	3	—	42	—	—	415	460	830
6	Cheshire, Surrey, Sussex, North and East Lancashire, except the detached part of North Lancashire	J. Dickinson	—	19	439	458	—	—	39	—	—	350	389	847
	Ireland		2	36	642	680	4	—	35	7	11	239	296	976
7	Lancashire, West	Henry Hall	—	—	22	22	—	—	3	—	3	21	27	49
8	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire	A. H. Stokes	—	15	570	585	1	—	33	—	—	278	312	897
9	Anglesey, Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Shropshire, Isle of Man	C. Le Neve Foster	1	32	5,219	5,252	7	—	919	5	90	3,799	4,820	10,072
10	North Staffordshire	W. N. Atkinson	—	—	52	52	—	—	1	—	—	42	43	95
11	South Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Norfolk, and Suffolk	W. B. Scott	—	3	163	166	—	—	—	—	—	68	68	234
12	Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Wiltshire, and parts of Glamorganshire and Somersetshire	Joseph S. Martin	5	123	935	1,063	8	—	38	3	—	241	290	1,353
13	Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire	Joseph T. Robson	—	—	105	105	1	—	17	—	6	48	72	177
14	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire	A. E. Pinching	4	304	6,661	6,969	24	8	1,219	346	940	3,958	6,495	13,464
	Total number of persons employed in 1889		12	671	24,896	25,579	63	8	3,328	375	1,053	13,014	17,841	43,420
	Ditto in the preceding year		14	645	25,445	26,104	90	3	3,201	369	1,050	12,655	17,368	43,472

METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACT.—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

No. 13 SUMMARY.—SEPARATE FATAL ACCIDENTS in and about the MINES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, together with the ISLE OF MAN, during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	DISTRICTS.	Explosions of Fire-damp.	Falls of Ground.	In Shafts.								Miscellaneous Underground.								On Surface.				Gross Total.
				Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending by Machinery.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder, &c.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface.	Total on Surface.	
1	Eastern District of Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Western do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Northumberland, Cumberland, and detached part of North Lancashire	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	2	3	16
4	Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3
5	East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5
6	Cheshire, Surrey, Sussex, North and East Lancashire, except the detached part of North Lancashire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Lancashire, West	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
9	Anglesey, Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Shropshire, Isle of Man	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	1	–	1	2	11
10	North Staffordshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	South Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Norfolk, and Suffolk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	3
12	Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Wiltshire, and parts of Glamorganshire and Somersetshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
13	Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire	–	9	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	2	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	2	23
	Total Separate Fatal Accidents in 1889	–	28	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	3	12	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	15	3	–	6	9	64
	Ditto in the preceding year	1	23	–	–	2	3	1	6	2	–	14	9	1	–	–	–	–	2	7	19	2	–	5	7	64

The same number of fatal accidents in 1889 as in the preceding year

METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACT.—DEATHS.

No. 13 SUMMARY.—DEATHS caused by the aforesaid ACCIDENTS in and about the MINES of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, together with the ISLE OF MAN, during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	DISTRICTS.	Explosions of Fire-damp.	Falls of Ground.	In Shafts.									Miscellaneous Underground.									On Surface.				Gross Total.
				Overwinding.	Ropes and Chains Breaking.	Whilst ascending or descending by Machinery.	Falling into Shaft from Surface.	Things falling from Surface.	Falling from part way down.	Things falling from part way down.	Miscellaneous in Shafts.	Total in Shafts.	Explosions of Gunpowder, &c.	Suffocation by Gases.	Irruptions of Water.	Falling into Water.	On Inclined Planes.	By Trams and Tubs.	By Machinery Underground.	Sundries Underground.	Total {Miscellaneous Underground.	By Machinery on Surface.	Boilers bursting.	Miscellaneous on Surface	Total on Surface.	
1	Eastern District of Scotland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Western do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Northumberland, Cumberland, and detached part of North Lancashire	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	2	3	16
4	Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	3
5	East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5
6	Cheshire, Surrey, Sussex, North and East Lancashire, except the detached part of North Lancashire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Lancashire, West	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
9	Anglesey, Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Shropshire, Isle of Man	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	1	–	1	2	11
10	North Staffordshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	South Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Norfolk, and Suffolk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	3
12	Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Wiltshire, and parts of Glamorganshire and Somersetshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
13	Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Carmarthenshire	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire	–	9	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	2	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	2	23
	Total Lives lost in 1889	–	28	–	–	4	–	–	5	–	3	12	6	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	15	3	–	6	9	64
	Ditto in the preceding year	1	25	–	–	2	3	1	6	2	–	14	9	3	–	–	–	–	2	11	25	2	–	5	7	72
																				Decrease	8					

METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS.

No. 14 SUMMARY.—RATIO of FATAL ACCIDENTS and DEATHS to the Number of PERSONS EMPLOYED in and about the MINES under the METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACTS, 1872 and 1875, in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, with the ISLE OF MAN, during the Year 1889.

No. of Inspection District.	Districts and Inspectors.	Separate Fatal Accidents.	Lives Lost by the Accidents.	Persons employed.		Total Persons Employed
				Per Fatal Accident.	Per Life Lost.	
1	SCOTLAND, EAST: J. B. Atkinson. Eastern District of Scotland	—	—	—	—	766
2	SCOTLAND, WEST: John M. Ronaldson. Western District of Scotland	—	—	—	—	439
3	NEWCASTLE: James Willis. Northumberland, Cumberland, and detached part of North Lancashire	16	16	643	643	10,290
4	DURHAM: Thomas Bell. Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire	3	3	977	977	2,931
5	YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE: F. N. Wardell. East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	5	5	166	166	830
6	MANCHESTER AND IRELAND: J. Dickinson. Cheshire, Surrey, Sussex, North and East Lancashire, except the detached part of North Lancashire	1	1	847	847	847
	Ireland	—	—	—	—	976
7	LIVERPOOL: Henry Hall. Lancashire, West	—	—	—	—	49
8	MIDLAND: Arthur H. Stokes. Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Nottinghamshire	1	1	897	897	897
9	NORTH WALES, &c.: C. Le Neve Foster. Anglesey, Breconshire, Cardiganshire, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, Montgomeryshire, Radnorshire, Shropshire, and Isle of Man	11	11	915	915	10,072
10	STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH: W. N. Atkinson. North Staffordshire	—	—	—	—	95
11	STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH: W. B. Scott. Norfolk, South Staffordshire, Suffolk, and Worcestershire	3	3	78	78	234
12	SOUTH WESTERN: Joseph S. Martin. Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Wiltshire, and parts of Glamorganshire and Somersetshire	1	1	1,353	1,353	1,353
13	SOUTH WALES: J. T. Robson. Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire	—	—	—	—	177
14	CORNWALL, DEVON, &c.: A. E. Pinching. Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire	23	23	585	585	13,464
	Totals and averages in 1889	64	64	678	678	43,420
	Ditto in the preceding year	64	72	379	603	43,472

METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACT.

No. 15 SUMMARY.—QUANTITY of MINERAL WROUGHT at MINES under the METALLIFEROUS MINES REGULATION ACT in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND during the Year 1889.

Description of Mineral raised.	No. 1. Scotland East.	No. 2. Scotland West.	No. 3. Newcastle.	No. 4. Durham.	No. 5. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.	No. 6. Manchester and Ireland.	No. 7. Liverpool.	No. 8. Midland.	No. 9. N. Wales, &c.	No. 10. Staffordshire, North.	No. 11. Staffordshire, South.	No. 12. South-Western.	No. 13. South Wales.	No. 14. Cornwall, Devon, &c.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alum Clay (Bauxite)	—	—	—	—	—	9,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,150
Alum Shale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antimony Ore	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Arsenic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,758	4,758
Arsenical Pyrites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,688	7,688
Barytes	—	—	6,680	1,931	2,083	6,388	—	796	5,771	—	—	—	—	1,200	24,849
Clays (excepting ordinary Clay)	—	—	—	—	—	6,755	—	297	—	—	—	6,528	—	68,863	82,443
Cobalt and Nickel Ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	155
Copper Ore	—	—	100	—	—	28	—	—	1,283	—	—	—	—	7,618	9,029
Copper Precipitate	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	3	281
Fluor Spar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	—	263
Gold Ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,226	—	—	—	—	—	6,226
Gypsum	—	—	—	4,800	—	3,166	—	69,441	—	15,320	—	—	—	—	92,727
Iron Ore	—	—	2,615,880	3,991	—	164,686	—	—	250	—	—	53,556	11,793	3,280	2,853,436
Iron Pyrites	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	—	—	5,608	—	—	—	—	—	11,908
Jet	—	—	—	¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	¼
Lead Ore	1,821	2,243	6,529	12,653	477	218	—	4,957	18,745	—	—	—	788	—	48,431
Lignite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manganese Ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	8,818	—	—	—	—	—	8,852
Ochre, Umber, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	590	—	218	2,908	—	—	443	—	10	4,169
Phosphate of Lime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt (Rock Salt)	—	—	—	—	—	161,205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161,205
Slates and Slabs	—	—	—	662	—	unknown	—	—	141,509	—	—	—	—	440	unknown
Stone, &c.	260,993	37,294	54,676	61,113	62,233	unknown	4,316	28,993	8,741	—	105,728	112,488	—	11,748	unknown
Tin Ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,464	12,464
Wolfram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	½
Zinc Ore	—	72	4,860	—	—	—	—	41	17,819	—	—	—	65	129	22,986

NOTE.—The quantities of minerals returned as obtained from openworks, brineworks, &c. will be found in the "Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom."

No. 16.—List of the Names, Addresses, and Dates of Appointment, of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines, under The Coal Mines Regulation Act, and under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, with the Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Act; and the Names and Addresses of the Secretaries of the Boards for Examinations, and the Months in which the Examinations for Certificates of Competency are usually held.

Names, Addresses, and Dates of Appointments of Chief Inspectors, according to Seniority of Appointment.	Names, Addresses, and Dates of Appointments of Inspectors Assisting.	Districts assigned under Coal Mines Act, Names and Addresses of Secretaries to Boards for Examinations, and Months in which the Examinations are held. (*See* Map No. 1.)	Districts assigned under Metalliferous Mines Acts. (*See* Map No. 2.)
Joseph Dickinson, Esq., South Bank, Pendleton, Manchester. 1850.	Wm. Saint, Esq., 24, George Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester. 1887. James Grundy, Esq., 39, Victoria Terrace, Manchester Road, Bolton. 1888.	Manchester District, comprising North and East Lancashire and Ireland. Maskell W. Peace, Esq., Wigan. (*December.*)	Cheshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, North and East Lancashire, except the detached part of North Lancashire, also Ireland.
Frank N. Wardell, Esq., Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham. 1867.	John Gerrard, Esq., Wakefield. 1874. Jas. Mellors, Esq., Leeds. 1885.	Yorkshire and Lincolnshire District, comprising Yorkshire, exclusive of North Riding, and Lincolnshire. John R. Jeffery, Esq., 5, Piccadilly, Bradford. (*June.*)	Yorkshire exclusive of North Riding.
James Willis, Esq., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1871.	R. P. W. Oswald, Esq., Hensingham, Whitehaven. 1885. G. F. Bell, Esq., 4, St. Thomas Square, Newcastle on-Tyne. 1886.	Newcastle District, comprising counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Durham. Fred. Gosman, Esq., Coal Trade Office, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (*January.*)	Cumberland, Northumberland, and the detached part of North Lancashire.
C. Le Neve Foster, Esq., Llandudno. 1873.	- - - -	- - - -	North Wales, &c. and the Isle of Man. Anglesey, Brecon, Cardigan, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Shropshire, and the Isle of Man.
Thomas Bell, Esq., Durham. 1873. Promoted 1873.	J. Plummer, Esq., Bishop Auckland. 1885. Wm. Walker, Esq., Durham. 1889.	Durham District, comprising county of Westmoreland, part of Durham, and North Riding of Yorkshire. G. W. Bartlett, Esq., Tees Grange, Darlington. (*July.*)	Durham, Westmoreland, and North Riding of Yorkshire.
Henry Hall, Esq., Rainhill, Prescot. 1873. Promoted 1874.	J. L. Hedley, Esq., Chester. 1874.	Liverpool District, comprising West Lancashire and North Wales. Maskell W. Peace, Esq., Wigan. (*June.*)	West Lancashire.
W. B. Scott, Esq., Great Barr, Birmingham. 1873. Promoted 1883.	W. H. Pickering, Esq., Finchfield, Wolverhampton. 1883.	South Staffordshire District, comprising South Staffordshire and Worcestershire. W. Blakemore, Esq., Shelfield, near Walsall. (*January.*)	South Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Names, Addresses, and Dates of Appointments of Chief Inspectors, according to Seniority of Appointment.	Names, Addresses, and Dates of Appointments of Inspectors Assisting.	Districts assigned under Coal Mines Act, Names and Addresses of Secretaries to Boards for Examinations, and Months in which the Examinations are held. (*See* Map No. 1.)	Districts assigned under Metalliferous Mines Acts. (*See* Map No. 2.)
J. M. Ronaldson, Esq., 44, Athole Gardens, Glasgow. 1875. Promoted 1886.	Thos. H. Mottram, Esq., 6, Doune Quadrant, Glasgow. 1889.	SCOTLAND, WEST DISTRICT, comprising counties of Argyle, Ayr, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and portions of Lanark and Stirling. Stuart Foulis, Esq., 140, Hope Street, Glasgow. (*November.*)	Argyle, Ayr, Dumfries, Dumbarton, Kirkcudbright, Renfrew, Wigtown, and portions of Lanark and Stirling.
Joseph S. Martin, Esq., The Vikings, Durdham Park, Bristol. 1873. Promoted 1886.	R. Donald Bain, Esq., 85, Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol. 1877.	SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, comprising the counties of Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Monmouth, Somerset, and portions of Brecon and Glamorgan. S. J. Thomas, Esq., Coleford, Gloucester. (*September.*)	Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Wiltshire, and parts of Glamorganshire and Somersetshire.
Joseph T. Robson, Esq., Swansea. 1873. Promoted 1887.	E. W. Randall, Esq., Penarth, near Cardiff. 1883. Fred. A. Gray, Esq., Neath. 1886.	SOUTH WALES DISTRICT, comprising counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and a portion of Brecon and main part of Glamorgan. C. H. James, Esq., 8, Courtland Terrace, Merthyr Tydfil. (*March.*)	Carmarthenshire, main part of Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire.
Arthur H. Stokes, Esq., Greenhill, Derby. 1874. Promoted 1887.	W. H. Hepplewhite, Esq., Nottingham. 1885. T. A. Southern, Esq., Derby. 1887.	MIDLAND DISTRICT, comprising counties of Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick. Wm. Saunders, Esq., Wilson Street, Derby. (*October.*)	Berkshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridge, Derby, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicester, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, and Warwickshire.
Arch. E. Pinching, Esq., Osborne Lodge, Stoke Damerel, Devonport. 1887.	- - - -	- - - -	CORNWALL, DEVON, &c. Cornwall, Devonshire. Dorsetshire, and part of Somersetshire, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight.
W. N. Atkinson, Esq. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. 1873. Promoted 1889.	A. R. Sawyer, Esq., Newcastle-under-Lyme. 1879.	NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE DISTRICT, comprising North Staffordshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire. Joseph Knight, Esq., Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. (*June.*)	North Staffordshire.
J. B. Atkinson, Esq., 10, Foremount Terrace, Glasgow. 1873. Promoted 1889.	Rob. McLaren, Esq., Uddingstone. 1885. Hugh Johnstone, Esq., 2, Boswell Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow. 1887.	SCOTLAND, EAST DISTRICT, comprising counties of Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Linlithgow, Perth, Sutherland, part of Lanark, and of Stirling. Robert Calder, Esq., Fintry Place, Broughty Ferry, N.B. (*May.*)	Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Kinross, portions of Lanark, Linlithgow, Perth, Shetland, part of Stirling, and Sutherland.

BOARDS FOR EXAMINATIONS.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

"SCHEDULE II."

TABLE OF MAXIMUM FEES TO BE PAID IN RESPECT OF CERTIFICATES.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

By an applicant for examination - -	Two pounds.
For copy of certificate - - - -	Five shillings.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATE.

By an applicant for examination - -	One pound.
For copy of certificate - - -	Two shillings and sixpence.

Any person desirous of being examined must make an application to the Secretary of State, in the form hereunder set forth, enclosing therein a post office order, or postal note, for the fee of 2*l.* or 1*l.* as the case may be, in favour of Carey Knyvett, Esquire, C.B., Home Office, Whitehall, London, made payable at the General Post Office. The applicant will then receive from the Home Office an authority to present himself for examination before the examiners appointed for the district.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION.

Date _____

Full postal address _____

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I am desirous of presenting myself to be examined by the Examiners for the district of for a class Certificate of Competency as of a mine, and I enclose a Post Office Order for the sum of £ .

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

To be accompanied by statements, on paper of foolscap size:—

1. Name and address in full of applicant for (first or second class certificate). 1.

2. Name of the district in which the applicant wishes to be examined. 2.

CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE.

Any person who satisfies the Secretary of State either that before the passing of the Act (16th September 1887) he was exercising, and has since that date exercised, or that he has at any time within five years before the passing of the Act, for a period of not less than 12 months, exercised functions substantially corresponding to those of an under-manager in a mine, is entitled to a certificate of service, which shall have the same effect, for the purposes of the Act, as a second class certificate of competency granted under the Act (section 80).

The fee to be paid by an applicant for a certificate of service is five shillings.

Forms of application, containing full directions and particulars, will be supplied to applicants by the Home Office on request being made by a letter as follows :—

Sir,—I beg to apply for a form of application for a Certificate of Service as under-manager of a mine.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

To the Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Order fixing Fees for Copies of Certificates.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

I, the Right Hon. Henry Matthews, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the power vested in me by section 30 and Schedule II. of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Victoria, chapter 58.) do hereby direct that the sum of five shillings shall be the fee to be paid in respect of a certified copy of a first class certificate of competency or of a certificate of service as manager of a mine under the said Act.

Also that the sum of two shillings and sixpence shall be the fee to be paid in respect of the issue of a certified copy of a second class certificate, whether of competency or of service as under-manager of a mine under the said Act.

Given under my hand, at Whitehall, this 19th day of November 1888.

HENRY MATTHEWS,
One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Statement showing the Age and Experience required and Subjects for Examinations of Candidates for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency, in the respective Inspection Districts, for the Year 1888.

1. Scotland, East.

Age and experience.

Candidates must be over 22 years of age, have had five years' practical experience in a mine, and be able to write in a fair and legible manner.

The five years' practical experience may consist of a three years' apprenticeship to a mining engineer (if in the discharge of his duties the apprentice has to go down mines and obtain practical experience therein), with two years' practical experience in a mine.

Subjects for examination.

For First Class Certificates :—

1. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, general knowledge of.
2. Ventilation, theoretical and practical knowledge of.
3. Modes of working coal, ironstone, and other minerals, having reference to the nature of the roofs and pavements.
   Candidates must have some knowledge of both the long-wall and the stoop-and-room methods of working.
4. Sinking, fitting, and pumping, with theory of steam engine.
5. Winding, haulage, and strength of materials.
6. Underground surveying and drawing.
7. Arithmetic, up to fractions, with calculations of areas and velocities.

For Second Class Certificates :—

1. The Coal Mines (1887) Act, sections 4 to 13, 21, 35, and 49 to 50.
2. Ventilation, theoretical and practical knowledge of.
3. Modes of working coal and other minerals, having reference to the nature of the roofs and pavements.
   Candidates must have some knowledge of both the long-wall and the stoop-and-room methods of working.
4. Sinking, fitting, and pumping, with knowledge of machinery and boilers in use at collieries.
5. Winding, haulage, and strength of materials.
6. Underground surveying and plotting on surface.
7. Arithmetic, up to fractions, with calculations of areas and velocities.

2. Scotland, West.

Applicants must be above 23 years of age, and must have had practical experience in a mine for at least five years. Age and experience.

Note.—A period of apprenticeship to a mining engineer cannot be substituted as an alternative for the above qualification, unless the apprentice has in the discharge of his duties regularly to go down mines and obtain a practical experience therein.

For First Class Certificates:— Subjects for examination.

1. Mines Regulation Act, 1887, general knowledge of.
2. Ventilation, theory and practice.
3. Sinking, fitting, and pumping, including timbering of shafts.
4. Winding and haulage.
5. Modes of working coal, ironstone, or other mineral, having reference to the nature of the roofs and pavements and setting off the workings of a new pit, including also timbering of workings.
6. Surveying and drawing.
7. Arithmetic, up to vulgar fractions, including calculation of areas and velocities.

For Second Class Certificates:—

1. Reading and writing.
1. Arithmetic—the first four rules.
3. Practical knowledge of ventilation and modes of working.
4. Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

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3. Newcastle District.

Qualification of Candidates:—

The candidate must be 22 years of age or upwards. Age.

For First Class Certificates:— Experience.

Actual practical experience for *at least five years* as under viewer, assistant viewer, fore overman, or back overman.

Two years' or three years' apprenticeship to a mining engineer, with evidence that such period afforded substantially practical experience in a mine, shall be regarded as a substitute for an equivalent period of such employment.

For Second Class Certificates:—

Practical experience in a mine for *at least five years*, which shall include, in addition to the foregoing employments, that of deputy overman, master shifter, master wasteman, or practical working miner.

For First Class Certificates:— Subjects for examination.

Ordinary Education.—Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Engineering.—General principles, including pumping, &c.

Practical Mining.—Mode of sinking, working, timbering, bratticing, and ventilation.

The nature and properties of gases.

To know the duties of a manager as described in the Mines Act.

For Second Class Certificates:—

The same subjects as above so far as they are suitable for practical working miners.

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4. Durham District.

The candidate must be 21 years of age or upwards. Age.

For First Class Certificates:— Experience.

Actual practical experience for at least five years as under viewer, assistant viewer, fore overman, or back overman.

Two years' or three years' apprenticeship to a mining engineer, with evidence that such period afforded substantially practical experience in a mine, shall be regarded as a substitute for an equivalent period of such employment.

For Second Class Certificates :—

Practical experience in a mine for at least five years, which shall include, in addition to the foregoing employments, deputy overman, master shifter, master wasteman, or practical working miner.

Subjects for examination

For First Class Certificates :—

1. Writing and arithmetic.
2. Nature and properties of gases, such as giving a description of the characteristics of those met with in mines, how their presence can be ascertained, and what precautions should be taken to prevent their accumulation, or removal, if they do accumulate. How the quantity of air in any air-way can be ascertained.
3. General engineering principles, including surveying and strength of materials, properties of steam and water.
4. Practical mining, including principles of ventilation, sinking, working, timbering, bratticing, boring on approaching old workings, also machinery and boilers in general use at collieries.
5. The "general rules" of the "Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887," "Explosives Act," and the "special rules" of this Board's mining district.
6. Geology, especially in the mining district of this Board.

For Second Class Certificates :—

The same subjects as above so far as they are necessary for practical working miners.

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5. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire District.

Age.

No person under the age of 23 years is eligible in either class.

No candidate who is examined only for a first class certificate can be allowed to obtain a second class certificate at the same examination.

Experience.

Under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, no person will be entitled to a certificate (in either class) unless he shall have had practical experience in a mine for at least five years.

A period of apprenticeship to a mining engineer cannot be substituted as an alternative for an equivalent period of regular employment in a mine under the Act unless the apprentice has in the discharge of his duties to go down mines and obtain practical experience therein.

Subjects for examination.

For First Class Certificates :—

1. Arithmetic :—The first four rules; vulgar fractions and decimal fractions; extraction of square and cube roots.
2. Ventilation :—Common air and gases; different methods of ventilation.
3. The use of instruments for surveying and dialling and levelling (dialling by both fast and loose needle), and the testing of instruments for surveying. Plotting surveys and making plans and sections.
4. The winning and working of coal mines.
5. Practical mechanics.
6. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the special rules in force in this district.

For Second Class Certificates :—

1. Reading and writing.
2. Arithmetic :—The first four rules.
3. Ventilation :—Common air and gases; different methods of ventilation.
4. The use of the anemometer, barometer, thermometer, and water gauge.
5. The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the special rules in force in this district.

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6. Manchester and Ireland.

Age and experience.

Each candidate must be 21 years of age. He must have had five years' practical and other experience in a mine, subject to the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and he must be able to read and write.

Subjects for examination.

For First Class Certificates :—

1. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions and square root.
2. The knowledge necessary for the practical working of collieries and other mines under the Act in the North and East Lancashire or Manchester district, including all the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the principles of mechanics.

   Note.—The attention of candidates is directed to Tate's Exercises on Mechanics, published by Longmans, Green, and Company.
3. A Practical Treatise on the Gases met with in Coal Mines, and the General Principles of Ventilation, by J. J. Atkinson, Esq., published by Mr. A. Reid, Printing Court Buildings, Akenside Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For Second Class Certificates :—

The examination and qualification for second class certificates will be suitable for practical working miners, and will be such as to ascertain, partly by written and partly by oral examination, the knowledge necessary for the practical working of mines in this district.

The following will be the heads under which the examination will be held :—

1. Reading, writing, and arithmetic—first four rules.
2. Knowledge of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the special rules in force in the district.
3. The various systems of working coal.
4. Mode of sinking, working, timbering, bratticing, and ventilation.

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7. Liverpool District.

Age and experience.

Each candidate must be 22 years of age. He must have had five years' practical experience in coal mining. He must have a fair elementary education.

Subjects for examination.

For First Class Certificates :—

1. The practical working of mines in the mining district of West Lancashire and North Wales, including the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the principles of mechanics.

   Note.—The attention of the candidates is directed to Goodeve's Principles of Mechanics, published by Longman and Company, or other text-book on the same subject.
2. A Practical Treatise on the Gases met with in Coal Mines, and the General Principles of Ventilation, by J. J. Atkinson, Esq., published by Mr. A. Reid, Printing Court Buildings, Akenside Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

For Second Class Certificates :—

The examination and qualification for second class certificates will be suitable for practical working miners, and will be such as to ascertain, principally by oral examination, the knowledge necessary for the practical working of mines in this district.

The following will be the heads under which the examination will be held :—

1. Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
2. Knowledge of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the special rules in force in the district.
3. The various systems of working coal.
4. Mode of sinking, working, timbering, bratticing, and ventilation.

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8. Midland District.

Age and experience. All candidates must be of the full age of 23 years. Section 23, sub-section (1) of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, provides that—

> "No person shall be entitled to a certificate under this Act unless he shall have had practical experience in a mine for at least five years."

Managers.

Subjects for examination. For First Class Certificates, the subjects fixed for examination are the following :—

1. Writing. (Upon the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887); and the special rules of the district in which the candidate resides).
2. Arithmetic.
3. The winning and working of mines of coal, mines of stratified ironstone, mines of shale, and mines of fire-clay.
4. Machinery.
5. Ventilation.
6. Safety of mines and miners; and opening works after having been closed for a period.
7. Surveying and plans.
8. The treatment of injured persons as recommended by the St. John Ambulance Association.

The candidates will be examined in reading, and will also be examined *vivâ voce* upon all the foregoing subjects.

Upon the question of the qualification of candidates for first class certificates, the Board for Examinations has passed the following resolution :—"That in their opinion, "no candidate shall be considered to have a practical experience in a mine, for five "years, unless he has been for that time regularly engaged in connexion with actual "colliery management."

Under Managers.

For second class certificates, the subjects fixed for examination are the following :—

1. Writing. (Upon the Coal Mines Regulations Act, 1887; and the special rules of the district in which the candidate resides).
2. Reading.
3. Arithmetic.
4. The use of the anemometer, barometer, and water gauge.
5. Ventilation, and the use of safety lamps.
6. The practical working of mines (*vivâ voce* examination).
7. The treatment of injured persons as recommended by the St. John Ambulance Association.

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9. Metalliferous District.

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10. Staffordshire, North District.

Age. Not less than 22 years.

Experience Subject to Coal Mines Regulation Act, must have had five years' practical experience in a mine.

Subjects for examination. For First and Second Class Certificates :—

Ventilation, including the methods of producing a sufficient quantity of air, and its distribution.

Elementary chemistry as applicable to ventilation, and the knowledge of the composition of gases commonly met with in a mine.

Mining operations generally, including all proper means and appliances for sinking to and working a mine, and for the safe management of the same.

Candidates are requested to take notice that they will be expected to be familiar with the following books :—

Atkinson's "Gases met with in Coal Mines, and General Principles of Ventilation" (Longmans, publishers); and Fairley's "Colliery Managers' Calculator" (Hutchings, "Colliery Guardian Office," publisher).

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11. Staffordshire, South District.

No candidate is eligible for examination until he is 23 years of age, either for a first or second class certificate.

Subject to Mines Regulation Act, must have had five years' practical experience in a mine. Experience.

For First Class Certificates :— Subjects for examination

1. Elementary chemistry, confined to the gases of the mine in all its practical bearings, the use and various types of safety-lamps, and coal dust as an explosive agent.
2. General knowledge of machinery as applied to colliery purposes; detaching hooks and caplings, their construction, use, treatment, and examination.
3. Arithmetic, surveying, sinking pit, and laying out a colliery under various circumstances.
4. Underground management, practical ventilation, timbering, and shot-firing.

Viva voce in the above.

For Second Class Certificates :—

1. Gases as found in the mine, and the use of safety-lamps.
2. Practical knowlege of machinery as applied to colliery purposes.
3. Sinking pits, surface and underground management, practical ventilation, timbering, and shot-firing.

12.—South-Western District.

Candidates must be 23 years of age. Age.

Subject to Coal Mines Regulation Act, must have had five years' practical experience in a mine. Experience.

For First Class Certificate :— Subjects for examination.

1. An efficient plan and section must be produced, with survey book corresponding thereto, of some colliery workings, made by the candidate himself from actual survey. The section to become the property of the Board.
2. Arithmetic.
3. Ventilation.
4. Practical mining.
5. Engineering, winding, pumping, and hauling.
6. Surveying, planning, &c.
7. Geology of the coal measures, and general rudiments of geology.
8. Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and special rules of the district.
9. *Viva voce* upon the above subjects and general management of a colliery.

For Second Class Certificate :—

1. *Reading* from print and ordinary manuscript.
2. *Writing* from dictation.
3. *Arithmetic* as applied to ordinary calculations of weights, measures, and wages, and as required for measuring ventilating air currents, and for any other calculations connected with an under-manager's duties.
4. To write or describe by word of mouth the mode of working a colliery with which the candidate is acquainted.
5. Properties of gases met with in mines; the use of the barometer and thermometer.
6. The ordinary methods of ventilating mines.

7. Safety-lamps. Best methods of dealing with abnormal or unnatural conditions of the atmosphere of fiery mines, mode of procedure in connexion with derangement of the ventilation through accidents to ventilating power.
8. Timbering roadways and working places.
9. Methods of working thick and thin seams of coal in steep and flat measures.
10. Ordinary system and arrangements for sinking shafts.
11. Machinery ordinarily used in or about a colliery.
12. Colliery accidents and their prevention.
13. Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and special rules of the district.

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13. Wales, South District.

Ages. Candidates for examination for a first class certificate must be at least 21 years of age.

Candidates for examination for a second class certificate must be at least 24 years of age.

Experience. Subject to Coal Mines Regulation Act, must have had five years' practical experience in a mine.

Subjects for examination.

For First Class Certificate :- -

1. Writing from dictation and correcting spelling.
2. Geology of the South Wales Coal Field.
3. Arithmetic.
4. Mines Act, 1887.
5. Working and winning of coal, stratified ironstone, and fire-clay.
6. Practice and theory of ventilation.
7. Practical knowledge of the machinery and boilers generally in use at collieries.
8. Underground surveying.

For Second Class Certificate :—

1. Simple arithmetic.
2. Mines Act, 1887.
3. Working coal.
4. Practical ventilation.

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14. Metalliferous District.

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